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Dayan dies after heart attack

Moshe Dayan, the Israeli war hero and former Foreign Minister, died of a heart attack in hospital in Tel Aviv last night, the Government announced. He was 66. M Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister announced through his spokesman that he had ordered a state funeral for Mr Dayan tomorrow.

Mr Dayan had been taken to hospital the previous night suffering from chest pains and was kept under observation. Apparently he suffered another massive heart attack last night.

His swashbuckling, khaki-clad figure with a black patch covering an eye lost in Syria in 1941 became known the world over Obituary, page 6

Hundreds held in Egypt purge

Egypt's new Government has signalled its intention to take an even tougher line with opponents than that of the late President Sadat, by launcing a fresh wave of arrests, mainly of Muslim fundamentalists. Between 300 and 1,000 people are understood to have been held, while others have gone underground Page 5

Schools Council 'over-political'

The Schools Council is over-political and not as effective as it used to be, a review report to the Government says. But it adds that it should continue with its present functions for curriculum and examinations Page 3

RSC criticizes level of grant

The Royal Shakespeare Company criticized the Arts Council for giving it a smaller grant than other national theatre companies. The company said it had to charge ticket prices that deterred theatregoers, and pay its staff less Page 3

Brandt's plea for hungry

Herr Willy Brandt called on governments and the forthcoming Cancun north-south summit to give top priority to a global programme to end the problem of hunger. He presented a "balance sheet of horror" to the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization Page 6

Korchnoi scores first victory



Viktor Korchnoi, the challenger, won his first victory in the world chess championship when Anatoly Karpov, the title-holder, resigned the adjourned sixth game. Karpov now leads 3—1, with the first to win six games becoming the champion Page 5

94 killed in mine

Methane gas sweeping through a coalmine on Japan's northern island of Hokkaido killed 84 miners and 10 of the men trying to rescue them. There was no explosion but the men were asphyxiated Page 5

Laker credit

Sir Freddie Laker has been given a further 30 days credit on debts of $12.6m owed to Eximbank, the United States Government export credit agency. Eximbank has not yet considered Laker's request for a year's rescheduling of the debt Page 19

Thatcher says 'We are within an ace of success'

From Julian Haviland, Political Editor, Blackpool

Mrs Margaret Thatcher yesterday renewed the bond between herself and the Conservative Party's active voluntary workers in a speech full of ringing conviction and empty of new ideas.

"We are winning through", she told the annual conference at Blackpool. "I will not change just to court popularity. We must rid ourselves of the idea that the laws of economic gravity can somehow be suspended in our favour."

More than 3,000 party representatives gave the Prime Minister their warmest ovation for a speech full of homely wisdom. "You can't get anything for nothing", she declared, and: "It takes effort to achieve success."

Addressing an overflow meeting after her speech to the main conference, Mrs Thatcher went farther: "If you believe you have the right policies you must persevere with them long enough for them to succeed. Above all, never throw in the towel when you are within an ace of success."

But her success with them was assured in advance. More important for her, and the Government, is the fact that Conservative MPs, on whose confidence she can no longer count, were saying afterwards that they detected some willingness to meet their anxieties about the handling of the economy.

Their grounds for comfort were slight enough. They noticed that she did not say, as she said last year, "The lady's not for turning", but neither did she signal any turn.

She did not explicitly re-commit the Government to its economic strategy. But neither did she question it: the Government's tough measures were the very minimum needed, she said.

"If ever a Conservative government starts to do what it knows to be wrong because it is afraid to do what it is sure is right, then that's the time *for the Tories to cry 'stop'*. But you'll never need to do that while I am Prime Minister."

Above all, those MPs who complain that government pronouncements are sometimes needlessly harsh were grateful for her tone of voice. She spoke of the affront to self-esteem of the unemployed — of their bruised and resentful feelings.

The content of the speech was less confident than its delivery. "Decline is not inevitable", Mrs Thatcher declared in her peroration.

For the puzzled faithful, longing to be persuaded, there was little explanation of how the Prime Minister and the Treasury expect recovery to come about.

She did claim, however, that 10,000 new small businesses were starting every month and that this, together with big international firms choosing Britain as the site for new plants, was the way to real recovery.

Certainty was reserved for what the Prime Minister would not do. She would not print money. "That way, I must tell you, lies a collapse of trust in sterling, lies the destruction of the savings of every family; it would lead to suitcase money and penury as the sole reward for thrift. That is not what this Government was elected to do."

She declared: "There are those who say our nation no longer has the stomach for the fight. I think I know our people—and I know they do."

Mrs Thatcher must now look to her base in parliament. The search among restive MPs for a candidate to oppose her for the leadership has gathered pace this week. A covert meeting is being arranged at Westminster when parliament returns next week to discuss tactics and to choose a candidate.

Support for the former cabinet minister, Mr Geoffrey Rippon, seems to be growing fast. He may be more dangerous than Mrs Thatcher supposes, and his ambitions have been aroused by the attention paid to him this week.

The rebels will not mount a challenge unless they find a candidate who can count on at least 50 votes. But any challenge would be risky for Mrs Thatcher. If discontent runs deep enough among Tory MPs, a large number of abstentions could make her position impossible.

10pc inflation target will be missed

The annual inflation rate fell slightly to 11.4 per cent in September. But Whitehall has now admitted that the Government seems certain to miss its target of getting inflation down to 10 per cent by the final quarter of the year. Prospects for reducing it to 8 per cent by spring are also poor.

Details, page 19



Winning through: Mrs Thatcher receives an ovation (Photograph by Bill Warhurst.)

BL workers vote for all-out strike

By Clifford Webb and Donald Macintyre

Sir Michael Edwardes, British Leyland chairman, was on a collision course with Britain's two biggest unions last night after BL car workers voted by a large majority at mass meetings to strike from November 1.

Leaders of the Transport and General Workers Union and the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, both promised official backing for a strike which they warned would go ahead if the company did not improve its 3.8 per cent offer to BL Cars' 58,000 employees.

Sir Michael, who was again assured of full ministerial backing, said he stood firmly behind his letter warning that strikers would be dismissed and the worst affected plants liquidated if the dispute went ahead.

Sir Michael, who was attending a motor industry lunch in London, said he was totally surprised by the results and added: "The letter says it all. I have nothing to add or subtract."

Throughout the country many workers claimed that Sir Michael's threat had rebounded by hardening attitudes and swaying waverers.

Shop stewards were cheered when they accused him of "blackmail", using workers as "cannon fodder" and replacing traditional negotiations with "edicts from on high".

The big car assembly plants at Longbridge and Cowley, employing between them more than 23,000 manual workers, lead the way with massive strike votes and were soon followed by eigth other plants, including Land-Rover Solihull, Jaguar Assembly and Rover, Cardiff. Between them they account for some two-thirds of the workforce.

There was opposition from a larger number of small plants, of which the most important are Swindon bodyworks, with 2,500 employees, Jaguar engines (1,500) and Drews Lane transmissions, Birmingham (2,100). They also included three plants under notice to close—Speke, Coventry Engines and Rover Cars, Solihull, where workers want to protect redundancy payments.

The 900 hourly-paid production workers at the Pressed Steel Fisher BL subsidiary plant at Speke, have asked to be exempt from any national strike. Speke is scheduled for closure and a union spokesman said later that job preservation, not pay, was the cardinal issue.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Industry, spelled out the Government's determination to stand by Sir Michael, in his biggest confrontation since arriving at BL four years ago.

On BBC radio he said: "We would back him and do back him all the way." He wanted union leaders to know that the BL board meant every word of its threat to liquidate, and that the Government would stand behind it. If that happened it would be a major disaster for British industry but one that the BL workforce would have brought on its own head.

Union leaders yesterday spoke of the disastrous spin-off for the component industry if BL went out of business. They talked of anything between 500,000 and two million jobs being at stake in BL and its suppliers. But last night senior executives said these figures were grossly inaccurate.

Last night BL gave little clue as to what tactics it would adopt in the fortnight left to resolve the dispute.

Voting figures varied from an informal estimate by the company of a two to one majority in favour of a strike, to the AUEW's figure of just under three to one and the TGWU's figure of more than eight to one. Sir Michael said mass meetings were "bound to show support for the stewards who are calling for strike action".

Mr Terence Duffy, moderate president of the AUEW, said his members would not tolerate the levels of unemployment that liquidations would create. He added: "They will demand that Edwardes must go or that the Government if it backs him should go to the country and seek a mandate from the populace, which I am confident would not be forthcoming."

He added: "We cannot lose the motor industry like we lost the motorcycle industry, just because of the obstinacy of one man." Mr Duffy said Sir Michael should "recall the negotiators and make an improved offer."

Mr Alex Kitson, deputy general secretary of the TGWU, said: "There comes a time when people say: 'enough is enough.'"

Future of BL, page 2

Kania seeks ban on strikes this winter

Warsaw, Oct 16.—Mr Stanislaw Kania, the Polish Communist Party leader, today called for a ban on strikes as labour unrest mounted. In a speech to the party's central committee he proposed that strikes should be banned during the autumn and winter.

The Council of Ministers, meanwhile, decided to extend by two months military service for conscripts who had completed their two-year term of duty, in view of "the complex internal situation and drastic economic difficulties".

Mr Kania also accused the Solidarity free trade union of paralyzing the country and ruining the economy with repeated demands and strikes.

Reports of strikes and protests poured into Warsaw today among them a letter from conscripts at the Army garrison in the south-western city of Jelenia Gora calling for protest action against the extension of their service.

Journalists in the communist youth daily newspaper *Sztandar Mlodych* threatened to use all available means to protest against the dismissal of their editor, Mr Jacek Nachyla, for publishing an interview with Mr Jacek Kuron, the dissident leader.

The Government resumed talks with Solidarity in Warsaw on the catastrophic food situation after the union said it had won a pledge for a price freeze on most staple goods.

Amid the political turmoil, there were also signs of a significant split in Solidarity's Warsaw leadership.

The union's news service said the Warsaw branch would hold new leadership elections tomorrow to resolve an internal dispute.

Mr Kania told the central committee it was time for the one million communists in Solidarity to state their allegiance.

"There is only one party and it is impossible to belong to both our party and the one which is hostile to it", he said.

He alleged that Solidarity's programme for worker self-management was aimed at removing the party from control of key appointments.

He opened the plenum with a speech in which he accused anti-communists in Solidarity of banking on an economic collapse to help their bid for power.

The committee said there could be no leniency and no concessions and called for a purge of ideologically soft party members.—Reuter.

☐ The central committee, which has 200 members, has been convened for the fourth time since it was elected in July, to study the outcome of the Solidarity congress. (Dessa Trevisan writes).

But, the party is clearly divided and this division goes all the way to the top with one wing urging agreement with the union and far reaching reforms, and the other demanding the line to be drawn and more determined political action by the party leadership.

Mr Stefan Bratkowski, chairman of the Polish Journalists' Association, has been expelled from the party for expressing views contrary to party policies.

Politicians blamed by Scarman for city riots

Lord Scarman yesterday blamed politicians, the police and the community at large for the summer riots in Britain's inner cities.

After a tour of Toxteth he said police and the community must take a share of the responsibility. But most of the blame must rest on the shoulders of politicians at Westminster.

"It is a matter of statesmanship in Parliament and in Government," he said. "You cannot blame the police for economic and social conditions which are the basis to the riot process.

"Neither can you blame local leaders. It is a national problem and it is Parliament who have got to solve it."

Lord Scarman, aged 70, whose report on the Brixton riots is expected in November after seven months of investigation, spent the day meeting council leaders, police chiefs and community groups in the Liverpool trouble spot.

After an hour-long tour through the Toxteth riot zone he said: "The summer riots are certainly the most serious I have seen in my life. I wish I could say they were isolated, but I'm afraid that's not the case."

Some of the troubles were copy-cat clashes based on earlier riots, he said. But often they were fuelled by outside agitators.

"It is the copy-cat element, which the media make possible, that is a very real problem, but I would not tackle the problem by suppressing the media. Once rioting starts anywhere you get people coming in from outside. Things can start spontaneously and can be perhaps even intensified by outside interference."

Lord Scarman said he was studying Toxteth, along with Moss Side, Southall and Handsworth, to put his Brixton inquiry into a national context.

"Brixton is a symptom of a national disease. I thought I had better come here and have a look so I am not talking through my hat."

He stressed the importance of a good relationship between the police and the community in healing the scars suffered by inner city areas. But he ruled out friction between racial groups as a trigger to the troubles.

"I have learnt from my visit to Liverpool that we are not concerned really with an ethnic problem.

"We are concerned with a problem which can afflict our inner city areas, whether there are ethnic groups concerned or not. The problems arise out of our associal and economic troubles.

"I think there is not the slightest doubt that the frustrations, the idleness and the hopelessness associated with unemployment pay a large part. This applies to young white people as well as young black people."

Fresh doubts on England cricket tour of India

Delhi, Oct 16.—England's cricket tour of India, due to begin on November 6, appears to be in jeopardy once again after it was reported unofficially here today that the Indian Government has decided not to admit two of its members, Geoffrey Boycott and Geoff Cook, the opening batsmen.

The United News of India (UNI) news agency quoted official sources as saying that the political affairs committee of Mrs Indira Gandhi's Cabinet has decided not to allow the players to tour India because of their sporting links with South Africa.

Boycott, aged 40, of Yorkshire, and Cook, aged 29, of Northamptonshire, were named last month for the team which is to play test matches at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Delhi, Kanpur and Bangalore during its three-month stay.

India is a signatory to the 1977 Commonwealth Gleneagles Agreement which discourages sporting links with South Africa. British press reports have said that England will cancel its tour if India objected to any player in the team. There has been no official statement from the Government.—AP.

Lord's reaction, page 24

Confusion over Government intentions on sale of gas showrooms

From Philip Webster, Blackpool

There was confusion yesterday over the Government's intentions on the sale of Britain's 900 gas showrooms, and ministers in Blackpool denied that deferring the action could be represented as a climb-down to the gas unions' threat to disrupt supplies in the winter.

The decision will come under serious scrutiny by Conservative backbenchers when the Commons resumes next week.

The reason for not proceeding immediately was said yesterday to be because of a lack of time in the parliamentary programme to handle the complicated legislation on safety standards for private-enterprise appliances.

Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister of State for Consumer Affairs, who has been at the forefront of the move to sell off the showrooms, has always insisted that the sale must be combined with better safety standards for private gas.

Ministers confirmed yesterday that the promised Bill to break the British Gas monopoly over North Sea gas will be in the Queen's Speech opening next month's session of Parliament. This will enable oil companies to sell their gas direct to industry, undercutting nationalized prices.

The Bill will include powers to hive off the showrooms, but these will be deferred indefinitely. The powers could not be used in any case until the legislation to improve safety standards has been enacted. That will not be coming in the next session.

New pressure on the legislative timetable has been caused by the decision to introduce a local government bill providing for referendums if local authorities wish to levy rate increases above a government-fixed ceiling.

Although ministers yesterday were saying that lack of parliamentary time had determined their decision, they had been made aware of the plan's public unpopularity since it was announced. It became an issue in the Warrington by-election, when the Tories received a humiliating vote, and it has been one of the big issues in MPs' postbags.

But Mr Nigel Lawson, the Secretary of State for Energy, will face questions from some of the right-wing Conservative MPs who expressed dismay in Blackpool yesterday.

☐ The office of Sir Denis Rooke, chairman of British Gas and voluble opponent of the plans to sell off the corporation's 900 high street showrooms, was unusually quiet on the subject yesterday (our Business Staff writes).

A spokesman for Sir Denis said that the corporation had not been informed of any change in the Government's policy and had no plans to issue a statement on the subject today. The reports coming out of Blackpool were "purely speculative", the spokesman added, and the corporation would wait to see what details are contained in the Queen's Speech.

Mr Richard Pears, managing director of Comet, the largest private gas retailer with about six per cent of the market and one of the companies hoping to cash in on the plan, said: "I am amazed to think that Sally Oppenheim should back down on this. Our reaction is one of considerable disappointment."

Mr Terry Curry, the joint managing director of Currys, the retailer with 500 shops and 20 discount stores under its Bridgers subsidiary, said yesterday: "I was expecting something like this to happen but not so soon. Personally, I think it would be a good idea if the whole thing could be thought out again."

Leading article, page 11

Gang kidnap son of millionaire

From Our Correspondent Dublin

Police on both sides of the Irish border were last night hunting for the son of an Irish millionaire who was kidnapped at gunpoint near Newry, co Down, yesterday morning.

No ransom notes have yet been received but Gardai in the Republic believe the IRA are responsible.

The kidnapped man, Mr Ben Dunne junior, aged 36, is the son of Mr Ben Dunne, who owns nearly 70 department stores and supermarkets in both parts of Ireland.

He was stopped in his black Mercedes 200 yards inside the Northern Ireland border as he was driving to Portadown, co Armagh to open a new branch.

The black Mercedes was discovered by police at Carrickarnon, a few miles from Newry. His four attackers were armed and were seen to bundle him into a green car which drove through an Irish customs post without stopping.

Mr Dunne jnr, is a joint managing director of his father's chain which started with a small shop in Cork in 1944. The chain was extended to the north 10 years ago.

Sectarian killings, page 2

Prince Andrew in nuclear war training

Prince Andrew is expected to learn how to drop nuclear depth charges on enemy submarines in wartime as part of his next job as a helicopter pilot in an operational squadron, it was said last night.

The depth charges are among the armoury of the anti-submarine Sea King machines which Prince Andrew will be flying in 820 Squadron on board HMS *Invincible*, the Royal Navy's latest aircraft carrier.

The Queen's second son, aged 21, has been undergoing operational training since qualifying as a helicopter pilot in April.

Campaign to stop 100,000 heart deaths

By Annabel Ferriman, Health Services Correspondent

More than 100,000 deaths a year from heart disease might be avoided if Britons adopted a four-part health plan, Dr Keith Taylor, Director General of the Health Education Council, said yesterday.

People should try to give up smoking, have their blood pressure checked and, if necessary, treated, watch their weight and eat healthier food, he said.

Dr Taylor, who was speaking at a symposium in London on preventing heart deaths, said that heart disease was now an epidemic which caused 150.000 deaths a year.

The council is going to launch a concerted drive to make people more aware of the risks that can lead to heart disease and death. Its campaign is starting with a booklet, to be published next month, warning people about too much salt and fat in the diet, too much smoking and too little exercise.

Dr Taylor said yesterday that the British could learn from the experience in the United States where deaths from heart disease have decreased by about 25 per cent in the past 12 years, following a drop in smoking, obesity, saturated fat consumption and better control over blood pressure. British rates have remained static.

He wished that the Health Education Council could launch a programme on the lines of the Stanford Heart Disease Programme in California, which taught 45,000 people about heart disease and reduced the risk factors in that population by between 25 to 30 per cent.

Dr John Farquhar, director of the Stanford programme, told the symposium that he had been disappointed by the negative and pessimistic attitudes in Britain over heart disease.

He wished that contributors to the powerful British Heart Foundation would persuade it to spend more of its £5m a year budget on education.

People in Britain were much more ignorant about the risks leading to heart disease, than they were in the United States. In one survey in Britain only 28 per cent of those questioned thought that smoking had any effect on heart disease, compared to 44 per cent of those questioned in the United States.

Only a third of those in Britain thought diet was relevant, compared with three-fifths in the United States. The diet that was being promoted in America was high in fibre, low in sugar, saturated fat and salt. People in the United States ate 20 times as much salt as they needed, which amounted to seven pounds of unnecessary salt a year, he said.

Orme warning of general election in six months

By John Witherow

A general election within six months, and a winter of political and industrial discontent were predicted yesterday by Mr Stanley Orme, Opposition spokesman on industry.

He told a press conference in the Croydon, North West, by-election campaign: "This Tory government is rocking and a general election in six months is not now out of the question."

A re-endorsement by Mrs Margaret Thatcher of her policies could bring a situation in Parliament or elsewhere this winter "which would make Labour's winter of discontent in 1979 seem like a tea party".

Mr Orme said that once things started to get out of hand, there was no stopping them. His government experience had shown him that if one thing went wrong, everything went wrong. "You lose control of the situation", he said.

He could foresee the Prime Minister being forced to go to the country for a fresh mandate and said there would be "one hell of a bloody fight" when the Commons resumed next week.

Mr Orme, Labour MP for Salford, West, said a Commons vote accompanied by massive abstentions by Conservative MPs could be devastating and mean a change of leadership.

Asked about the findings of a National Opinion Poll, published yesterday in the *Daily Mail*, which showed that Mr William Pitt, the Liberal-Social Democrat candidate, was ahead of the other two main parties, Mr Orme appealed to constituents to vote for Labour.

To vote for the Liberal-SDP alliance would be throwing a vote away, he said. "They have no alternative strategy and no answer to the problems we are faced with."

Mr Stanley Boden, the Labour candidate, who admitted that next week's one-day rail strike could harm his election chances, predicted that Labour would poll between 13,000 and 14,000 votes in next Thursday's by-election with the other parties taking about 11,000 votes apiece.

Mr William Rodgers, a leader of the Social Democrats, also visited Croydon and said the Conservative Government was more deeply divided than at any time since Baldwin or Churchill.

☐ The Conservatives have more to fear than Labour in London from the Liberal-Social Democrat alliance, according to a detailed computer analysis (Ian Bradley writes.)

The analysis, commissioned for last night's *London Programme* on London Weekend Television, suggests that the alliance is much more likely to win seats in outer London boroughs than in the inner city areas.

It is based on a correlation of the findings of opinion polls and the social profiles of every street in London.

The polls have shown the dominant characteristics of those who say that they would vote for the alliance in terms of social class, age and sex. By establishing the extent of those characteristics among the population of specific constituencies, it is possible to suggest how well the alliance should perform in them.

The evidence from the polls is that those who say they would vote Social Democrat much more closely resemble Conservative than Labour voters.

For the programme, that analysis was applied to voting intentions, established by averaging out the findings of Gallup, NOP and MORI opinion polls taken over the past three months.

The analysis shows that the Conservatives are likely to receive 30 per cent of the vote, with Labour and the alliance each taking 35 per cent.

On the basis of those shares, the computer calculates that in next year's local council elections Labour would win control of 13 London boroughs, the alliance seven and the Conservatives only two (Bromley and Kingston upon Thames). In a further 10 there would be no overall control.

The boroughs the alliance would win are Kensington and Chelsea, Westminster, Barnet, Ealing, Harrow, Redbridge and Richmond upon Thames.

The survey was carried out by the market analysis group CACI. The predictions should be treated with some scepticism as they take no account of local or organizational factors and involve a margin of error of one to two per cent.

☐ Labour easily beat off a challenge by the SDP in a Birmingham City Council by-election on Thursday in Mr Roy Jenkins's former parliamentary seat of Birmingham, Stechford (the Press Association reports).

The Labour candidate, Mrs Pat Sever, wife of Mr John Sever, Labour MP for Birmingham, Ladywood, gained almost a two to one majority over her SDP rival.

☐ Mr Michael Thomas, SDP MP for Newcastle East, said yesterday that the new party would welcome Conservative "wets" who have been attacking Mrs Thatcher's policies in Blackpool this week.

Mr Thomas also said that the party would not welcome Labour MPs who decided to join only after failing to be re-selected by their constituency associations.

☐ Mr Roy Jenkins, leader of the Social Democrats, gave a warning yesterday that withdrawal from the EEC would put a further one million people on the dole in Britain.

Mr Jenkins said the main source of the country's export market would collapse if an anti-Europe government opted out of the EEC. Withdrawal, he said, would leave the country isolated in an increasingly dangerous world.

Speaking in Warrington, Mr Jenkins said: "After seven rather lean trading years with Europe we are now getting substantial benefits."

"To leave now would be to throw away much of the thought and effort by our exporters over the last eight years.

☐ Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, last night challenged what he claimed was Mrs Thatcher's view that unemployment was good for Britain in the long run.

He said in Plymouth that while the Prime Minister's claim that wage claims had moderated because of unemployment was undeniably true, she had done nothing to construct the framework of a fair, long-term pay policy, because she did not believe in it.

"What we have is wage limitation through fear, and I do not think that is a desirable or sustainable policy in the long term," Mr Steel said.

"I do not say that unemployment is the sole cause of the riots that we have seen in our cities, but as Mrs Thatcher's nanny could have told her, idle hands find mischief, and there is a general mood of despair, even of rebellion among a whole generation of 16 to 18 year olds."

☐ The National Front plans to avoid a ban on marches through Croydon ordered last night by Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary. Front supporters intend to parade through Streatham, which adjoins Croydon, to the edge of the Croydon border.

Sir David McNee, Metropolitan Police Commissioner, asked for the ban, which came into force at 6 pm and will last until 6 am on Monday. The National Front intend to march, but will use a different route to that previously notified to the authorities.

Labour council chief dropped as candidate

The leader and seven Labour councillors in the London Borough of Southwark have been dropped from the list of approved party candidates for next year's borough elections.

Mr John O'Grady and his fellow councillors are appealing to the London Labour Party against the decision on Thursday night by the Southwark constituency party's general management committee not to include them on the local government panel. Only those on the panel are eligible to be candidates in local elections.

Mr O'Grady, a right-winger who has been on Southwark council for 22 years, 14 of them as leader, said last night that one of the reasons given for rejecting him was that he was a potential Social Democrat.

Fears that farmers may abuse wildlife Bill

By John Young
Planning Reporter

The Government's willingness to provide funds to compensate farmers who are refused improvement grants in national parks and sites of special scientific interest will be severely tested in the coming months.

On Thursday night the Lords voted by the narrowest of margins, 59 to 57, to reject an amendment to the Wildlife and Countryside Bill which would have made the award of compensation discretionary.

As a result farmers will in theory be free, as soon as the Bill becomes law, to put forward as many schemes as they like for such things as converting moorland to pasture or crop growing, draining marches or clearing woodlands and, if they are refused the grant for conservation reasons, to claim compensation.

But although conservationists have claimed in recent weeks that compensation could amount to millions of pounds a year, opinion yesterday was sharply divided over the probable effects.

The strongest reaction came from the Council for the Protection of Rural England, which described the Bill as "a truly dreadful piece of legislation. It imposes duties on the conservation agencies which will prove impossibly expensive and wholly unworkable."

Lord Onslow, who moved the unsuccessful amendment, said he felt the Government had not understood the implications of obliging national park authorities or the Nature Conservancy Council to conclude management agreements with farmers whose applications for improvement grants they had successfully challenged.

"I fear that people will take advantage of the position", he added. "Farmers have been given the green light and I expect that the NCC will, in reply, behave as though it had been given a blank cheque."

Neither the Countryside Commission nor the NCC was prepared to comment, but the National Farmers' Union doubted whether its members would see the Bill as "a soft touch".

In the first place, improvement grant applications which had no serious justification would be rejected by the Ministry of Agriculture for agricultural and not conservation reasons, and their refusal would not entitle the applicants to compensation.

Second, management agreements would impose much more onerous commitments on farmers than many people believed. They would have to take a positive responsibility for conservation and would not simply be able to claim large sums of money for doing nothing.

The future for BL

Foreign buyers in the wings

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

If Sir Michael Edwardes, the BL chairman, carries out his threat to liquidate the rebellious sections of the state-owned company's car division after yesterday's vote in favour of a strike, it is likely that the entire BL empire—one of the country's biggest employers and export earners—would be split up and sold, much of it to foreign interests.

The BL car operations constitute a complex web of interrelated plants throughout England and Wales, and it would be a difficult and highly expensive task to close or sell some of the big factories without generating a serious knock-on effect to others.

A leading firm of liquidators in London said this week that it doubted if, in the legal sense, the BL board could call for piecemeal liquidation of the business. The Government, BL's main shareholder, would be asked to appoint a liquidator for all the company's assets, including the Leyland Vehicles commercial truck and bus business.

In addition to the British operations, BL's one direct subsidiary—BLMC Ltd—wholly or partly owns through its international holdings company a wide variety of subsidiaries in Europe, North America, Africa and Australia.

Probably the easiest part of the United Kingdom cars business to dispose of would be the Coventry-based Jaguar/Daimler operation. It produces luxury cars that are still in demand throughout the world and after recent attempts to increase efficiency and quality, and to introduce more economical models, a number of potential buyers could emerge.

The Cowley plant, on the outskirts of Oxford, could attract a car manufacturer seeking a ready-made operation although the plant is not geared up for the production of engines and transmissions, which would have to be brought in already assembled.

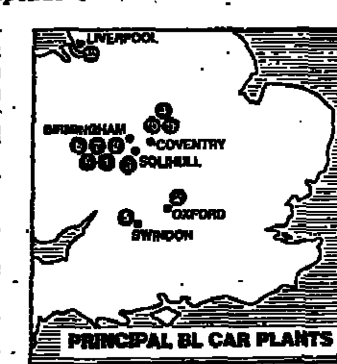
Much of Cowley's work is in tandem with Longbridge in Birmingham, which makes the engines and gearboxes for the Oxford-made Princess and Ital models.

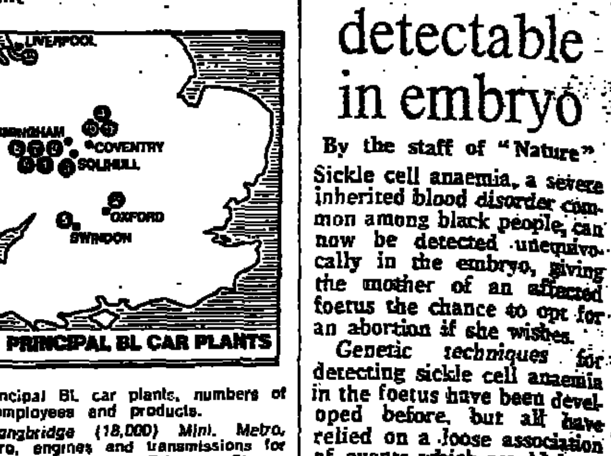
The possible liquidation of BL will raise, once again, the suggestion that the expansionist minded Japanese motor industry, particularly companies like Nissan and Honda, could seize the opportunity to establish manufacturing bases in Europe.

Honda already has its joint venture with BL for the assembly at Cowley of the Ballade, renamed the Triumph Acclaim, for the European market, while its rival, Nissan, is keen to engage in overseas manufacture and is studying the possibility of a United Kingdom assembly plant.

The BL car operations alone might also attract European producers such as Renault, the company's state-owned French equivalent. Mergers and collaboration deals have been the vogue in Europe in recent years and there is a strong belief that within the next decade the Continent will have less than a handful of major car companies.

The spectre of liquidation has also given rise to speculation about the future of Sir Michael and whether, in the event, he would be kept on by any new owner of the cars business.





Principal BL car plants, numbers of all employees and products.

1 Longbridge (18,000) Mini, Metro, Allegro, engines and transmissions for these models and for Princess, Sherpa van and Ital. (For the strike).
2 Cowley (10,000) two plants producing bodies for Rover, Princess, Acclaim and Ital and assembling Princess, Acclaim and Ital. (For the strike).
3 Solihull (7,000) two plants assembling Rover (Against strike). Land-Rover and Range Rover (For strike). Due to be closed.
4 Brown's Lane and Radford (4,800) two plants assembling Jaguar/Daimler saloons. Daimler limousine and XJS (For strike) and producing XK6 engines and V12 engines and transmissions. (Against strike).
5 Swindon (3,000) body pressings for Rover, Jaguar/Daimler and Metro. (against strike).
6 Castle Bromwich (1,500) body shell for Jaguar/Daimler. (For strike).
7 Common Lane (1,200) assembly of Sherpa van. (Against strike).
8 Drews Lane (2,000) transmission components for Mini and Metro. (Against strike).
9 SU Fuel Systems (550) carburettors. (Against strike).
10 Canley (2,000) engineering centre. (Against strike).
11 Coventry Engines (1,500) diesel engines and engine components. Due to be closed. (Against).
12 Speke 1 (900) body pressings for most BL models. Due to be closed. (Against).

These plants account for about 80 per cent of BL Cars' total staff and hourly paid workforce of about 65,000. The remainder is scattered across some nine locations in the south, Midlands and Wales producing car electrical systems, tools and dies, engine and other components.

Longbridge workers yesterday spelling out what they think of Sir Michael Edwardes.

Science report

Sickle cell disease detectable in embryo

By the staff of "Nature"

Sickle cell anaemia, a severe inherited blood disorder common among black people, can now be detected unequivocally in the embryo, giving the mother of an affected foetus the chance to opt for an abortion if she wishes.

Genetic techniques for detecting sickle cell anaemia in the foetus have been developed before, but all have relied on a loose association of events which would leave the mother, or her doctor, unsure whether her developing baby really had sickle cell anaemia or not. The decision to abort or not is then an agonizing one. But with the new method the diagnosis should be certain.

It is the result of applying sophisticated genetic engineering techniques, usually reserved for the laboratory, to the analysis of tiny amounts of DNA extracted from the foetus. Twenty micrograms, less than a millionth of an ounce, of foetal DNA is enough for the technique to work, say researchers from the Medical College and University of Georgia. Such amounts can be extracted from the fluid surrounding the foetus in the womb.

The DNA is a chemical message contained in every cell of the foetus (and ultimately of the adult). It determines the construction of every part of the body, including the key oxygen-carrying molecules of the blood, haemoglobin. Haemoglobin consists of four long protein chains wrapped around one another (and an iron-based "haem" group that gather oxygen). But in an individual affected with sickle cell anaemia, two of the protein chains have a single incorrect link, making the haemoglobin inefficient.

This broken link can be traced back to an error on the DNA message: a "point mutation", like a typographical error where one letter is substituted for another. Thus a way to detect the sickle cell error in a foetus would be to detect this fault in the DNA. However, since the human DNA molecule is about six feet long (it is coiled and supercoiled inside the cell) and the fault is only a few atoms across, the task might seem to be somewhat greater than searching for a needle in a haystack. But the Georgia group have accomplished it, using genetic engineering.

First, the group isolated the DNA from a sample of tissue. Then they took a very special pair of chemical scissors, an essential part of the genetic engineers' equipment, which cut the DNA only at certain places. These places were ones where a particular message occurred, a message specific to the chosen scissors. The result was a set of DNA pieces of various lengths, the lengths of DNA between recurrences of the message.

The cunning step was to choose the scissor message so that it would *not* cut the DNA at the sickle-cell error, of the error were present, but would cut at that point if there were no error. Thus sickle-cell DNA would be cut into a different set of lengths from ordinary DNA. The preponderence of different lengths of DNA is a simple physical property that can be determined by standard methods, so once the group had found the right scissors, the rest was easy.

Source: *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, vol. 78, p. 5081 (1981).

© Nature-Times News Service (1981).

Tories besieged by jobs march

From Hugh Noyes, Blackpool

An impressive and well-organized demonstration by between 5,000 and 8,000 Right to Work marchers enlivened the final day of the Conservative conference yesterday.

Led by a small brown dog called Rusty, bravely carrying a large placard saying "kick the Tories out", the march wound its way through Blackpool for about two hours—twice around the conference hall and back to the promenade.

Nearly 2,000 police from the Cumbria, Merseyside, Lancashire and Manchester forces lined the route, sometimes three deep, with mounted police in reserve behind barriers. Conservative representatives were virtually besieged within the hall during the march.

The rally was briefly spoiled by an outbreak of violence as it passed the hall's main entrance for the second time and demonstrators spotted Mr Jock Bruce-Gardyne, Minister of State at the Treasury and a hardline monetarist. He was trying to return to the hall with Mr John Selwyn Gummer, MP for Eye, to hear the Prime Minister's speech.

An egg, splattering near Mr Bruce-Gardyne, appeared to trigger off a sudden outburst of anger from a small section of the crowd, many wearing Socialist Workers' Party insignia. Sticks, eggs, empty beer cans and stink bombs flew in all directions despite valiant attempts by stewards to get the march moving again.

One of the ranks of police charged and forced the crowds back as the confrontation developed. But it was soon over and only a handful of skinheads remained to chant and jeer.

The rally, coordinated by the Blackpool Trades Council, was mainly good-tempered. One minor distraction came when some Merseyside shop stewards noted a group of Scottish Protestants protesting at the Pope's visit. Police moved in to isolate the ministers from the angry marchers, and after a scrimmage in which a bottle was thrown peace was rapidly restored.

Conference report page 4

HEALEY: NO CHANGE OF JOB SOUGHT

By Richard Evans

Mr Denis Healey, deputy leader of the Labour Party, last night denied that he had asked to be relieved of the post of shadow Foreign Secretary. He said that a report in *The Times* claiming that he had made such a request to Mr Michael Foot, the party leader, was without foundation.

Asked if he was happy in his present post, he said: "I expect so. I shall not even think about it until we have the shadow cabinet elections." The elections are in November.

An equally strong denial came from Mr Foot's office in the Commons. "It is absolute and utter nonsense. Mr Healey has made no such request.

8,000 STAFF OPT TO LEAVE BA

By Michael Baily
Transport Correspondent

More than 8,000 British Airways staff have applied for voluntary redundancy under a special scheme which closed yesterday. With natural wastage, the airline expects to reach its target manpower cut of 9,000, to a level of 43,000

Poor morale within the battered State airline — it lost £145m last year and expects to lose another £100m this year —and attractive severance payments are apparently the reason for the rush

Payments range up to £35,000 for a senior pilot, with six months' pay for up to three years of service, a year's pay for 10 years

Divers tell how gold bullion was brought from the deep

From Ronald Faux, Aberdeen

Britain's share of the £43m in gold bullion lifted from the wreck of HMS Edinburgh 800ft down in the Barents Sea arrived at Peterhead yesterday.

There was a flurry among security men who objected to the unloading operation from the diving ship *Stephaniturm* being photographed, but by breakfast time the gold bars were on their way South to the Bank of England.

The final division of the gold after the historic diving operation is to be two thirds to Russia and one third to the UK, with the diving contractors receiving 45 per cent of both shares. The Russians have paid their share in gold, the British Government in currency. The contractors' return will be divided among the consortium of companies who speculated

Mr Rick Wharton, joint managing director of the diving company, said yesterday: "It worked out to be a four to one winner."

The 12 divers who took part in the operation received a daily rate of about £200 plus an undisclosed bonus. "The whole operation was a big risk," Mr Wharton said.

"Several things could have stopped us—the weather, problems with the diving technology at that depth, the condition of the wreck and whether or not the whole story of the gold was a hoax. Before we found the first bar it was at best a 50 per cent chance of success."

A total of 431 of the 465 gold bars, which represented Russian payment for allied arms, were recovered before winter weather in the Barents Sea made diving impossible. The team intends to return next year for the remaining bars.

In Aberdeen yesterday, the divers and contractors gave a press conference at which they admitted that fatigue as well as the weather had stopped them. The average weight loss among the divers working from a diving bell 30 ft inside the wreck had been one and a half stones. "There was silt, unstable debris, and thick mud. We had to work by touch clearing things very slowly through an eight foot square hole cut in the ship's side", one diver explained.

Mr John Rossier, from Zimbabwe, recalled: "The morale of divers was getting quite low. When the ship went down there must have been a hell of a panic, judging by the chaos. We were working through 40 years of silt. I remember I kept bumping into some heavy pieces of metal and I could not see anything. It was slippery to touch.

"After about three times I got hold of it and took it to a bit of light. It was a gold bar. I was ecstatic

Later, Mr Rossier was lifting gold bars from the hull of the ship when the news filtered down to him from the service that his wife had had a son.

EXIT court hears recording about 'wild goose chase'

By Frances Gibb

A member of EXIT, the voluntary euthanasia society, accused a woman of wasting his time and leading him on a wild goose chase when she changed her mind about suicide, it was alleged at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

The court heard a recorded telephone conversation allegedly between Mr Mark Lyons, aged 70, and a friend, in which Mr Lyons describes how the woman, who was crippled from spine injuries, had been the only one to disobey him and made him "fail at the first attempt".

The conversation continued: "I don't allow that. The others are only too pleased to get the bloody tablets down them. They couldn't take the tablets and alcohol quick enough, but you, you bloody stupid bitch, why should you lead me on wild goose chase?

"I said I don't allow the Queen or Prince Philip to waste my time and I'm not going to allow a scum like you to do it.... I'm not risking my neck for you or anybody else to get disobedience, any disobedience."

The caller added: "There will be no questioning of my commandment, none at all".

On Thursday the court heard evidence from a woman aged 56 who had contemplated suicide but changed her mind. She said that a man calling himself Arthur had come to her home and tried to persuade her to kill herself against her wishes.

When she told him she did not want to go through with it, she said he became angry

Mr Lyons, of Fairhazel Gardens, west Hampstead, a part-time helper with EXIT, is accused of murdering one person and of aiding and abetting five others to kill themselves. Mr Nicholas Reed, aged 33, of Sanford Walk, New Cross, general secretary of the society, faces two charges of aiding and abetting, and they both face three charges of conspiring to aid and abet. Both deny all the charges.

The jury also heard yesterday a man aged 25 from the East End of London, who had tried to commit suicide on several occasions, describe how he contacted EXIT

He said he had been put in touch with Mr Lyons after a visit to Mr Reed. Mr Lyons telephoned him and told him he would need six uninterrupted hours and £30 to cover "doing the job and travelling expenses", he said.

After the conversation, the man told the court he had second thoughts

When the telephone next rang at a prearranged time, he did not answer it.

Earlier he described how he had sat with Mr Reed in a public house for about 10 to 15 minutes. Mr Reed had seemed in a hurry to get rid of him. The man said he told Mr Reed he wished to go through with the suicide, and Mr Reed did not try to dissuade him, although he said the man was rather young.

Before witnesses were called yesterday Mr Justice Neil Lawson pointed out to the jury that a serious mistake had appeared in a report of the case in *The Times* (on October 15). The report stated Mr Lyons was accused of murdering a 19-year-old woman. The murder charge in fact relates to 90-year-old woman.

The case was adjourned until Monday.

New surge in sectarian killings

From Christopher Thomas, Belfast

The murder of a leading "loyalist" social worker and the attempted assassination of an Ulster Defence Regiment man left Northern Ireland in no doubt last night that an ominous new campaign of tit-for-tat killings is under way.

The Royal Ulster Constabulary said in a statement that republican and "loyalist" terrorist groups were endeavouring to recruit young people and that the "godfathers" on both sides were active.

The Irish National Liberation Army (INLA) claimed responsibility for shooting dead Mr Billy McCullough, aged 32, a leading figure in the Prisoners' Aid Association, yesterday morning.

He was a prominent member of the Ulster Defence Association, the biggest Protestant paramilitary force in the province. The killers pulled up outside his home in the loyalist Shankill Road area on a red Honda motorcycle and the pillion passenger fired nine shots through the window of his car as he was about to drive away.

INLA, using the correct code word, admitted responsibility in a telephone call. Referring to sectarian murders in the past week by the Ulster Freedom Fighters, it said the UFF was nothing more than a flag of convenience for the Ulster Defence Association, which is not proscribed.

There are signs that the murder of Mr McCullough was in direct retaliation for the killing on Thursday of a Roman Catholic pensioner, Mrs Mary McKay, as she slept in bed. Two men were being questioned about her murder last night.

The attack on the Ulster Defence Regiment man, a part-timer who was shot as he left a jeweller's shop where he worked in Strabane, co Tyrone, was claimed by the IRA last night. His attackers escaped on a motorcycle. He was taken by helicopter to a Belfast hospital and was seriously ill with leg wounds.

☐ Detectives hunting the Provisional IRA team behind last Saturday's nail bomb attack in London will today use roadside videotape films on streets in Victoria and north London to try to find more witnesses (Stewart Tendler writes).

☐ Proceedings began at West London Court yesterday for the extradition from the United States of William Joseph Quinn, in connexion with the murder of Police Constable Stephen Tibble in Hammersmith in 1975. The proceedings were adjourned until Tuesday.

☐ The Rev Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, delivered a petition to Buckingham Palace yesterday asking the Queen to demand from the Pope a recognition of her authority in Northern Ireland before he is permitted to visit Britain (Clifford Longley writes).

Midwife expected Downs baby to die

From Arthur Osman, Leicester

A staff midwife at Derby city hospital agreed at Leicester Crown Court yesterday that she expected a Downs Syndrome mongoloid baby to die in the end under the regime ordered by the consultant paediatrician.

The nurse, Mrs Sieu Gaik Taylor, was being questioned by Mr Douglas Draycott, QC, for the prosecution, in the trial of Dr Leonard Arthur, aged 55, of Church Broughton, near Derby. Dr Arthur, senior consultant paediatrician, has pleaded not guilty to murdering John Pearson, a Downs Syndrome baby who died on July 1 last year after living for only 69 hours.

The Crown has alleged that when the parents rejected the baby Dr Arthur ordered nursing care only. He also prescribed dihydrocodeine, an analgesic drug which has the effect of repressing the part of the brain controlling respiration and also suppressing the appetite.

Mr George Carman, QC, for the defence, has suggested that the use of the drug was to relieve pain and distress. The baby died from bronchopneumonia.

Mrs Taylor, questioned by Mr Carman, said that on the day of his birth she had looked at the baby who appeared to her to be poorly. She did not know whether it was before or after he had been fed.

A nursery nurse had been detailed to look after the baby to comfort him, and to feed him the drug.

Mr Draycott asked: "What did you expect to happen if this regime continued?" Mrs Taylor replied: "It was going to die in the end."

The hearing was adjourned until Monday.

ACAS TALKS TO AVERT RAIL STRIKE

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Talks were going on late last night in an effort to avert the threatened one-day national strike on the railways next Wednesday.

Mr Pat Lowry, chairman of the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) held separate talks with leaders of the train drivers' union, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, and British Rail management.

The attendance of the nine-man Aslef executive at the Westminster headquarters of Acas was taken as a sign that the stoppage could be called off if a peace formula was reached.

Union leaders have been pressed by the Labour Party not to strike on the eve of the Croydon North-West by election.

The dispute is over British Rail's plans to reduce Inter-City services while putting up fares by more than 9 per cent.

MISSING RAPIST RECAPTURED

Rodney Harrison, aged 30, a convicted rapist, who has been missing from Balderton psychiatric hospital, Newark, for the past six days, was recaptured by two police dog handlers yesterday.

A member of the public saw Harrison walking along a canal bank at Clayworth Lock, six miles north of Retford, Nottinghamshire. He offered no resistance.

He was taken to Retford police station where he is helping police inquiries into an incident on Saturday in which a housewife aged 23 was violently sexually assaulted.

CORRECTIONS

Ms Dorothy Koya, race relations and ethnic adviser to the London Borough of Haringey, states that she has not applied for the post of principal race relations adviser to the GLC as reported on September 11.

The Lord Mayor of London, Sir Ronald Gardner-Thorpe, was wrongly named as Mr Christopher Leaver, who is Lord Mayor elect, in a picture caption in later editions of *The Times* yesterday.

FREAK SHOT BY SISTER KILLED GIRL

From Our Correspondent
Luton

A girl killed her younger sister during a game, an inquest in Chelmsford heard yesterday. Clare Simmonds, aged eight, shot her sister, Emma, aged five, in the chest with a neighbour's air rifle.

Clare was at her Chelmsford school yesterday as the neighbour whose gun fired the shot told Dr Charles Clark, the coroner, he had not known the rifle was loaded.

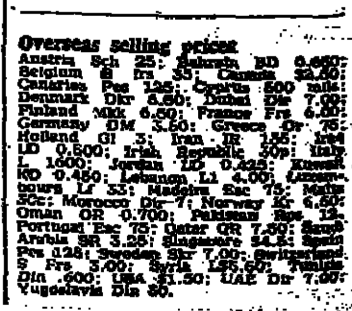
Mr Thomas Chung Suen Li, a shopkeeper, of Goshawk Road, Chelmsford, said that Clare and Emma had been playing in his garden, which backed on to their home in Firecrest Road. He had gone to his garden shed to put some tools away.

"I heard Emma say, 'Clare, don't shoot me, don't shoot me', and I saw Clare pointing the gun. Then she shot. It was so quick, and Emma shouted out. Then I was holding Emma and calling her mother.

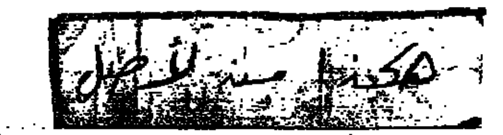
Mr Li told the coroner that he kept the air rifle, a German-made 0.177, to scare birds

Dr Peter Vanezis, a Home Office pathologist, said a freak chance had killed Emma. The slug had passed between her ribs and through a lung before lodging in a main heart artery.

The coroner recorded a verdict of accidental death.



Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 25; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B Frs 35; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 500 mils; Denmark Dkr 6.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 6.50; France Frs 6.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 75; Holland Gl 3; Iran Rl 135; Iraq ID 0.600; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1600; Jordan JD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon Ll 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 6.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 75; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 3.25; Singapore $4.25; Spain Pes 125; Sweden Skr 7.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L$5.60; Tunisia Din .600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 80.



Schools Council too political, ministers told

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

The Schools Council is too political, overstretched, and not as effective as it should be, but should nevertheless continue with its present functions for the schools' curriculum and examinations, Mrs Nancy Trenaman, Principle of St Anne's College, Oxford, says in her report to the Government.

The Government asked her to review the council's functions, constitution and methods of work. Her report, submitted earlier this week, will be published in about a fortnight.

Mrs Trenaman said her inquiries showed that "the root of the criticism of the Schools Council, both from its detractors and its supporters, is dislike of the application of power politics to a matter so important as schools education". It was a dislike that she shared.

There were many other bodies within and outisde education, similar to the Schools Council, but who were more successful in building frank discussions in a less abrasive atmosphere, she said.

She believed there had been some improvement in recent years. But the council would never command such wide public acceptance as it deserved unless it could make considerable further progress.

She was also concerned about the tiresome, anti-intellectual flavour of some of the council's discussions in meetings, and believed that public esteem would be enhanced if council members were better mannered and used more precise language.

The only extension to the council's functions which was widely supported, was in the field of further education. Mrs Trenaman was against that proposal, however, because it would mean taking on a large amount of new work when the council was already overstretched.

The quality of the council's curriculum development work had been "a mixture of good, bad and indifferent", she said, but appreciated to consider that to be be expected, and not to constitute grounds for censure. She was more critical of the efforts made to disseminate the products of the council's work.

Mrs Trenaman rejects suggestions that the council should consist of members nominated by the Secretary of State for Education. Such a body would only be consistent with a system of central government control of the curriculum and examinations, she said.

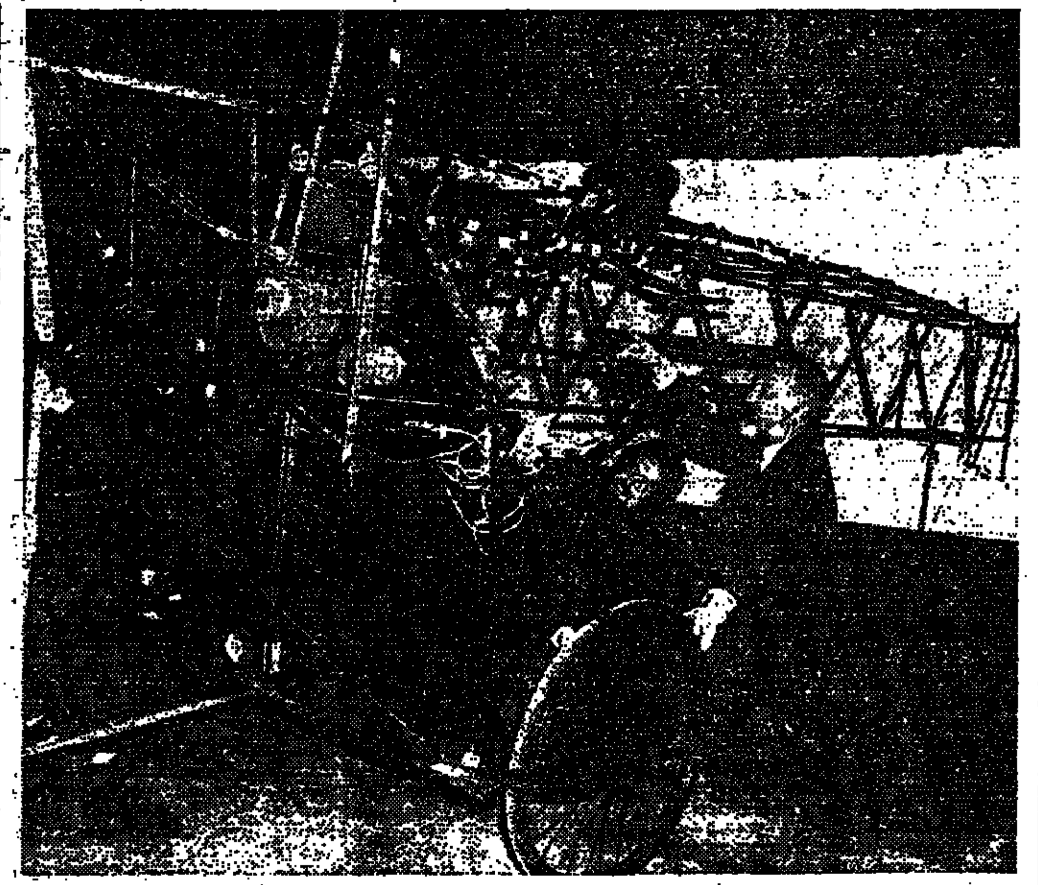
She recommends that there should be five standing committees: finance and priorities, the professional committee, convocation, examinations, and the Welsh committee. But the primary and secondary curriculum committees should be discontinued, she said.

☐ Suggestions that parents should be charged a means-tested fee for children in primary and secondary schools have been firmly and swiftly rejected by Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science.

However, he is looking closely at the possibility of cutting the value of student grants in real terms next year. Indeed, that is the only area of education spending in which further cuts are thought likely or even feasible.

Sir Keith is also known to be interested in reviving the idea of a student loan scheme, which the Government rejected earlier this year because it would be too costly in the short term.

It was to be expected that with Sir Keith coming into office at the beginning of a new round of discussions on the Government's public expenditure plans, he should ask civil servants in his department to draw up various hypothetical plans as to how further education savings might be made.



Looking back: A replica of A. V. Roe's 1909 Triplane being wheeled into the Museum of London yesterday for an exhibition of early British Aircraft, London's Flying Start, opening on November 14. (Photograph by Malcolm Clarke).

Chancery delays to be cut

By Our Legal Correspondent

Steps will be taken to reduce delays in the Chancery Division of the High Court and improve its efficiency, Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, announced in a written answer in the House of Lords on Wednesday.

The reforms, which follow the recommendations of a review body chaired by Mr Justice Oliver, would reduce the waiting time for long cases involving witnesses and enable judges' time to be used better, the Lord Chancellor said.

The Chancery Division deals mainly with commercial and financial work

Minister urged to oppose EEC on battery hens

By Hugh Clayton

Animal welfare campaigners appealed to the Government yesterday to reject EEC proposals to protect chickens from cruelty on battery farms on the grounds that the proposals would do nothing to improve conditions.

They asked Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture and president of the council of EEC farm ministers, to set a date for the abolition of battery cages, which are often stacked in tiers with up to five birds in each cage.

It was the most united campaign for some time by the highly-fragmented animal welfare movement. Leaders of several societies delivered a petition with 243,000 signatures to the ministry in Whitehall yesterday.

The groups chose to demonstrate yesterday because proposals from the European Commission about battery cages are to be debated on Monday at a meeting of the EEC Council chaired by Mr Walker.

The Farm Animal Welfare Coordinating Executive, an umbrella organization of 12 welfare bodies, including the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, said that the commission's plan would not improve the conditions of the 226 million hens now kept in battery cages in the community. Most egg-laying hens in Britain are kept in such cages.

RSC says low grant forces up seat price

By Christopher Warman, Arts Correspondent

The Royal Shakespeare Company, one of the four national companies, yesterday criticized the Arts Council for providing it with a smaller grant than the other three.

In its annual report for 1980-81, the company said that the grant disparity between the RSC and other national companies was "a major cause for concern for the future". The result was that the company was having to sell tickets at prices which were meeting resistance from theatre-goers, and paying its stafff less than other comparable organizations.

The Arts Council rejected the company's complaint and pointed out that it had nationwide responsibilities for the provision and support of the arts and that it had to maintain a balance between all competing demands.

The report shows that the company effectively broke even in 1980-81, with a deficit of £1,250 on total costs of £6,631,622.

Introducing the report, Sir Kenneth Cork, chairman of the council of governors, said the Arts Council grant for the year of £2,300,000 showed an increase of 21 per cent, but still represented the smallest proportion, at 38.55 per cent of its costs, among comparable organizations.

"We have no doubt whatsoever that the particular claims of other theatres to their subsidies are well substantiated and that the grants they receive are well deserved, but only 11.09 per cent of the resources available to the four national companies for 1981-82 has been allocated to the RSC, and Arts Council subsidy as a percentage of total RSC costs has diminished regularly over the past three year", he said.

For 1981-82, the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, receives a grant of £9,020,000 from the Arts Council, compared with £5,400,000 for the National Theatre, £4,500,000 for English National Opera and £2,550,000 for the RSC.

The report states that apart from a small grant of £1,390 from Stratford upon Avon district council, the RSC depends entirely upon the Arts Council for its subsidy.

He said the need to charge high ticket prices was seriously limiting its ability to attract the young, less affluent, overseas visitors who had previously been a valuable source of foreign currency, whose who were not in the habit of going to the theatre and those who had not yet been introduced to Shakespeare.

Sir Kenneth said the company did not seek more subsidy taken from other companies. "We seek an urgent increase in the total public funding available to the performing arts."

In its response, the Arts Council welcomed the RSC's urgent plea for an increase in the total public funding available for the arts.

Seven on bullion charge

Six men and a woman were remanded in custody yesterday after the seizure of £2m gold bullion from a private aircraft at RAF Northolt on Wednesday.

All seven appeared before Ealing, west London magistrates charged under section 170 of the Customs and Excise Management Act, with fraudulently attempting to evade value-added tax chargeable on gold, and being knowingly concerned in dealing with it.

They are: Thomas Powell, aged 38, of Golders Green Road, Golders Green, north London; John Mulqueen, aged 41, of Dawley Road, Hayes, Middlesex; Len Berry, aged 47, and his wife Freda, of Taggs Island, Hampton, Middlesex; Spencer Eade, aged 31, of Delfryn Road, Portslade, Sussex; Christopher Michael, aged 43, of Coombe Hill Road, East Grinstead, Sussex and John Ward, aged 42, of Crawford Street, Mayfair, west London.

All seven will reappear on October 23, six made no application for bail, and Mrs Berry had her application refused.

Zoo accused of waste in breeding pandas

By Tony Samstag

Attempts by the London zoo to breed from their giant pandas, Chia-Chia and Ching-Ching, were dismissed as a waste of money yesterday by an officer of the Fauna and Flora Preservation Society, one of the oldest and most respected British conservation agencies.

Mr John Burton, executive secretary of the society, whose offices are provided by the zoo in Regents Park, said he was expressing a personal view when he told *The Times*: "We can quite easily save the giant pandas; but what is the point if they are evolutionary dead ends?" His opinion would almost certainly be deplored 'as heresy' by the society, he added.

The giant pandas made headlines earlier this week with the announcement of the latest failure in the series of attempts to mate them.

Ching-Ching's failed pregnancy, by artificial insemination, became known while her partner was still in six-month rabies quarantine after his return from Washington and an unsuccessful attempt to breed with a different female there.

The species, Mr Burton said, was a fairly good example of a "post-pleistocene relic", that is, one of a group of survivors of the last ice age that have been dying off slowly as their habitats contracted naturally. Another example is the American buffalo.

Because such species were no less doomed than the prehistoric mammoth or sabre-toothed tiger, Mr Burton argued, it made little sense to waste thousands of pounds on captive breeding programmes when the money might be better spent, for example, on buying land and otherwise extending existing nature reserves.

Dr John Hearn, the zoo's scientific director, said the remaining years of the century would see such advances in cell technology and genetic manipulation, that there was no knowing at this stage what the ultimate value of any species might be.

IN BRIEF

Now sheep may safely graze

A visit to the dentist's chair has made grazing more pleasurable for 60 ewes on a Ministry of Agriculture farm at Preston Wynne, Hereford and Worcester.

They have been fitted with false teeth, a development which could save farmers thousands of pounds because, until now, sheep with bad teeth had to be culled as they could not eat. Mr David Brown, in charge of the project, said the sheep sat in a padded chair, similar to those used by dentists.

Flaming dress

Mrs Mary Copeland, of Alfreton Road, Nottingham, who set her dress on fire while lighting a cigarette in a shopping centre yesterday, was rescued when passers-by stripped off the burning garment, an imported Indian dress. She was detained in the Queen's Medical Centre, Nottingham.

'Crossroads' clue

Confirmation yesterday that filming for the ATV series *Crossroads* will take place on the liner QE2 on Sunday has increased speculation over the fate of Meg Mortimer, played by Noele Gordon. She is due to be written out of the series in early November.

Children may smoke

Children under 16 years of age who were addicted to smoking before they entered community homes in Lincolnshire are to be allowed to continue, councillors have decided. But they will be strictly rationed and supervised.

Missing girl safe

Christine O'Hare, aged 10, of Waterloo Road, Linslade, Bedfordshire, who did not return home from school on Thursday, was found yesterday after spending the night in a park. She telephoned a neighbour and was taken to her mother.

Fire-eater burnt

Mr Colin Pellatt, aged 27, a fire-eater, was recovering in a Salisbury hospital yesterday after being burnt on the chest and neck when a breeze blew back the flames during his act in a Bournemouth hotel.

Sports car of the sky

A descendant of the hang-glider with a two stroke petrol engine and dual seating took to the air yesterday at Charterhouse, Somerset. Its top speed is 55 mph

£50,000 Rolls-Royce had fire hazard, judge says

From Our Correspondent, Manchester

After buying a £50,000 Rolls-Royce, Mr Michael Hurst, a businessman, heard a rattle in the rear suspension and could smell petrol in the car, it was said in the High Court, Manchester, yesterday.

Later a consulting engineer reported that the car would not pass a MOT test, Mr Justice Russell said.

The judge found that M and T Hurst Consultants Ltd of Lyme Grove, Altrincham, Cheshire, were entitled to reject the vehicle, bought last October from Grange Motors Ltd, of Brentwood, Essex.

Grange Motors were ordered to pay £51,700 plus interest and with costs to cover the value of the Corniche car and storage charges.

In a second action, Rolls Royce Motors Ltd, said to have admitted negligence in manufacturing the car, must pay £2,747 with costs.

The judge said that Mr Hurst, a Rolls enthusiast, saw the Corniche advertised in the *Sunday Times*. Although a 1979 model, it was said to have covered only 400 miles.

He had the car examined by an engineer who decided there was a fire hazard and that the Rolls was unroadworthy.

The judge said Mr Hurst not surprisingly lost confidence in the car and was entitled to reject it. He added: "I find there were serious manufacturing defects in this vehicle."

Grange Motors were granted a stay of execution for 21 days while an appeal is being considered.

Probation officers attack 'training for dole queue'

From Ronald Kershaw, Bridlington

A plea for the Government to employ more probation officers to relieve the crisis in the penal and prison system was made at the annual conference of the National Association of Probation Officers at Bridlington yesterday.

Mr John Hutchins, chairman of the association's training committee, said: "Many of the men and women rotting in this country's jails could be dealt with by non-custodial sentences without serious social breakdown or the end of civilized society as we know it."

The conference was told that about a hundred unemployed probation officers, had been "wooed and cajoled into the service by seductive press advertising", trained at a cost of £1.4m, and had then joined the unemployment queue.

Mr Hutchins said: "They are people who were never warned when they started training that there might be no job for them at the end of it.

"Some have run up substantial debts through taking drops in salary to train. They have also put up with the inadequacies of students' codes, and conditions of service along the way.

"They are people with mortgages and with wives and husbands and children they have to support. Their salaries are stopped just as soon as their courses end".

Mr Hutchins said that according to Home Office calculations those lucky people who had just qualified would not get jobs until next March. By that time next year's crop of new officers would be breathing down their necks.

The £1.4m of taxpayers' money was unaccountably being thrown away at a time of financial cuts biting deep into living standards, health, education and welfare budgets.

He said: "This wastage is occurring at a time when the need for 100 extra probation officers has never been greater.

"Contrary to what the Conservative Party conference apparently believes, our prisons are not crammed with violent dangerous men who must be incarcerated for long periods for society's protection."

He said they could be dealt with by non-custodial sentences. "If this Government really wants to reduce the present population, wants to maintain the probation service as a central plank in its penal policy, why on earth can't it see the prospect of 100 extra trained probation officers over establishment needs as the most exciting opportunity for years to give the service the manpower resources to start shifting more offenders from our destructive prison system?"

A resolution agreeing to campaign for expansion of the probation and after-care service was passed.

Jail crisis warning by parole chief

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

A collapse of the system was a possibility in a number of prisons, Lord Harris of Greenwich, chairman of the Parole Board, said yesterday.

The crisis in Britain's prisons had reached the gravest dimension, he told a meeting of the Howard League for Penal Reform at Salisbury. But simply building more prisons was not the answer.

In 1976, the average daily prison population was 41,443, he said. By September this year there were 44,317 in custody. Of those, more than 4,000 were living three to a cell and nearly 11,000 two to a cell. That situation was a harsh reproach to any civilized society, creating squalid conditions for both staff and inmates.

Lord Harris referred to criticism of Home Office proposals for an early supervised release system for shorter-sentence prisoners to cut numbers in custody dramatically.

On Thursday *The Times* reported that Judge Pickles, a circuit judge, had rebuked Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, for threatening courts with legislation if they went on imprisoning non-violent offenders at present levels. The Home Office had refused to provide enough prisons or even to maintain existing buildings adequately, he said.

Lord Harris said ysterday: "What the critics must realize is that the Home Office cannot deal with the present situation by simply building more prisons; there is, in any event, a major programme under way".

"This programme will not, however, increase the number of local prisons, where the problems are most intense. And when it is argued that we must build more local prisons in order to deal with the numbers now in custody, the critics must recognise that it takes up to 10 years to build a prison.

"That would hardly help to deal with the immediate crisis which is facing us. In any event, it is hard to see how amassivy enlarged building programme could be justified at a time when so many other desirable projects are being rejected on public expenditure grounds."

Conservative Party conference ends to rousing cheers with a reaffirmation of faith from the Prime Minister

Thatcher: I will not change to court popularity

The Prime Minister, in her conference address, reported here in full, said that she could not bow to pressures to take a route that she knew would lead Britain even further from the prospect of success. That was not obstinacy, but sheer common sense. The tough measures which the Government had had to introduce were the minimum needed to win through. "I will not change just to court popularity." Mrs Thatcher listed the contracts which had been won overseas and investments in Britain by overseas companies. That was recovery. In an attack on the SDP, she said that if the country had never had all those nice Labour moderates it would never have had its problems in the first place. They were the guilty men. When the soft-centre SDP melted away they would be left with the hard shell of the Labour Party. Mrs Thatcher received a long and enthusiastic standing ovation. Cheering continued when she walked down the central isle with the audience singing "Land of Hope and Glory".

In Blackpool this week we have had the grand assize of the nation. Once more the Conservative Party has demonstrated that it is the party of all the people.

We are not here to manipulate millions in block votes in some travesty of democracy. Nor are we drawn here by the tinsel glamour of a marriage of convenience. We are here as representatives of a myriad different interests from every constituency, here because we *share a deep and abiding concern* for the future of our country and our party.

There has been strenuous discussion and dissent. I welcome that. For years I have grown used to the charge that *we are bland and anodyne*, careful to avoid differences. That is not a charge that could be levelled at us this year.

We have witnessed a party conscious of its awesome responsibilities as government at an *immensely difficult time*; difficult not only for us but for many other countries in the world, for we are not alone in our problems.

The diversity of our party is not a source of weakness, it is a part of our strength, for it is the reflexion of the personal commitment that each one of us brings to the task that lies ahead.

Let me say at once that I am glad that Ted Heath addressed the conference, and *delighted that he will be helping* us in the Croydon by-election (applause). Our country is weathering stormy waters. We may have different ideas on how best to navigate them. But we sail the same ocean and in the same ship.

I have listened to much of the debate that has taken place in this hall, and — do you know — I seem to have heard a good deal of what has been said to us around and even beyond the fringe. I want to draw together what seems to me to be the main strands of your wisdom and advice to the Government, and to express some of your worries.

On unemployment, there is deep and heartfelt concern for *the personal hardship and waste* reflected in every factory closure and redundancy.

I learnt from childhood the dignity which comes from work and, by contrast, the affront to self-esteem which comes from enforced idleness. For us, work was the only way of life we knew and we were brought up to believe that it was not only a *necessity*, but a virtue.

Foreign goods on Saturday

The concern of this conference is focused on the plight of the unemployed, but we seek not only to display and demonstrate that concern, but to find and *pursue those policies which* offer the best hope of more lasting jobs in future years. To do that we must learn the lessons of the past *in* order to avoid the mistakes that led to the increase of inflation and unemployment in the first place.

Today's unemployment is partly due to the sharp increase in oil prices. It absorbed money *that might otherwise* have gone to increased investment or to buying the things that British factories produce. But that is not all. Too much of our present unemployment is due to enormous past wage increases unmatched by higher output. To union restrictive practices, to overmanning, to strikes, to indifferent management, and *to the mistaken belief* that, come what may, the Government would always step in to bail out companies in difficulty. *No policy can succeed that* shirks these basic issues.

We have to earn our living in a world which can choose between the goods we produce and those of other countries. The irony is that many of our people *spend* five days of the week making British goods and on Saturday go out to spend their earnings on goods produced abroad; goods made in countries which have embraced more modern technology, and where management and workforce understand that they are *on the same side.*

Yes, unemployment is the most emotional issue in our country. However much we may explain what has led to it . . . (there was an interruption in the hall) . . . yes in this conference it does matter, it matters not only to talk about it but to try to do something *constructive about it* and demonstrations do not help either.

We cannot alter the fact that many people who have worked loyally and well for firms up and down the country feel *bruised and resentful* when after long and devoted service they suddenly find themselves without a job. I understand this—I'd feel the same—but that would make it even more inexcusable if any minister, let alone the Prime Minister, were to deceive them with false hopes and specious remedies.

£1,000m creates 50,000 jobs

We are dealing with one of the most complex and sensitive *problems of our time.* Neither rhetoric nor compassion is enough. There have been many voices in the past few weeks calling on us to spend our way back towards a higher level of employment, and to cut interest rates at the same time. It is a familiar treatment and it has been tried by many different governments these past 30 years.

In the early days it worked well enough. In the 1950s a few million pounds of what we learned to call "reflation" earned a swift reward in jobs and output. But as time went on the dose required grew larger; and the stimulus achieved grew less.

By the 1960s it was needing hundreds of millions of extra spending to lift some hundreds of thousands of our people back into employment. By the 1970s we found that after thousands of extra millions had been spent we still had unemployment at levels which 10 or 20 years before would have been unthinkable.

The trick had been tried too often. The people, as earners and consumers, had rumbled what the government was doing to their money. They *knew the government* was creating inflation. They took that into account in their wage demands, so all the extra money went into wages and prices and not into more jobs.

And so, today, if we were to heed the calls to add another thousand million pounds to our plans for spending, we might, thereby, create an extra 50,000 jobs in *two years' time.* And even those would be all too swiftly cancelled out by the loss of other jobs in private industry *as the result* of what we had done. For a good chunk of the higher taxes and the higher interest rates needed to find the money for the extra spending would come from the tills of every business in the land.

Ah, but we are told, then don't put up the taxes or the interest rates; put them down instead. In other words, print *the* money.

That way, I must tell you, lies a collapse of trust in sterling both at home and abroad; the destruction of the savings of every family. It leads to suitcase money and penury as the *sole reward for thrift.* That is not what this Government was elected to do.

These problems are not peculiar to Britain. Governments all over the world are seeking to borrow on a scale hitherto unknown and that is why interest rates in every major financial centre have been rising steeply.

Indeed, if we had been members of the European monetary system we might very well have found our rates of interest going up long before this September.

So that is why it is not a question of choosing between the conquest of inflation and the conquest of unemployment. *Indeed, as one of our speakers* reminded us yesterday: we are fighting unemployment by fighting inflation.

Of course, there are those who promise success without tears. How I wish they were right. Who more than the Prime Minister would benefit from an easy answer to our troubles . . . (there was another interruption) . . . It makes it more exciting, just like the Empire Loyalists when we *were young and sitting down* there.

If there were a way to beat inflation and unemployment while displeasing no one in the meantime, I would take it like a shot.

I can tell you unhesitatingly that if I thought that Britain could solve her problems more easily, if I found that world *conditions opened up* a less rugged road, I should not hesitate to take it. There would be no question of sticking doggedly to so-called dogma. I don't want to prove anything except that Britain can once again succeed and all of us can share in the fruits of that success (applause).

I cannot bow to the pressures to take a route *which I know* will lead us even further from that prospect. That's not obstinacy—it's sheer common sense. The tough measures that this Government has had to introduce are the very minimum needed for us to win through. I will not change just to court popularity.

Indeed, if ever a Conservative government starts to do what it knows to be wrong because it is afraid to do what it is sure is right, then that's the time for the Tories to cry stop. You'll never need to do that while I am Prime Minister (loud applause).

In the teeth of international competition, British business is beginning to win the major *orders that for too long* went elsewhere. One thousand million pounds of British goods are sold abroad every week. In the last month alone Standard Telephones have won the £170m contract for a telephone cable right across the Pacific from Australia to Canada, the longest contract ever put up to tender.

British Steel has gained contracts worth £70m in the North Sea and across the world in Hongkong. The Davy Corporation leads the international consortium to build a £1,250m steelworks for India. Foster Wheeler has started work on a £140m petrochemical plant in Greece.

Great international companies like Texas Instruments, Hewlett Packard and Motorola are demonstrating their faith in Britain's future by choosing *this country under a Conservative* government as the location for major expansion. This is the way to get extra jobs, thousands of extra jobs for Britain. That is real recovery. And it is happening now. We are winning through.

These are the headline-catching stories. But every bit as important to this Government is the health of *the many small* and thrusting businesses. We have already taken some 60 measures of direct practical help for small businesses. Indeed, our business start-up scheme is one of the most radical and effective in the Western world.

Ten thousand new businesses are starting every month. From them will come so much of the new and lasting employment of the future. I salute their work and their enterprise. But yes, I know and you've said it all week: private business is still being *held* to ransom by the giant nationalized monopolies. And you are right. They don't price themselves on to the dole queues, they do that to other people.

They don't have to match the competition. They have captive markets at their beck and call. Whereas free enterprise prices are going up in single figures by 6 per cent, prices in the nationalized industries are going up by 20 per cent.

Only when we introduce the spur of competition into state owned industries do they begin to respond to the needs of the customer. That is why Norman Fowler, when he was at the Ministry of Transport, stripped away the veto powers of British Rail on coach licences.

If you can travel now from Manchester to London, or from Edinburgh to Bristol—by *road* or rail — at fares lower than when we took office, that is thanks to Norman Fowler, just as it is thanks to Freddie Laker that you can cross the Atlantic for so much less than it would have cost you in the early 1970s. Competition works.

You heard Patrick Jenkin speak of companies as different as Cable and Wireless and British Transport Hotels. I never thought we'd be able to make so much progress with denationalization in these first two-and-a-half years. I can assure you that there will be more of these measures in the next session of parliament (applause).

If this is dogmatism, then it is *the dogmatism of Mr Marks* and Mr Spencer and I'll plead guilty to that any day of the week.

But, you know, the thought does sometimes occur to me that if only we had never had all those nice Labour moderates, the sort that now join the SDP, we would never have had these problems in the first *place. For it was the Labour* moderates who nationalized those industries. They are the guilty men. And they have now shacked up with David Steel, although I do not think Mr Gladstone would have put it quite like that.

The Liberal leader seems to have quite a passion for pacts, associations, understandings and alliances. A sort of man for all fusions. Of course, there's nothing wrong with pacts, provided they are based *on a broad identity of principle.*

When the soft centre melts

But without any genuine common ground, *parties* that can't advance on their own two feet tend to be trodden on by their partners. The marriage *is for one election only.* After that, either party can call it a day and go its *separate* way. Well, of course, nothing is for ever. But it's an odd couple that pencils in a date for divorce before they've even sat down to the wedding breakfast.

Perhaps that caution is understandable. Little is known about the SDP except that its *four leaders were senior* members of Labour Cabinets of the sixties and seventies. If the country is in difficulty today, *they* played their part in bringing that difficulty about.

And they have not repudiated their socialism. Mr Jenkins may remark that, Good Lord, he hasn't used the word socialism for years; but he has not disowned it. Nor have his former Cabinet colleagues, the other leaders of the new party that the Liberals are being asked to embrace. At a time of growing danger for all who cherish and believe in freedom, this party of the soft centre is no shield, no refuge and no answer.

As Quintin Hailsham said so vividly a few days ago: "In a confrontation with the politics of power, the soft centre has always melted away." And when the soft-centre SDP has melted away, we *are left with* the hard shell of the Labour Party.

And, make no mistake, the leadership of the Labour Party wants what it has always wanted, the full-blooded socialism that has been the driving force and purpose of its political life.

Mr Wedgwood Benn says: "*The forces of socialism in* Britain cannot be stopped." They can be and they will be. We shall stop them—democratically, and I use the word in the dictionary, not the Bennite sense. What they cannot be is half-stopped. Least of all by those who for years helped to nurture and support them.

Some of the most important things in life are beyond economics. Last Sunday I visited the victims of the IRA bomb outrage in Chelsea, the kind of outrage that has occurred time and again in Northern Ireland. After seeing the injured children, young soldiers—the heartbreak of their parents and wives—one *began to count one's blessings.* For their world had been suddenly and cruelly shattered by the bombers and terrorists who are the enemies of civilized society everywhere.

We are all in it together: a *breakdown of law and order* strikes at everyone. No one is exempt when the terrorist and bully-boys take over.

We look to the police and to the courts to protect the freedom of ordinary people. Without order, none of us can go about our daily business in safety. Without order, fear becomes master and the strong and the violent become a power in the land. This was why the first action after the riots in Brixton and Toxteth was to restore order. *Nothing*, but nothing, could justify the violence we saw that week.

I listened to every word of the debate on Tuesday. You made your views absolutely plain. Much as we are doing to *support the police and to* uphold the rule of law, you urge us to *do* even more. I will give you this pledge: above all other things, this Government is determined to maintain order and uphold the Queen's peace.

But order depends upon discipline; overwhelmingly upon self-discipline. It is lamentable *that the virtues of self-restraint* which mark a mature democracy have lately been so little preached in some homes and schools that they have become so poorly practised in our society. It's when self-discipline breaks down that society has to impose order.

It is in this sense that we Conservatives insist that *government must be strong.* Strong to uphold the rule of law. Strong to maintain order. Strong to protect freedom. This was the truth which our ancestors knew well, but which some of our generation have managed to unlearn. What is freedom if it does not include freedom from violence and freedom from intimidation.

One of the most revealing things about the rhetoric of the left is the almost total absence of any reference to the family. Yet the family is the basic unit of our society. It is within the family that the next generation *is nurtured.*

Our concern to create a *property-owning democracy is* therefore a very human concern. It is a natural desire for Conservatives that every family should have a stake in society and that the privilege of a family home should not be *restricted to the few.*

The fact that over 55 per cent own their own homes is a tribute to successive Conservative governments. Each one of which has helped to build the property-owning democracy.

It is now our turn to take a major step towards extending home ownership to many *who until now have been deli*berately excluded. Councils, particularly socialist councils, have clung to the role of landlord. They love it because it gives them so much power. More than two million families have seen themselves paying rent for ever. Petty rules and restrictions bringing enforced dependence. These are the marks of this last vestige of fuedalism in Britain.

Parental rights on schools

It is the arrogance of the socialist creed to insist that they know best. For them, equality of opportunity means their opportunity to make sure everyone else is equal.

Nowhere is this more true than in education. For every family the chance to give to your children a better start than you had yourself is one of the greatest joys, yet we have been so obsessed with the reorganization of education and with *buildings and equipment that* we have failed to concentrate on the quality and the content of what is taught in our *schools.*

Yet this is precisely what is of greatest concern to parents. That's why this Government has given them so much more say in the way schools are run. So much more choice in which schools to pick for their children. So much more responsibility for the next generation.

But the best schools and the *best housing and the* best education will avail us nothing if we lack the means or the resolve to defend the way of life of our people.

For abroad this is a time of danger. We face in the Soviet Union a power whose declared aim is to bury Western Civilization. Experience has taught us that *threats* such as those which we now face do not disappear unless they are met calmly, and with ingenuity and strength.

We cannot defend ourselves, either in this island or in Europe without a close effective and warmhearted alliance with United States. Our friendship with America rests not only on the memory of common dangers *jointly* faced. And of common ancestors. It rests on respect for the same rule of law and representative *democracy.*

Our purpose must be not just to confirm, but to strengthen a friendship which has twice saved us this century. Had it not been for the magnanimity of the United States, Europe would not be free today. Nor would the peace have been kept in Europe for what is now 36 years. Assuming we hold this peace for eight more years, we shall then have enjoyed a longer time free from European war than for two centuries. what a triumph for the Western *alliance.*

One thrust of Soviet propaganda is concerned to persuade the world that the West and the United States in particular are the arms mongers, not the Soviet Union. Nothing could be farther from the truth.

It is not surprising that the *Russians have found a ready* audience, for none of us has any illusion about the horror of nuclear war. We all shrink from it. Yet that should force us to consider what is the most likely way of securing peace. And it is *precisely* because I believe that the unilateralists make war more likely that I *seek* another way (applause).

Should we more easily get the Soviet side to the table to negotiate if we ourselves had already renounced nuclear weapons? Why should they negotiate, if we had already laid down our arms? Would they follow our example? There are no unilateralists in the Kremlin.

*Until we negotiate multi*lateral disarmament, we have no choice but to retain sufficient nuclear weapons to make it clear to any would-be aggressors that the consequences of an attack on us would be disastrous to them.

To those who want us to close down the American nuclear bases in this country, *let me say this.* We in Britain cannot honourably shelter under the American nuclear umbrella and simultaneously say to our American friends: you may defend our homes with your home-based missiles — you may not base those missiles anywhere near our homes.

The cost of keeping tyranny at bay is high but it must be *paid. For the cost of war would* be infinitely higher.

It is in this dangerous world that Britain must live. She cannot escape it or retreat into an island bunker. Yet that is precisely what the Labour Party proposes. It has become the get-out party/get out of our defence obligations; get out of our Nato nuclear *commitments; and get out of the* European Community.

It is in European affairs that the contrast with Conservatives is particularly marked. When in power, Labour did nothing to improve the European Community. In two-and-a-half years this Government has slashed our budget contributions and set the Community on the road to far-reaching reform.

Nothing beyond this nation

And it's vital that we get it *right. Forty-three out of* every hundred pounds we earn abroad comes from the Common Market. Over two million jobs depend on our trade with Europe. Over two million jobs which would be put at risk by Britain's withdrawal. Even if we kept two thirds of our trade with the Common Market after we had flounced out, and that's pretty *optimistic, there would* be a million more to join the dole queues.

And that's only the beginning. American and *Japanese firms* are coming to this country to build factories and provide jobs for us so they can sell to the whole of Europe. If we came out, future investors would come not here but go to Germany, France or Greece. And even those who are here already — they won't be satisfied with a market of fifty *million cribbed, cabined* and confined by import controls, customs duties and tariffs. They will up-sticks and away. They will take their investments, their expansion and their jobs into the rest of Europe.

For the unspoken assumption behind policies of withdrawal from the Community and unilateral disarmament is that others will continue to accept our products even though we refuse to accept theirs, that others will ensure the defence of Europe and provide a shield *behind which* we can shelter. What a contemptible policy for Great Britain (applause).

Nothing is beyond this nation. Decline is not inevitable. They say I'm an optimist. Well in this job you get called all sorts of things. Optimist is one of the nicer ones. I wouldn't deny the label.

I remember what our country used to be like, and I know what we can become again. But first, we must rid ourselves of the idea that the laws of economic gravity can somehow be suspended in our favour, that *what applies to other nations* does not apply to ours.

We must finally come to accept what in some ways we have not accepted since the war: that although we then, with superb defiance, helped *the free world to survive*, the world has not, since then, and on that account, owed us a living.

We in the Conservative Party know that you can't get anything for nothing. We hold to the firm foundations of principle, grounded in the common sense, common belief and common purpose of the British people. The *common sense* of a people who know that it takes effort to achieve success. The common belief in personal *responsibility* and the values of a free society. The common purpose that is determined to win through the difficult days to the victory that comes with unity.

A stomach for the fight

This Government, this Government of principle, is seeking the common consent of the people of Britain to work together for the prosperity that has eluded us for so long.

There are those who say our nation *no longer* has the stomach for the fight. I think I know our people—and I know they do.

□ Addressing an overflow meeting after the main conference, Mrs Thatcher said: "If you believe you have the right policies you must persevere with them long enough for them to succeed. Above all, *never throw in the towel* when you are within an ace of success."

If the Government persisted with its policies, Mrs Thatcher said, she believed the country would have a chance for the future that it had not had for a long time in the past.

In believing that the party could capture the centre ground, she believed Conservative principles were in the hearts and minds of the British people. These were such things as personal *responsibility*, the values of society, like being proud of the country, of being prepared to defend it, upholding the rule of law, a good day's work for a good day's pay.

If the Government was to relax now the country would never get to that standard of efficiency which it must have. "*It is only when we get there* we can do all the things we want to do."

She added: "You have difficult choices to make with your own lives and businesses. We have difficult choices to make in politics. Yes, many people would like to spend a lot more money—your money—on public spending.

"I *have to remember* every time we spend more of public money, I take more from your pockets. Every time this happens, by way of taxation or supplementary rate, it is less to spend on goods and less for businesses to spend on reequipment. That means in turn there are fewer jobs for other people."

Public expenditure must be restricted because it would leave more in everyone's pockets.

Europe

Unthinkable to leave the Community

There was no cogent alternative to the European Community, either as a market or as a means of safeguarding Britain's interests, Lord *Carrington, the* Foreign Secretary, declared as conference carried a motion reaffirming belief in membership.

Both the motion and Lord Carrington in his speech strongly rebutted Labour's recent decision for withdrawal from the Community without a referendum. The Foreign Secretary did not believe that a *British government* which had turned its back on Europe could negotiate anything at all.

He found it difficult to believe that it was a sensible proposition to throw away a tariff-free market of 300 million *people*, and a political association with nine, soon 11, countries in Europe. Labour had failed to explain how the United Kingdom was going to export in order to survive.

The motion carried by con*ference* stated that membership of the EEC was vital to Britain's economic future and condemned the insular and shortsighted policy of withdrawal advocated by the Labour Party. That would damage the *country's standing in* international affairs, weaken security, reduce trade and inward investment and lead to greater unemployment.

Moving the motion, Miss Beata Brookes, MEP for North Wales, said it would be a disaster for Britain if the Labour Party allowed withdrawal because it would leave the country weak, friendless, isolated and bankrupt. The United Kingdom lived by trade and always had done. A third of our products were sold abroad and 60 per cent of the export trade was with EEC countries and associates. That compared with 29 per cent in 1973.

"This means about one job in three depends upon Britain *staying in Europe", she said.* "We cannot as a nation solve our problem alone. In Europe we have a market of 270 million people in a free trade area and withdrawal would immediately reduce us to a backwater and would *put* 2,250,000 jobs at peril.

Mr Peter Carver, Humberside, said he was concerned at the lack of noise coming from the EEC's supporters. When had constituencies last had seminars and symposiums on the subject? How often did one read of the European MPs in the papers? There were probably even those in the hall who did not know who their European MP was.

Mr Peter Thompson, Harrow, said that like the majority of people in the United Kingdom, and like the majority of Conservative supporters, he was against membership of the EEC. Since the country had been taken in by Mr Heath without even being asked, the effects had been disastrous.

Mr Edward Taylor, MP for Southend, East, said that there was no way anyone could prove British membership of the EEC had been good or bad. They could not say what would have happened if Britain had stayed out. They must look at the facts and accept *that there* was an overwhelming case for large reforms in the way the EEC worked. Labour was solidly committed to withdrawal and the SDP was becoming unthinkingly Euro-fanatical. The Conservatives must fight for the interests of the country and seek changes in the structures.

Mr Tim Loughton, Lewes, *said that with Europe the* Conservatives would lose votes on an issue that was totally contrary to the principles of free trade and free independent association, which the party was supposed to hold so dear.

Mr Tim Smith, Battersea North, said it was a tragedy that 10 years after British entry they should still be debating the merits of membership instead of how they wanted to see the Community develop *and enlarge.*

Lord Carrington said it was depressing that in 1981 it was necessary for them to debate British membership of the EEC. There was no other country in Europe where such a motion would be *considered necessary*, but the debate was necessary because of the motion passed by the Labour Party at its conference calling for withdrawal from the EEC without reference to the British people, other than at a general *election.*

The Labour Party, particularly Mr Benn, had insisted *on a referendum* to confirm membership and it was puzzling —or was it?—that it should not now be considered desirable to do the same when seeking to reverse the British people's decision. Perhaps they were *afraid* of the answer.

The facts of Community life represented jobs, prosperity and a high living standard. Labour's view was not shared by their fellow socialists, the French, Germans or Danes.

He asked: "Are not President Mitterand's socialist credentials as respectable as those of our Mr Benn?"

In listing and seeking to dispel some of the "Euro-myths" Lord Carrington said it was claimed that membership *had been responsible* for the economic difficulties. Well, handy though the EEC might be as a scapegoat, the reality was almost the opposite.

The rise in oil prces, Britain's excessive public spending, ec*onomic recession and lack of* industrial competitiveness would certainly have had a worse effect if it had had to face them outside the EEC, and certainly could not be cured by leaving it.

There were *complaints about* the EEC budget, but the Government had taken resolute action which was more than their predecessors had done because they did nothing.

Some socialist ex-ministers *who ought to know better said* they could establish a new and meaningful relationship with Europe, including meaningful trading arrangements. "If they believe that, they would believe anything", he said.

Not everything was right with the Community. When the Government came into office it was determined to reassert British influence in Europe while making it clear that she was wholly committed to the Community. "I do not believe that we have been all that unsuccessful", he said. "As far as the budget is concerned, we have succeeded in getting a rebate of £1,500m in our contribution over two years."

But there was a great deal more to be done. The restructuring of the budget must be settled so that there was no continuation of *unacceptable* burdens. It must be fair and equitable to everybody.

"We must work for the com*pletion of the common* market itself", he said. "There is still much to be done in fields such as insurance and air transport. We should develop the Community's social and regional policies to help industrial inno*vation and regeneration.* We must make sure that the common agricultural policy does not lead to enormous surpluses of production which are wasteful in expenditure and which could well be deployed in other areas."

Progress must be made in improving mobility within the community, in the mutual recognition of professional qualifications, in reciprocal health care, in simplified procedures for the *movement of goods* and in lowering air fares, which were dreadfully high within Europe itself.

CORRECTION

Mr Harvey Proctor, MP for Basildon, said at a Monday Club fringe meeting that since a pledge in the 1970 Conservative manifesto that there should be no further large scale immigration, 500,000 immigrants had arrived, not 50,000 as stated yesterday.

Lords reform

All-party pact impossible

The conference rejected a motion calling for the reform of the House of Lords after Baroness Young, the first woman leader of the House of Lords, said that reforms could not be achieved in the lifetime of the present Parliament. Lady Young, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, explained that major constitutional reform, which was far reaching and *fundamental*, could only proceed on the basis of all-party talks. Those would need in turn to be on the basis of agreement on the type of reform which might take place, and there was no sign of *that* agreement.

She reminded the conference that, in case she sounded too pessimistic, when there had been all-party agreement for reform in 1968 it foundered on an unlikely alliance of Michael Foot and Enoch Powell, who *objected for totally different* reasons.

There was no easy way to solve the country's problems, and they could not be solved by constitutional reform. The priority over the next two years *must be to fulfil the election* promises of 1979 for the defeat of inflation, a major improvement in industry's competitiveness, getting a proper balance between employers and trade unionists, creating real and pro*ductive jobs*, and giving individuals greater control over their own lives.

She could not accept the motion, although the government could continue to search for changes in the House of Lords *which* could be widely acceptable to all parties.

The motion which was rejected stated: "Conference believes that reform of the House of Lords is an urgent matter and steps *should* be taken in the lifetime of this Parliament to ensure that Britain's second chamber *retain the experience* and integrity of the present system while gaining constitutional authority that would accrue if it were wholly or partly elected."

Mr Stephen Moon, of the National Association of Conservative Graduates, moving it, said Conservatives must face the possibility of the election of a Labour Party committed to abolishing the House of Lords. They would do without a second chamber, so that half-baked laws conceived yesterday and passed today could be implemented tomorrow.

Conservatives should take the initiative to prevent such a campaign starting. They should begin now to reform, so that a politically defensible second chamber was brought into existence. He proposed a mixed reform, where hereditary and life peers should be eligible to sit in the House and debate *proposed legislation, sit* on Commons scrutinizing committees, but not debate matters deemed by the Speaker of the Commons not to be matters for the Lords.

Mrs Linda Crossley, Burnley, said there *was no urgent case* for reform. At a time of economic and social instability, it would be undesirable to risk a constitutional experiment to alter a body that had wide *respect* and did its job well. The second chamber had a strength derived from solid historical reasons and ex*perience.*

The Earl of Lauderdale, opposing the motion, said an elected element in the Lords would make it more responsible to the voters and it could not possibly be independent. The elected element would be a rival to the Commons and would be rejected by it.

Mr Michael Wren-Hilton, South Fylde, said if reform was not effected—and quickly—the House of Lords might disappear. Time was of the essence. If the Lords was to survive and that meant legislation on the statute book before the next general election. There should be a chamber of 600 members, made up of one-third representative peers, representing the present peerage as a whole, one third elected by the public and one third life peers, including those already in the house.

Lady Gardner of Parkes said that she took her seat in the Lords this year and she could now see the enormous load of work carried out there. She was impressed not only by the expertise and knowledge of its members, but by the hours of work. It was a hard working chamber, and democratic. Every view was listened to. She was also a member of the Greater London Council. When she looked at the difference between those two bodies at present she could see which one was democratic.

Egyptians launch another purge of extremists

From Christopher Walker, Cairo, Oct 16

The Egyptian security forces have launched a sweeping new wave of arrests against Muslim extremists which has involved the detention without trial of several hundred suspects during the past week.

Although by tonight there had been no official statement, reliable sources in Cairo put the total of fundamentalists taken in for questioning since President Sadat's assassination 10 days ago as somewhere between 800 and 1,000.

The latest arrests have taken place in all parts of the country, but most have been concentrated in Cairo, Alexandria and the southern provincial town of Asyut. They have been accompanied by the introduction of harsh new penalties for the possession of unlicensed firearms and for withholding information on subversives from the security forces.

The extent of the latest arrests has been so widespread that many extreme Muslim sympathizers have taken to shaving off their identifying beards in an effort to avoid detection. A number have also gone underground, a development which is worrying governments whose Middle East policies depend strongly on continuing stability in Egypt.

In addition to the arrest of suspected right-wing Muslim extremists, it is also understood that several dozen members of the small, left-wing National Unionist Progressive Party have also been detained. In the original purge 29 members of the party were arrested.

The latest arrests are seen as a clear indication that President Mubarak intends to pursue an even tougher line against opponents than that of his predecessor. It has also raised further questions about the viability of Egypt's multiparty system. In an American television interview last week, Mr Mubarak—a self-confessed disciplinarian—said: "I will be very strict with anybody who ever thinks of creating trouble without any reason in this country."

Only weeks before Mr Sadat's assassination, he announced in a nationwide television broadcast that the Government had compiled a list of 7,000 extreme Muslims who had not been arrested in September's initial purge of nearly 1,600 critics of the Government. Of those arrested then, around 1,000 were fundamentalists.

The new clamp down coincides with the opening tomorrow of Egypt's 17 university campuses. For a number of years, the universities have been the main breeding ground for Islamic fundamentalism. Now, an organization of so-called "university guards" has been formed by the authorities to enforce discipline on the campuses in cooperation with the university authorities.

Foreign observers regard the coming struggle to control fundamentalism inside the universities as crucial for the new Government's attempts to repress it countrywide.

Among those still detained after President Sadat's sweep six weeks ago is Mr Muhammed Heikal, the distinguished Egyptian journalist and former confidant of the late President Nasser.

Little has been heard about Mr Heikal or the other detainees since their arrests, and inquiries have produced no satisfactory official information. Recently the former editor of *Al Ahram* made a formal request for health reasons to be allowed to drink bottled water rather than prison tap water.

From the moment of the 3 am arrest, sources close to Mr Heikal have privately asserted his innocence of any crime, but have been unwilling to speak openly because of the climate of fear and suspicion encouraged by the purge. It is understood that members of his staff are now optimistic that the change in president may improve his chances.

After a gap of several weeks in the Socialist prosecutor's investigations into the Egyptians arrested in the purge, it was disclosed this morning that the process is to start up again tomorrow. As has been the official practice since the arrests, details of the planned "investigations" are sketchy but the authorities say they are expected to last until early next month. Already 410 of the detainees have been investigated and it is thought unlikely that any trials will begin until all individual investigations have finished.

Since Mr Hosni Mubarak was sworn in as President earlier this week, he has made no public reference to individuals arrested under the purge of his predecessor, and it is unclear how he will react to cases like Mr Heikal's.



Reagan closer to success on Awacs

From Nicholas Hirst, Washington, Oct 16

President Reagan now looks closer to gaining approval for his proposed sale of five early *warning Awacs radar planes to* Saudi Arabia than at any time since the deal was first notified to Congress. It was opposed by a margin of only one vote in the Senate foreign relations committee yesterday.

The sale is regarded as being of increased importance after the assassination of President Sadat as an integral part of the Administration's attempts to shore up the security of the Middle East and strengthen its links with moderate Arab states.

Meanwhile, military equipment is to be taken directly from United States stocks to be shipped to the Sudan, which is facing a potential threat from Libya to speed up deliveries which otherwise would not be made until the equipment *rolled off the production line.* The intended sale of two FI fighter-trainers had already been notified to Congress and the chairmen of the House and Senate foreign affairs committees have in principle agreed to expediting the delivery of 20 M-60 tanks, tank transporters and a dozen 155-mm howitzers.

The Administration is also considering asking for an increase in the $100m of military aid proposed for the Sudan for 1982.

Arms deliveries to Egypt were speeded up before the assassination. A Pentagon official said today that it was doubtful whether the Egyptian armed forces could cope with any further acceleration.

The defeat on the Awacs sale in the Senate foreign relations committee by 9 votes to 8 was much smaller than had been expected. Senator co-sponsor of a resolution, Larry Pressler a Republican originally carrying 50 signatures out of the 100 member Senate, changed his mind to vote for the sale, and uncommitted senators sided with the President. The Administration has lost the vote in the House by 301 to 111; but both houses have to oppose the deal to stop it.

Senator Howard Baker, the Republican majority leader today said: "We're still behind but we're definitely closing."

President plans to curb 'right to know'

From Nicholas Ashford Washington, Oct 16

The Reagan Administration has introduced a series of proposals which would restrict the use of the Freedom of Information Act, a unique piece of American legislation designed to ensure the principle of the public's "right to know" about the background to big policy decisions.

The proposals would narrow the obligation of all government agencies to provide information about their internal operations, investigations and other activities. They would also limit requests for information under the Act to American citizens and resident aliens.

At present the Act allows anyone to request documents detailing government activities. This has led to complaints that foreigners have used the Act to gather information about American intelligence activities and industrial secrets.

Although a bill amending the Act does not give the CIA and other intelligence agencies the total immunity which they had requested, the Justice Department has indicated that such a proposal will be submitted separately.

Last month Mr William Casey, the director of the CIA, said that sensitive intelligence information had been released while the CIA was complying with the Act.

Testifying before the Senate subcommittee on the constitution yesterday Mr Jonathan Rose, assistant attorney-general for legal policy, said the Act had been used in ways that were inconsistent with its original objectives.

Describing the Act as a "highly over-rated tool" he added that it was never intended to provide the KGB or a *German industrialist* with information about the United States.

Mr Rose said the Reagan Administration remained committed to carrying out the philosophy and the spirit of the Act. However Mr Jack Landau, director of the reporters' committee for freedom of the press, retorted that the proposed changes represented a "frontal assault on the Act".

Since the Act was introduced in 1966, and more particularly since it was amended in 1974 after the Watergate scandal, it has helped to bring to public notice a whole range of abuses by government agencies.

Japanese mine death toll climbs to 94

From Peter Hazelhurst, Tokyo, Oct 16

The Japanese authorities announced late tonight that 94 people, including 10 rescuers, died today when large clouds of lethal methane gas swept through a mine shaft 9,000ft below the entrance of a colliery in Yubari.

As rescue operations continued on the northern island of Hokkaido, 496 miles north of Tokyo, officials said more miners and rescuers were feared trapped in a maze of inclined shafts of the mine.

"No explosion occurred, but all of the victims died as a result of gas poisoning," a spokesman for Japan's National Police Agency said.

The tragedy, described as one of Japan's worst mining disasters in a decade, began at noon when a monitoring station on the surface of the mine detected large quantities of gas seeping into a new shaft of the Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Company in the mining town of Yubari.

"All workers in the area were ordered to vacate the area immediately at about midday but 95 men were trapped. Twenty-three men escaped immediately after one warning was issued but two miners who were hospitalized died later of gas poisoning," a spokesman for the company said.

Rescue teams, equipped with masks and oxygen tanks, continued to retrieve bodies from the shaft throughout the afternoon. As operations continued throughout the night the police announced that 32 bodies had been recovered eight hours after the accident. The company says that 95 miners were working in the area when clouds of gas began to sweep through the shaft: but police claim about 122 men were in the shaft.

An undisclosed number of miners were being treated for gas poisoning in Yubari hospitals last night. "The density of the gas was as high as 35 per cent by mid afternoon and we were forced to pump large quantities of air into the shaft tonight", a spokesman for the company said.

Rescue workers said last night that some miners had managed to escape to shafts where they were able to cover themselves with airbags connected to oxygen pipes.

"But the last shaft in the complex was littered with bodies. Their faces were contorted with fear and pain", a rescue worker said.

Yubari, one of Japan's major coal mining centres for the past century, has been the scene of several major disasters in recent years. In 1965, 62 miners were killed when a pocket of gas exploded in a large mine near the town.

AMSTERDAM CABINET RESIGNS

From Robert Schuil Amsterdam, Oct 16

Holland's five-week coalition Cabinet of Christian Democrats Labour and Democrats' 66 tendered its resignation to Queen Beatrix today after an all-night meeting at which it became apparent that economic *strategy could not be agreed* on.

The coalition members clashed on the financing of an ambitious plan to combat unemployment put forward by Mr Joop den Uyl, the Socialist Deputy Prime Minister, and Social Affairs Minister.

Last minute compromise proposals put forward by Mr Andries van Agt, the Christian Democrat Prime Minister, were judged unacceptable by the Socialist Cabinet members, leading to a split. The six Christian Democrat ministers sided with the three Democrat' 66 ministers against the six Socialist ministers on the other.

Korchnoi scores first win

Merano, Oct 16.—Viktor Korchnoi, the challenger for the world chess title, secured his first victory today in his match against Anatoly Karpov, the Soviet world champion.

Karpov, who resigned the adjourned sixth game without resuming play, leads the match 3—1, with two draws. The title goes for the next three years to the first man to win six games.

Chess grandmasters said the psychological impact of Korchnoi's win was all the greater because it was only the second time in 67 serious encounters that he had beaten Karpov with the black pieces.

Karpov notified Paul Klein, the chief arbiter, of his decision to abandon the game an hour before play was due to resume. But Korchnoi still faces an uphill task to wrest the title from his rival.

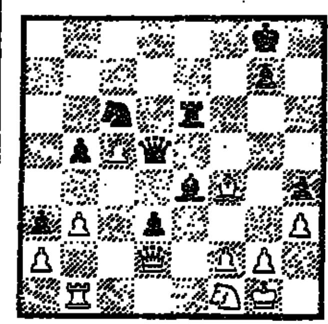
Korchnoi sealed his forty-first move in an envelope at the adjournment last night, poised to recover an earlier pawn sacrifice and break open the white king's defences for a winning attack. Overnight analysis with his seconds apparently convinced the Soviet world champion that his position was hopeless.

Sixth game

	White Karpov.	Black Korchnoi.
1	P-K4	P-K4
2	Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3	B-Kt5	P-QR3
4	B-R4	Kt-B3
5	O-O	KtxP
6	P-Q4	P-QKt4
7	B-Kt3	P-Q4
8	PxP	B-K3
9	P-B3	B-QB4
10	QN-Q2	O-O
11	B-B2	B-B4
12	Kt-Kt3	B-KKt3
13	KKt-Q4	B x Kt
14	P x B	P-QR4
15	B-K3	P-R5
16	Kt-B1	P-R6
17	P-QKt3	P-B3
18	P x P	Q x P
19	Kt-K2	Kt-Kt5
20	B-Kt1	Q-K2
21	Q-K1	KR-K1
22	Kt-B4	B-B2
23	Q-B1	P-B4
24	PxP	Q-B3
25	BxKt	RxB
26	Kt-K2	P-Q5
27	Kt-Kt3	R(K5)-K1
28	Q-Q2	Kt-B3
29	B-Kt5	Q-K4
30	QR-B1	P-Q6
31	KR-Q1	B-Kt3
32	B-K3	R-K3
33	B-B4	Q-B3
34	R-K1	QR-K1
35	RxR	RxR
36	R-Kt1	P-R3
37	P-R3	P-R5
38	B-Kt5	Q-Q5
39	B-K3	Q-Q4
40	Kt-B1	B-K2
41	B-B4	adjourned.

Position at adjournment after 41 moves

Korchnoi : black



Karpov : white

Syria joins opponents of Saudi peace proposals

From Tewfik Mishlawi, Beirut, Oct 16

Saudi Arabia's proposed plan for peace in the Middle East was officially rejected by Syria and three extremist Palestinian guerrilla groups today.

The eight point plan put forward by Prince Fahd calls for Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, dismantling of Iraeli settlements, establishment of a Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital and an international guarantee of peace for all states in the area.

Mr Yassir Arafat, the chairman of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO), made recent statements in Tokyo supporting the plan which brought him sharp, but indirect, criticism from the hardliners in his movement.

A high-ranking Syrian official, in an interview published in Beirut today, said: "Neither the timing, nor the content, nor the unilaterial presentation" of the Saudi plan was right.

Mr Muhammad Haidar, a member of the Damascus-based national command of the ruling Arab Baath Party, added: "There was no need for an Arab peace initiative at this stage."

But, he went on: "If such an initiative is necessary, let them (the Saudis) take the resolutions of the Arab summits and present them as one."

Prince Fahd announced the scheme last August, but only recently have Arab positions on it begun to take shape. The indications so far, however, are that it will have an uphill struggle to win majority Arab support.

In their statements published today, the three extremist groups said the Saudi plan was designed to ensure Arab recognition of the Israeli occupation of Palestine and other arab territories. They added that the plan was an American-Zionist scheme regardless of its Arab (Saudi) cover.

In an indirect criticism of Mr Arafat, the three groups said that welcoming the plan constituted a deviation from the resolutions of the Paletine National Council (parliament in exile) and a threat to Palestinian national unity.

A full Arab summit conference is scheduled to be held in Morocco next month. In view of the widening Arab differences, the conference is likely to be a showdown between Arab hardline states, led by Syria and Libya, and moderate pro-Western regimes

Uproar over Wagner music

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv, Oct 16

Concert-goers argued hysterically, a security guard wrestled in the hall with a protester, and three musicians left their places in the Mann Auditorium last night, but Mr Zubin Mehta resolutely led the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra in music by Richard Wagner to end a four-decade boycott.

The audience at a subscription concert was surprised last night when Mr Mehta announced, as en encore, music from *Tristan and Isolde*. The composer's works have been banned since 1939 because of his anti-semitism.

Mr Mehta said today that most of the disturbance was created by his supporters trying to hush a handful of protesters. He had campaigned for 20 years to fill an important gap in the orchestra's repertoire.

The encore would be repeated after the next concert tomorrow night and he planned a special concert of Wagner's works later this month.

The Indian-born maestro, who is music director of the Israel Philharmonic, told the audience that he would like Israelis to feel that he was talking as one of them. "Please don't take me as an outsider".

The audience cheered but as Mr Mehta raised his baton, the disturbance erupted. Mr Mehta said the protesting musicians had received permission to leave. He had sympathy for those sincerely effected by the memories of the Third Reich and who did not wish to be reminded of it. "Music is after all atmosphere".

Clampdown on Turkish politicians

Ankara, Oct 16.—Turkey's ruling generals dissolved political parties today as part of their plan to establish a new democracy free of what they call the polarization and corruption of the system they overthrew.

The decision was taken after the five-man National Security Council named a 160-member consultative assembly which will draw up a new constitution and a law governing political parties.

Political activity was suspended after the generals seized power 13 months ago. Observers said that the move was part of the generals' purging of the political body before embarking on a new attempt at democratic rule after three military interventions in the last 30 years.

The military have never disguised their contempt for the politicians. They have accused them of wilfully failing to compromise, causing paralysis in Parliament, and allowing the formation of violent left and right-wing factions which pushed Turkey to the edge of a civil war in the late 1970s.

A statement from the generals said: "Political parties must not be allowed to turn into institutions which decrease the power of the state, or serve to destroy it, and divide the people into hostile camps".

It is the first time since Turkey became a republic in 1923 that all parties have been dissolved. The Communist Party is already outlawed.

The parties will be forced to close their offices and disband their youth, women's and other special wings. Their assets are to be appropriated by the state.

The decision closes a chapter in Turkish political life in that it dissolves the Republican People's Party, established in 1923 by Mustafa Kemal Ataturk.

During the 1970s the party, under Mr Bulent Ecevit, alternated in power with the right-wing Justice Party of Mr Suleyman Demirel, the Nationalist Movement Party, and the Islamic Fundamentalist National Salvation Party, whose leaders are on trial in martial law courts.



Soldiers stand guard in troubled Asyut as an Egyptian crowd displays a picture of Mr Hosny Mubarak, the President.

Five years to catch Fuchs, spy says

Toronto, Oct 16.—The man who uncovered a Soviet spy ring in Canada in the 1940s questioned today why it took authorities five years to capture a nuclear scientist he had named during his interrogation.

Mr Igor Gouzenko, a former cipher clerk at the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa, defected to Canada in 1945 and took with him 109 documents which exposed a large espionage ring.

Fourteen people in Canada were convicted of spying because of his revelations, release dby the Canadian government yesterday. Five others, known only by code names, wer enever caught.

But Mr Gouzenko wonders why Professor Klaus Fuchs, the nuclear physicist convicted of espionage in Great Britain in 1950, was not arrested in 1946 immediately after being named by Mr Gouzenko at a Royal Commission hearing.

"What took them so long to check him out?" Mr Gouzenko, who lives in Toronto under a new identity, demanded in an interview. The Canadian Government released the verbatim transcript—6,000 pages in 10 volumes—of the commission's hearings on the spy charges. Government officials say that the transcript is unedited.

Mr Gouzenko was angered when told that hundreds of exhibits at the inquiry, including notebooks taken from the Soviet Embassy and from witnesses, were not released along with the testimony.

He said one of the notebooks contained 150 names, including that of Mr Fuchs, who served nine years of a 14-year prison sentence before being deported to East Germany.

"Mackenzie King (Prime Minister of Canada at the time Mr Gouzenko defected) told me that the circle of inquiry would continue to widen, but it has narrowed and narrowed", Mr Gouzenko said.

Mr Gouzenko testified in 1946 that the Soviet Union tried to recruit Canadian spies of Russian and Ukranian descent during the 1940s by threatening to harm or kill relatives in their homeland.

"That is no joke", Mr Gouzenko said in the testimony. "They might say to man, 'If you do not agree to work, your sister or brother may be liquidate'."

The testimony was originally scheduled for release from the National Archives in 1976. The Government decided to withhold it another 10 years to protect the privacy of certain individuals.

600 REBEL AFGHANS KILLED

From Michael Binyon Moscow, Oct 16

Tass reported today that more than 600 Afghan rebels have been killed in one recent operation, by far the largest number officially reported killed in any single engagement since Soviet troops intervened in Afghanistan in 1979.

The brief announcement said several armed gangs, that infiltrated from abroad, were terrorizing the population and were routed in the western province of Herat. Vast numbers of submachine guns, grenade launchers, anti-tank mines and ammunition were said to have been seized.

Significantly, Tass did not say that Afghan Government troops were involved in the operation, as previous reports have always insisted. This suggests that the Soviet forces may themselves have fought a full-scale battle with the guerrillas without using Afghan soldiers.

The Soviet press reported a few months ago that at the beginning of the year Herat had been virtually in rebel hands.

Greeks urged not to waste gains of a generation

From Mario Modiano, Athens, Oct 16

Mr George Rallis, the Prime Minister who leads the ruling New Democracy party, wound up the month-long Greek election campaign tonight with a mass meeting in the centre of Athens that certainly matched last night's show of force by the opposition Socialists.

In his speech tonight, Mr Rallis warned his countrymen that just as the arson committed against two Athens department stores last December had reduced to ashes within hours the work of a lifetime, so Greece's accomplishments of a generation would be destroyed if voters made the wrong choice on Sunday.

"Many sacrifices were necessary for Greece not to have today its bread rationed in the same way as in the paradises that the Socialists and the Communists promise you," he told the cheering crowd.

With the elections barely 48 hours away, fanaticism is mounting in both camps and tempers are raw. Incidents between excitable supporters of rival factions are frequent and, although the authorities dismiss them as trivial, the tension persists.

Last night, as the crowds dispersed in Constitution Square after hearing the speech of Mr Andreas Papandreou, the Socialist leader, two youths hurled oranges against central campaign headquarters of the New Democrats.

They were promptly arrested. But party officials fearing further attacks, alerted their supporters who drove en masse to the City centre, carrying party banners, honking wildly and ready for a good fight.

The authorities seem concerned that on Sunday night, when the election results start coming in, fanatics of the winning party may take to the streets for celebrations that could easily degenerate into disorder and clashes.

Mr Ioannis Katsadimas, the Minister of Public Order, has had several meetings with opposition leaders to discuss preventive measures.

POLISARIO CLAIMS WIN IN BATTLE

Rabat, Oct 16.—Heavy fighting between about 2,000 Polisario guerrillas and Moroccan troops is going on around the Western Sahara garrison of Guelta Zemmour, where two Moroccan jets were shot down by missiles on Tuesday, diplomatic sources said today.

Moroccan sources say the battle is one of the biggest since the war started six years ago, with both sides fielding armoured vehicles. Polisario claimed to have inflicted very heavy casualties.

Polisario sources in Paris claimed that the front had occupied the town, which was being defended by 2,500 Moroccans, since yesterday. Reports from the Mauritanian capital of Nouakchott also said casualties and fighting were heavy and that many had died.

King Hassan of Morocco said on Tuesday that the attack gave Morocco "complete freedom of action" and jeopardized peace efforts by the Organization of African Unity.

SIX YEARS FOR KILLER GUARD

From Our Own Correspondent Bonn, Oct 16

A former East German border guard has been sentenced to six years' jail in West Berlin for shooting a superior officer dead in order to escape to the West.

Herr Egon Bunge, aged 21, was convicted of manslaughter after the court found that he had not intended to kill the man, although he had realized that that could happen. It rejected an East German demand to hand him back to East Germany, where he could have expected harsh sentences both for murder and "escape from the Republic". West German laws enable courts to try certain crimes committed outside West German territory, both in East Germany and other countries.

CORRECTION

The photograph on the back page of *The Times* on October 10 showed the aircraft carrier USS Midway, not the USS Enterprise as stated in the caption.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT October 16 1981

Plea for minority languages

A call for the EEC Commission to review Community legislation and practices which discriminate against minority languages was made at the European Parliament in Strasbourg today by Mr Peter Price (West Lancashire, ED). He was speaking on a report on a Community charter for regional languages and cultures and for rights of ethnic minorities.

Mr Price, who was born in Aberdare and opened his speech with a sentence in Welsh, said that the wine standards board in the United Kingdom had claimed that a wine bottle label written entirely in Welsh was contrary to Community wine labelling regulations because Welsh was not an official language. Such bureaucratic action brought the Community into disrepute.

Mrs Ann Clwyd (Mid and West Wales, Soc) also opened with a passage in Welsh but like Mr Price and other speakers who used Irish and Friesian, had to provide her own translation into a Community official language.

Mrs Clwyd said that freedom and status for the Welsh language had had to be fought for. Dozens had been in prison and three were in prison now because they passionately believed in keeping the Welsh language and customs alive. She shared their conviction.

Mr John D. Taylor (Northern Ireland, ED), said that where politicians tried to enforce regional languages it created divisions. They should be encouraged, but should be optional and voluntary.

Mr Seamus Pattison (Ireland, Soc), making his maiden speech in the Parliament, said in Irish that the Irish were proud of their culture.

The report from the youth, culture, education, information, and sport committee was approved.

Hatred from hunger spreading, Brandt warns world

From Peter Nichols, Rome, Oct 16

Herr Willy Brandt, the former West German Chancellor, reported what he called the balance sheet of horror as the point of departure for his statement today on hunger.

He was speaking at the ceremony marking the first World Food Day at the headquarters here of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. The ceremony commemorated the thirty sixth anniversary of the founding of the organization.

Herr Brandt called on the international audience to do more than in the past so as to limit the senseless suffering and stop it from spreading still further.

"We have learned", he said, "that about 800 million people in the world live in a condition known by the experts as absolute poverty. Most of these people endure chronic hunger. The fact that no one seems able to quote anything like a precise figure heightens the awful truth underlying this universal suffering.

"Yet behind every digit in this total, however great it may be, lies the fate of a human being with a right to life, a right to unimpaired health and a right to an existence imbued with dignity; a human being capable of playing a meaningful role in our human society, a human being who could take part in the things which make life worthwhile.

"Instead of that, conditions have become so bad as to deny to an infinite number of people the simplest right which a man or a woman can have: the right to live."

Herr Brandt added a warning against the feeling of desperation and hatred which was now spreading among many people, who perceived that everything need not be the way it was. Even in countries where people got enough to eat a sense of indignation was growing about the failure to take action, about the incompetence of governments and the complacency of bureaucrats, about the indifference of fellow humans. He said he could understand this mounting wave of indignation.

Speaking almost on the eve of the opening at Cancun in Mexico of the north-south summit conference, Herr Brandt asked that heads of state and governments give top priority to a global food programme. He was not he said pinning exaggerated hopes of the outcome of the conference.

"Nevertheless I appeal to all statesmen whether they take part in the Cancun conference of not, to create a level of willingness to negotiate which will lead us out of the North-South impasse."

Taiwan holds unification at bay

From Richard Hughes
Taipei, Oct 16

Taiwan's immediate and continuing reaction to Peking's latest approach for unification is best summed up by quote, ironically, from Chairman Mao's "thoughts": "When the fox seems friendly, put a second lock on the chicken house."

No one, of course, was *surprised by the* contemptuous rejection of the latest suggestions — first by Dr Sun Yat-sen, the Prime Minister, and then by President Chiang Ching-kuo and still being reiterated tediously, if significantly, by government representatives

Dr James Soong, a government spokesman, was emphatic at one of his meetings with foreign pressmen: "Never shall we negotiate away from what we have — our freedom, our democracy and our prosperity. The Chinese Communists have been baiting their trap with offers which they dare not extend to the people under their own control.

"Our experience with the communists is a long and bitter one. The communists have never made peace and never keep their agreements. The case of Tibet is still vividly remembered. We must heighten our vigilance and keep our faith with the aspirations of all the Chinese people to be free. We shall beware of the Chinese Communists bearing false gifts and we urge the free world to do likewise."

The curious coincidence has been noted, however, that both the communists and the nationalists, looking ahead, do not dismiss the possibility of an agreement in the next 10 years.

Mr Deng Xiaoping the party Vice-Chairman, has already said that "the Taiwan issue, like the economy and anti-Soviet hegemony, is a major task for the people in the next decade".

Agreement must eventually be reached between the Chinese on the mainland and on Taiwan in their own way and without foreign influ*ence, a foreign diplomat* in Taiwan predicted.

"The only risk is that, after the death of the moderate old survivors who have struggled back to power, there might be another gang-of-four coup"

There is no discernible anti-American sentiment in Taiwan. The new director of the American Institute of Taiwan, which replaced the former American Embassy after Washington's recognition of Peking, is expected to be a Chinese-born member of the National Securtiy Council, Mr James Lilley. He was special assistant to Mr George Bush, the American Vice-President, when Mr Bush directed the *Central Intelligence Agency*.

Schmidt expected to return to work in Bonn tomorrow

From Patricia Clough, Bonn, Oct 16

Herr Helmut Schmidt, *the* West German Chancellor, is expected to be back in Bonn on Sunday, only five days after his heart pacemaker operation, to grapple with his next big political problem.

If Herr Schmidt continues to recover, he will join leaders of the Social Democrat and Free Democrat coalition parties to discuss difficulties that have arisen with the 1982 budget, which was settled only in early September after much wrangling and at great political cost to the SPD.

The Finance Ministry now calculates that the picture for 1982 is blacker than previously expected and there will be a gap between income and spending which is variously reported at DM2,500m and *DM6,000m (£625m and* £2,500m). It appears that, in order to keep the increase in government spending below 4.2 per cent as agreed, more unpopular cuts will be needed.

Herr Hans Matthofer, the Finance Minister, will see the Chancellor in the Bundeswehr hospital in Koblenz tomorrow, and sometime between then and the coalition talks on Sunday the Chancellor is expected to return to Bonn.

Herr Kurt Becker, the government spokesman, who spent an hour with the Chancellor today, said he looked rested and completely relaxed. He had also lost weight since he is able to maintain his diet better than usual.

Change of seats at UN

New York, Oct 16. — The composition of the United Nations Security Council changed last night with Poland taking the place of East Germany. Other changes were Guyana taking the place of Mexico, Togo taking Niger's seat, Jordan replacing the Philippines and Zaire replacing Tunisia.

Remaining on the council with the permanent members, China, Russia, the US, Britain and France are Ireland, *Japan, Panama, Spain Uganda.*

OBITUARY

Dayan — the fighter who dreamed of peace

Moshe Dayan, with the shiny black eye-patch on the left side of his puckish face, was a worldwide symbol of impish derring-do when his underdog Israel Defence Forces in June 1967 trounced the Egyptians, Jordanians and the Syrians in a six-day campaign that made military history. Six years later, hysterical war widows and bereaved parents were spitting at him in Israeli streets, blaming him as Minister of Defence for the heavy losses when his brashly over-confident forces were caught flatfooted by the simultaneous Egyptian and Syrian attacks on Yom Kippur, 1973.

His spectacular career seemed then to have ended in a shambles but a few years later he rehabilitated himself remarkably in the improbable role of Foreign Minister in a Likud government, an office and a party with which he had been at loggerheads all his political life. He brought a *unique dash, flair and courage* to his office and played an essential role in the process that secured the peace treaty with Egypt which had eluded Israel governments for 30 years.

In September 1977 in Brussels, he slipped out of an official convoy that was escorting him to the airport for a flight to Washington to meet President Carter, and clandestinely boarded a private aircraft that took him to Rabat for a secret meeting with Mr Hassan Tohamy, a confidante of President Sadat. The meeting had been arranged by King Hassan.

Dayan found the Egyptian concerned about the ascent of the hard line Mr Begin to power in Israel, but he assured him that the new Israel Prime Minister genuinely wanted peace and that he, Dayan, would not have joined the government if he had not been certain of it. He also told the Egyptian that only a summit meeting between President Sadat and Mr Begin could effectively narrow the differences between the governments. *Two months later, President* Sadat landed at Ben Gurion airport and began talking peace.

Dayan played a central role in the peace negotiations. He was a moderating influence in the Israel delegation. In critical periods, he took initiative and showed the way to surmount impasses. In October 1978, when President Carter visited Jerusalem hoping to wrap up the nego*tiations in a meeting with Mr* Begin, he was about to announce failure when Dayan took the initiative, arranged an unscheduled summit breakfast meeting before the President's departure and helped resolve the issues.

Dayan hoped to follow up the peace treaty with Egypt with an accommodation with the Palestinian Arabs. He suggested that if they continued refusing to cooperate in the *autonomy plan* for the West Bank and Gaza, the Israelis should unilaterally remove the military government and install a local civilian administration. His ideas were rejected by the Cabinet and he was eased out of a negotiating role, so he resigned from the Government. He announced he would finish his term in Parliament but would never again seek re-election or political office.

But he continued expounding his political views in writing and lectures.

Moshe Dayan was the son of pioneering immigrants from Russia who were among the founders of Degania, the *first kibbutz, where Moshe* was born May 20, 1915. The family later moved to Nahalal, a cooperative settlement in the Jezreel Valley. It was there young Dayan at the age of 14 joined the illegal Haganah Jewish self-defence organization, taking his turn at night guard duty during the Arab riots of 1929.

During the 1936 Arab riots, he was among picked Haganah men enlisted as supernumary police to serve as scouts for British forces guarding installations, including the oil pipeline from Iraq to the refineries in Haifa. In that period, he served under Captain Orde Wingate, who later commanded the Chindits in the Far East. The British officer was one of three men Dayan credited with having the most profound influence on him. The others were David Ben Gurion and Dr Ralph Bunche, whom he met in Rhodes during negotiations under United Nations auspices for armistice agreements in 1949.

In 1939 a British military court sentenced Dayan to 10 years imprisonment for par*ticipating in a Haganah* company commanders' course. Two years later he was freed to put his illicit training at the disposal of British forces in the region. He led a patrol and commando unit across *the border to Lebanon* in advance of the invading allied forces ordered to oust the Vichy French. His unit captured a strongpoint and set up a position on a roof. As Dayan lifted a telescope to locate enemy positions, a bullet hit the instrument and it lodged in his eye socket.

The loss of his eye did not prevent him from resuming service in the Haganah. When the underground surfaced in 1948 as the legitimate army of Israel, he was commissioned an officer. In the early fighting, he led reinforcements to Degania, his birthplace, and helped repel a Syrian drive to establish a bridgehead on the west bank of the Jordan River.

Later, as a major, he commanded one of the spectacular operations in the war. At the head of a column in open jeeps, he dashed through the main streets of Lydda, shooting up the city in wild west fashion, and secured the country's vital railway junction for the Jewish state.

Dayan was chief of staff in 1956 when Israel conquered Sinai in a lightning raid in collusion with Britain and France, who were to have captured the Suez Canal which had been nationalized by President Nasser. His brashness and unconventionality became world renowned.

Dayan terminated his active military service in 1958 and enrolled in the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, reading political science and Middle East studies. The following year he was elected to the Knesset on the Labour ticket and Mr Ben Gurion *named* him Minister of Agriculture. When Mr Eshkol succeeded to the premiership, Dayan quit the Government because the new Prime Minister refused to give him a political portfolio and a greater voice in policy making.

He followed Mr Ben Gurion in leaving the Labour Party in 1966 and in forming the Rafi party which was opposed to *the Eshkol government. He* was thus an opposition deputy in May 1967 when Arab countries from Algeria to Iraq mobilized to attempt to crush the Jewish State.

Mr Eshkol, who held the defence portfolio, came under heavy pressure to transfer it to the hero of the 1956 war. The prime minister resisted but the pressure in parliament and in the street was irresistable. Five days after his appointment, *the Israel forces* burst into Sinai, defeating the stronger and better armed Egyptian Army, and then in quick succession destroying the Jordanian and Syrian armies that went to Egypt's *assistance. How much* Dayan's personal leadership was responsible for the spectacular victory was debateable but he became the international symbol for the victory.

Immediately after the war, Dayan won another audacious gamble. He cleared the minefields, barbed wire, wreckages and firewalls which for 19 years had separated the warring Arab and Jewish *sectors of Jerusalem and* proclaimed every part of the reunited city open to free movement by the recent enemies at any time of the *day or night, without* passes or checks or searches. Many *thought Dayan was out of his* mind.

Dayan had seemed a favourite to succeed the aging Mrs Golda Meir to the premiership, but the disastrous opening of the 1973 war destroyed *his image. He was* indeed cleared by a top-level inquiry commission of responsibility for the omissions in military deployment, but in the public mind he carried the opprobium. When Mr Rabin became *Prime Minister in 1974, he* dropped Dayan from the Cabinet.

Dayan was 20 years old when he married Ruth Schwartz, daughter of a prominent Jerusalem attorney. She *is* the mother of their daughter, Mrs Yael Sion, and their sons Assaf and Udi. The couple divorced in 1971 and two years later, at the age of 57, Dayan married Mrs Rachel Korem, his friend and com*panion for many years.*

His books which appeared in English were *Sinai Dairy, The Story of My Life* and *Living with the Bible.*

Other obituaries, page 12

Rain mars the Queen's walk-about

From Our Correspondent, Wellington, Oct 16

The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, went on a walk-about in the windy, rain-swept streets of Wellington today. The crowds were small owing to the bad weather.

Nevertheless, the Queen set a leisurely pace chatting informally with many people among the 3,000 or so who had turned out to see their sovereign.

Earlier, the Queen bestowed honours on 139 people *in the* flower-bedecked town hall.

After the walk-about, the royal couple flew to Auckland, where they went on another "meet the people" walk this afternoon.

Tonight, the royal visitors attended a gala concert performance.

Yesterday, the Queen invested Prince Philip with the first insignia of the Queen's Service Order to be awarded *to a member of the royal* family.

☐ Colombo: Mrs Sirimavo Bandaranaike, Sri Lanka's former Prime Minister, and Mr Maithripala Senanayake, who now leads a faction *opposing* Mr Bandaranaike in the Freedon Party, have called for a boycott of the celebrations planned to mark 50 years of adult franchise in Sri Lanka at which the Queen will be the guest of honour

Court of Appeal — **Law Report** October 17 1981 — Divisional Court

The meaning of 'seaworthy'

Actis Co Ltd v Sanko Steamship Co (The Aquacharm)

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Shaw and Lord Justice *Griffiths*

[Judgment delivered October 15]

"Seaworthy" in the context of the Hague Rules has its ordinary meaning that a vessel with her master and crew is fit to encounter the perils of the voyage and fit to carry the cargo safely on that voyage.

The Court of Appeal in reserved judgments dismissed an appeal by charterers, the Sanko Steamship Co Ltd, of Tokyo, and a cross-appeal by the Actis Co Ltd, owners of the Liberian motorship Aquacharm from the judgment of *Mr Justice* Lloyd on March 14, 1980 ([1980] 2 Lloyd's Rep 237) holding, inter alia, that the Aquacharm was not unseaworthy on a voyage from Baltimore to Japan.

The appeal was stated to raise points of great importance in the shipping world and leave to appeal to the House of Lords was granted.

Mr Nicholas Phillips, QC and Mr J. Sumption for the charterers; Mr Stewart Boyd, QC, for the owners.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that the owners let the Aquacharm to the charterers on a time-charter to carry coal from Baltimore to Tokyo through the *Panama Canal. The master took* on 43,000 tons of coal which was too much for safety through the canal.

She had to discharge 636 tons into another vessel which followed the Aquacharm through the canal after which the 636 tons were reloaded. The delay held up the Aquacharm for almost nine days.

The hire for the extra time came to $86,344. The charterers invoked the "off-hire" clause to excuse them from paying. His Lordship agreed with the umpire, Mr Christopher Staughton, QC, and the judge that the vessel was still on hire for those nearly nine days.

"Seaworthy" in the Hague Rules had its ordinary meaning that the ship, with her master and crew, was fit to encounter the perils of the voyage and to carry her cargo safely on that voyage.

The Aquacharm was seaworthy even though she had to be lightened to pass through the *Panama Canal. But the master had* been at fault in overloading her and the owners were not entitled to be indemnified in respect of the cost of trans-shipping the 636 tons of coal into lighters and back again.

Indemnity did not cover the cost of trans-shipment when it was caused by the fault of the master. The judge had been right on all points.

Lord Justice Shaw and Lord Justice Griffiths agreed.

Solicitors: Ince & Co; Holman, Fenwick & Willan.

Bail applications to Crown Court

Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, sitting in the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) with Mr Justice Mustill and Mr Justice McCullough announced on October 16 the making of a Practice Direction with the concurrence of the Lord Chancellor under sections 4(5) and 5(4) of, and Schedule 10 to, the Courts Act 1971. *The direction*, which substituted a new paragraph for paragraph 15 in *Practice Direction: Crime (Crown Court Business)* ([1971] 1 WLR 1535), provides:

15(1)(a) Notice of intention to apply for bail shall be given to the appropriate officer at the location of the Crown Court where the proceedings in which the application for bail arises took place or are pending. (b) Where a person gives notice in writing that he wishes to apply for bail and requests that the Official Solicitor *shall act* for him in the application, the application shall be heard by a judge of the Crown Court in London. (c) In any other case, the application shall be heard at the location of the Crown Court where the proceedings in respect of which it arises took place or are pending, or at any other location which the court may direct.

(2) Subject to such directions as may be given in any case by or on behalf of the Lord Chief Justice with the concurrence of the Lord Chancellor, any application for bail — *(a) by a person charged* with a Class 1 offence, or in any case where a presiding judge so directs, shall be heard by a High Court judge or by a circuit judge nominated by a presiding judge for this purpose; (b) by a person charged with a Class 2 offence may be heard by a High Court judge or by a circuit judge or (on the authority of a presiding judge) by a recorder; (c) in any other case may be heard by any judge of the Crown Court.

[Class 1 offences are: (1) any offence for which a person may be sentenced to death; (2) misprision of treason and treason felony; (3) murder; (4) genocide; (5) an offence under section 1 of the Official Secrets Act 1911; and (6) incitement, attempt or conspiracy to commit any of those offences. Class 2 offences are: (1) manslaughter; (2) infanticide; (3) child destruction; (4) abortion — section 58 of the Offences against the Person Act, 1861; (5) rape; (6) sexual intercourse with girl under 13; (7) incest with girl under 13; (8) sedition; (9) an offence under section 1 of the Geneva Conventions Act 1957; (10) mutiny; (11) piracy; and (12) incitement, attempt or conspiracy to commit any of those offences.]

Correction

In *Estmanco (Kilner House) Ltd v Greater London Council (The Times*, October 12) it was wrongly reported that the extraordinary general meeting of the company had been called *by the GLC. In* fact the meeting was called by the company's three directors.

Junior counsel for the GLC was Mr W. D. A. Hicks.

Bookmaker rightfully excluded from track

Poole Stadium Ltd and Fearman v Squires

Before Mr Justice Phillips and Mr Justice McNeill

[Judgment delivered October 13]

The right of a bookmaker not to be excluded from a licensed track which arises from section 16(2) (a) of the Betting, Gaming and *Lotteries Act 1963 was not* absolute or unlimited, but was subject to what was practical, convenient and proper to the sensible management of the track. The management were entitled to take into account the prosperity and viability of the totalisator when making a decision as to how many bookmakers should be admitted.

The Divisional Court allowed an appeal by Poole Stadium Ltd, the occupier of the track, and Mr Reginald Fearman, a director of Poole Stadium Ltd, against their convictions by Poole justices of the offence of excluding a bookmaker from the track upon which a totalisator was being lawfully operated by reason only that the bookmaker proposed to carry on bookmaking on the track, contrary to section 16(2) (a) of the Act.

Section 16(2) provides: "The occupier of a licensed track — (a) shall not so long as a totalisator is being lawfully operated on the track exclude any person from the track by reason only that he proposed to carry on bookmaking *on the track*; . . ."

Mr Roger Henderson, QC and Mr William Gage for the appellants; Mr Andrew Collender for the respondents.

MR JUSTICE PHILLIPS said that the *appellants* had excluded a bookmaker from a licensed dog track as a result of a decision to limit the number of bookmakers there. That decision was a deliberate and informed one, based on legal advice and management considerations.

The appellants were of the opinion that to allow more than five bookmakers would jeopardise the economic viability of the totalisator and the stadium relied on that to remain in business. The question was whether that decision was a breach of the section so as to result in criminal liabality.

Section 16 of the 1963 Act was a reenactment of section 11 of the Betting, Gaming and Lotteries Act 1934. Section 11 was considered in *Cutler v Wandsworth Stadium* ([1949] AC 398). It was clear from that case the Act was passed in the interests of the general public and not in the interests of bookmakers, although it incidentally conferred benefit upon bookmakers. The judgment in *Cutler* was followed in *R v Greyhound Racing Association* ((1955) 39 Cr App R 89).

The 1963 Act was reenacted many years after those decisions when the settled practice in tracks was largely conducted in accordance with those decisions. The obligation not to exclude was corelative with the obligation to take steps to provide space, and in a sense subparagraph (a) was limited by the available space and the obligation to provide space was limited by whether it was proper to cut down the number of bookmakers.

The right that arose under subparagraph (a) was not absolute or unlimited. The occupier was entitled to make bona fide and reasonable decisions as to how many bookmakers should be admitted. The management was entitled to take into account the *prosperity and viability of the* totalisator.

The consideration of the effect of the totalisator was not a forbidden consideration so long as the decision did not procure a monopoly for the totalisator. The occupier must be guided by the interests of the public, bookmakers, totalisator as well as their own interests.

The appellants had acted bona fide and there was no reason to suppose that they approached giving the totalisator a monopoly.

Mr Justice McNeill agreed.

Solicitors: Bristows, Cooke & Carpmael; Mr M. J. Davies, Dorchester.

Running out of petrol is no defence

Oakley-Moore v Robinson,

A driver who parked his car within the prohibited approach limits to a pelican crossing because he had run out of petrol could not rely on the defence, in regulation 9 of The 'Pelican' Pedestrian Crossings Regulations and General Directions (1969 SI No 888), that he had been *prevented from proceeding due to* circumstances beyond his control, Mr Justice McNeill held in the Queen's Bench Divisional Court on October 14.

HIS LORDSHIP said that although it had not been disputed that the appellant was unaware of the existence of a *reserve petrol* tank in his car, the Dorking justices had been right in finding that had he made himself aware of the vehicle he was driving he could have continued his journey. In any event, although a latent defect unknown to the driver *would have been an excuse* a lack of petrol did not fall within that category.

Mr Justice Phillips agreed.

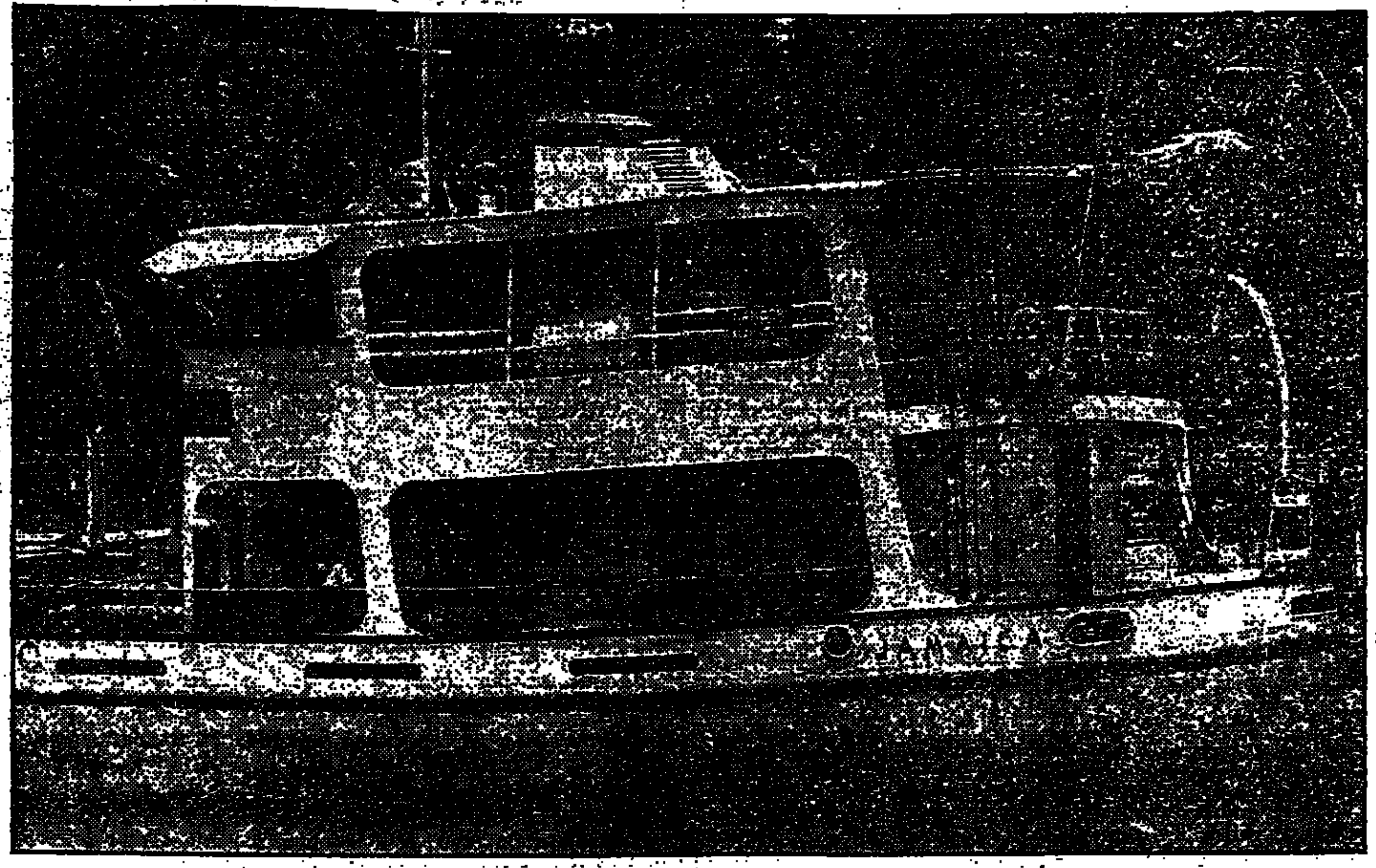
ONE SPECIMEN IN TWO MINUTES

Prosser v Dickeson

The Divisional Court (Mr Justice Phillips and Mr Justice McNeill) held that two specimens of urine were not provided in accordance with section 9 of the Road Traffic Act 1972 when the specimens were taken two minutes apart and were obviously the result of a single operation momentarily discontinued.

MR JUSTICE PHILLIPS said on October 16 that where the defendant was directed to provide a second specimen of urine only two minutes after he had provided the first, the justices were justified in coming to the conclusion that the urine was provided from one specimen. Different *considerations would* apply if a defendant adopted a similar manner of providing specimens with a view to a prospective defence.

JAMAICA



Adrian Boot

An inter-island cargo boat, used mainly for shipping fruit, moored at Port Antonio, Portland County.

A quiet switch to capitalism

Jamaica is an island in transition. Last October, after eight years of modest and unsuccessful socialism, it performed a classic U-turn and voted in a conservative pro-American Government. The revolution has been postponed, and Jamaicans are watching to see if they made the right choice.

Jamaica is full of contrasts. The faded opulence of Beverley Hills, the most exclusive suburb in Kingston, the capital, looks out over blue Kingston Bay and the waterfront shacks of packing cases and rusted iron. The luxury tourist hotels, the cocktail parties and barbecues, the smart insurance offices of uptown Kingston, the sophisticated comedies in Kingston's lively middle class theatres, coexist with the dreadlocked Rastafarian and the hill farmer scratching a living from illegal marijuana.

The green mountains that rear up behind the capital towards the 7,402-foot Blue Mountain peak give way suddenly to canefields, bauxite mines and white beaches. Jamaica's 4,240 mountainous square miles are among the most beautiful in the Caribbean, and its 2.2 million people among the most warm, inventive, volatile — and politicized.

But the transition they are now making is a traumatic change from heady defiance of western economic power to quiet alliance with it.

A year ago, the island's two union-based parties were battling it out in Kingston with fury unprecedented even in Jamaica. Some 857 people were shot dead last year, most of them in the capital by gunmen armed with machine guns against which police revolvers were a poor match.

The then Prime Minister, Mr Michael Manley, insisted that Jamaica's attempt to choose its own development path was being thwarted by the Americans and the International Monetary Fund and that the Central Intelligence Agency was destabilizing the Government because Jamaica had the cheek to make its own friends. The opposition Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) claimed that Mr Manley was a power-crazed totalitarian bent on delivering Jamaica into the communist camp, an incompetent who had run the economy into the ground and visited untold sufferings on his people.

On October 30 Mr Edward Seaga, the leader of the JLP, was swept into power by 51 seats to 9, more than reversing Mr Manley's popular majority. He has since been persuading the international community that Jamaica's flirtation with socialism and its admiration for Cuba are over and that free enterprise and foreign investment are the order of the day.

The political violence has died down, though gun murders are still uncomfortably frequent in Kingston. The shops are filling again, the atmosphere is noticeably more relaxed, and some of the people who left during the seventies are trickling back. "We did not eradicate the revolutionists altogether," says a taxi driver with relish, "But we have them under control."

Mr Manley has had an almighty tussle with his party and emerged only slightly bloodied as its continued leader, the party's left wing for the moment tamed and his own centre faction in the ascendant. He accepted responsibility for the PNP's defeat, which he ascribes to the violence, the IMF, and the JLP's anti-Communist campaigning. Still very popular on a personal level, and loudly eschewing any Marxist connexions, he has returned to union work and journalism, writing for the *New York Times*, *South Magazine*, and the *Sunday Press* in Barbados and Trinidad.

"People realize there's not going to be any overnight miracle", says a senior Jamaican diplomat. "They're ready to work, and give Seaga a chance. Only if Seaga fails to produce results will there be a backlash." As Prime Minister Mr Seaga is taking a tough law and order line against the gunmen, strengthening the police wooing back the tourists and courting foreign investment.

At 51, he is a cool, rather aloof, conservatively dressed figure, married to a former Miss Jamaica, with three children. He has represented run-down West Kingston in Parliament for 18 years, 10 of them as a minister, and inspires warmth mainly for his record in housing development and the arts. Where Mr Manley was an orator, Mr Seaga is a statistician, with no pretence to his predecessor's charisma. Jamaica voted for a manager: but deep down little has been solved.

A British colony for over 300 years, Jamaica developed a stable two-party system, independent trade unions and a vociferous and articulate Press long before independence in 1962. But it never produced enough to make ends meet: growth was based on economic dependence, the price for which was growing inequality, unemployment and social alienation, marked most dramatically by the rise of the Rastafarian movement and Jamaica's own music, Reggae, brought to international prominence by artists like Bob Marley and Peter Tosh.

Mr Manley's arrival in power in 1972 with overwhelming support marked the start of overdue reforms, among them job and literacy programmes, land reform, food subsidies, price control, free education, equal pay for women and minimum wages. He took control of the bauxite industry and increased Jamaica's take eightfold.

The island rode the early storms, including the 1973 oil crisis. But in 1974 Mr Manley tied the label "Democratic Socialist" to his reform programme and edged closer to the socialist world in general and Cuba in particular.

Warning lights flashed in Jamaica's powerful middle class business sector and western capitals. Foreign capital inflows started to dry up, bauxite production was cut by 36 per cent in 1975/6, hostile American press crippled the tourist industry and new loans became impossible to find. There was a flight of local skills and capital, which Mr Manley failed to stop in time. A wave of arson and violence erupted in Kingston and the ensuing balance of payments crisis forced Jamaica to go the IMF.

Its first two-year standby agreement collapsed after five months when the economy failed to reach the required performance test. A second three-year extended Fund argeement came in 1978, prepared for by massive devaluation and involving new taxes, the lifting of price controls, a wage freeze, public service retrenchment and a severe dampening of demand.

The programme undermined the credibility of the government, and alienated its support, plunging the party into endless internal wrangling. The social effects were drastic; real wages fell 35 per cent in 1978 alone.

The second agreement collapsed in failure too. Jamaica's balance of payments deficit widened by $40m in 1978 and another $78m in 1979. At the end of that year the IMF demanded $300m in budget cuts, representing 11,000 jobs, as the price for a new argeement.

Mr Manley, having subjected Jamaica to harsh *austerity without achieving* the promised economic relief, called elections more than a year early, demanding a decision — the JLP's capitalist path or the PNP's reforms. The rising violence and personal deprivation dictated the answer.

There are plenty of reminders that that choice remains, however reassuring the filling beaches and hotels may be. One is the fact that Jamaica's biggest export is ganja, or marijuana, earning more than $1,000m a year, more than bauxite and tourism combined. The island's 30 or more mountain airstrips are America's second biggest supply source, and "almost a lifeline economically" according to Mr Seaga last year.

Another is the counter culture of the Rastafarians, which is now spreading rapidly through the Caribbean. The movement's core, which first dreamed Marcus Garvey's dream of a promised land in Ethiopia for the black diaspora 50 years ago, still accepts the divinity of the late Emperor Haile Selassie. But its offshoots, now including perhaps one in 10 Jamaicans, uses ganja routinely and defies conventional society through dress, hairlocks, manner and language.

Jamaica's reggae millionaire, Bob Marley was Rastafarian, and was given a state funeral in Kingston after he died of cancer last May. The Rastafarians are now too powerful a force to be ignored: Mr Manley and Governor-General Sir Florizel Glasspole read lessons, and Mr Seaga delivered a eulogy. It remains to be seen whether Mr Seaga's management can answer Marley's loud and angry protests: "Them belly full but we hungry — a hungry mob is an angry mob, a pot a cook but the food not enough".

Jeremy Taylor

Sympathy, minus the strings

by a Special Correspondent

The first official visitor to arrive at the White House in Washington after President Ronald Reagan's inauguration in January was Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga, and the symbolism was not lost on the Caribbean.

Mr Reagan himself clearly welcomed the emergence of a Jamaican leader sympathetic to his own world view. He commented on Seaga's 51-9 election victory: "It was the turnover, the turnaround, of a nation that had gone certainly in the direction of the communist movement. It was a kind of protege of Castro, and his (Seaga's) election was greeted by me with great enthusiasm."

The Caribbean Left has been quick to label Seaga "Washington's man in the Caribbean", a view Seaga resents as a slur on his nationalist and regional commitment. But there is no doubt that Messrs Seaga and Reagan quickly found an affinity based on a shared anti-Communism. One of Mr Seaga's first official actions was to send the Cuban ambassador, Senor Ulises Estrada, back to Havana. Senor Estrada had been fiercely criticized by Mr Seaga's Jamaica Labour Party during campaigning for allegedly meddling in Jamaican affairs by siding with Mr Michael Manley's ruling People's National Party.

Mr Seaga also closed the "Brigadista" programme under which young Jamaicans were trained in Cuba in construction and technical skills, claiming that the programme had been used to indoctrinate Jamaicans. Mr Hugh Shearer, the foreign minister, insists that Jamaica's foreign policy has not changed, that Jamaica remains committed to the Third World, a new international economic order, North/South dialogue and the non-aligned movement, or at least "genuine non-alignment... The new Jamaican Government is prepared to have relations with the governments of all countries provided they do not interfere in our internal affairs or pursue policies of apartheid."

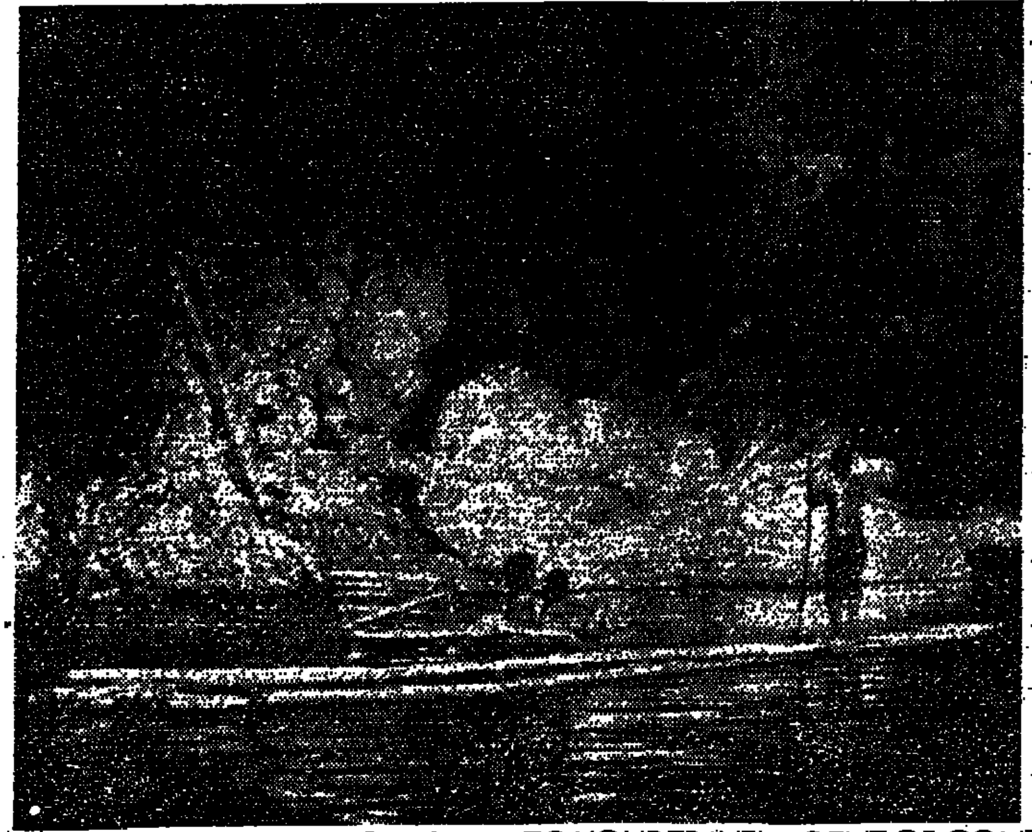
Jamaica has made no move to cut ties with socialist trading partners, and in September hosted a Cuban trade mission. But, says a senior Jamaican Diplomat, "the emphasis is different. It's business as usual, but much more business-like." The advent of Mr Seaga certainly signals a radical change of emphasis. During the seventies, his predecessor, Mr Manley developed an aggressive internationalist position that antagonized the Americans. He wanted to control American transnational corporations, redistribute wealth, give more emphasis to the public sector and less to the private. He came to admire Dr Fidel Castro, particularly after visiting the Cuban leader in 1975. He became a leading light in the non aligned movement and the socialist international, a leading proponent of international economic reform, and supported Cuba's military presence in Angola and Puerto Rico's right to independence. Mr Manley's defeat was thus predictably welcome in Washington, where he was regarded as too soft on communism to be a reliable ally. Mr Seaga by contrast has been making all the right signals. He linked Jamaica from the start with American economic and political interests, and began to attack Cuba and the communist threat in familiar terms. He opened the Jamaican economy to foreign investment and made it clear he was on the path to free enterprise land away from state intervention economy. He began courting transnationals and investors.

Mr Seaga's hard anti-communist line quickly made itself felt at home in Jamaica. He embarked on a purge on left-wing staff at the Government's Agency for Public Information and at the state-owned Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation which had tended to support the Manley Government. *The Daily News*, which had also been sympathetic to Mr Manley, was put up for sale.

Government spokesmen have attributed labour unrest to leftist elements at work in the island, and have repeatedly warned that security forces have evidence of left-wing subversion and planned terrorism. The allegation was repeated by Winston Spaulding, the security minister, in Parliament in September, and was rejected by Dr D. K. Duncan, leader of the opposition PNP's left wing, as an attempt to divert attention from the failure of the Government's economic recovery plan and to link the PNP with subversion.

continued on next page









Jeremy Taylor examines the likely effects of the new Government's return to free enterprise

Waiting for the economic miracle

It was not his pro-western ideology but his reputation as a financial wizard that swept Mr Edward Seaga, the Prime Minister, into power in Jamaica last October.

During the 1950s and 1960s the economy had become heavily dependent on foreign capital inflows for its growth. The programme of social reform and wealth distribution begun by Mr Michael Manley in 1972 dried up the flow of capital and destroyed confidence in and out of Jamaica.

By 1980 Jamaicans had been through eight years of negative growth, falling living standards, rising prices and unemployment and commodity shortages. Two agreements with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) collapsed within four years and the island was riven by political violence and the anti-communist campaign of Mr Seaga's Jamaica Labour Party (JLP). "The poor can't take no more" said graffiti all over Kingston while the JLP promised "deliverance is near".

Thus, after voting overwhelmingly in 1972 and 1976 against the JLP model of dependent capitalist development with its emphasis on foreign investment and transnational corporations. Jamaicans wanted deliverance in 1980 from economic pressure and social upheaval. Mr Seaga inherited an almost bankrupt economy and now seeks to return to unfettered free enterprise, to recapture the capital inflows and investment, and to establish Jamaica as an attractive offshore manufacturing centre for the American market, on the Puerto Rico model. "The resource base of the English speaking Caribbean is too narrow," he argues: "capital has to flow from outside."

The foundation for this strategy, a new IMF agreement was laid in April with a three year extended fund facility of $650m plus $48m in compensatory financing. Mr Seaga managed to get conspicuously better terms than Mr Manley, with no further devaluation (Mr Manley was forced into total devaluations of 49 per cent), no compulsory wage limits (though Mr Seaga is holding firm on a 9 per cent public sector maximum against union resentment) and no programme cancellations. Price and import controls and government subsidies are being gradually removed, sparking painful increases in rents and imported food prices and howls of pain from a private sector facing new competition.

Mr Seaga's 1981-82 budget in May, worth Jamaican $2.5bn (US$1.2bn), made no concessions on deregulation, insisting that prices must find their own levels and that money-losing state enterprises must be pruned or sold off. The IMF seal of approval has opened the way to capital inflows of nearly $1bn this year: $308m from the IMF, $450m from multilateral institutions including the World Bank and the Caribbean Group for Cooperation in Economic Development, $50m from the United States and $71m from a consortium of commercial banks.

In June Mr Seaga negotiated the refinancing of $103m in public sector debts. Mr Seaga has thus won Jamaica a breathing space in which to produce deliverance. He exudes optimism, arguing that the new inflows show a return of international confidence. The first solid claims of recovery came from the National Planning Agency (NPA) in September, which declared that negative growth had been halted and the base laid for "substantially improved economic performance". Gross domestic growth this year would be over 1 per cent less than Mr Seaga's hoped for 3 per cent but much better than last year's 5.4 per cent decline.

The NPA claims that prices are rising more slowly — 0.6 per cent in the first six months of 1980 compared with 12.4 per cent last year. Inflation last year was 28.6 per cent, after a 1979 peak of 49.4 per cent. The NPA also claims that the investment climate has improved and that unemployment is falling. By September their had been nearly 500 new investment proposals worth over J$1.5bn, about three quarters from overseas, and over a dozen had been implemented.

But while Mr David Rockefeller, who heads the US business committee on Jamaica (others are lobbying in Canada, Britain, Venezuela and Puerto Rico) has reported "an overwhelmingly enthusiastic response" from American corporations, big investors seem to be holding back to see if Mr Seaga and the IMF can produce recovery without social chaos. In May Mr Seaga predicted new investment worth US$4.6bn.

The Jamaican private sector is not too happy with the speed of recovery since new foreign exchange for raw material and equipment supplies is only slowly becoming available. At the Bank of Jamaica long lines of foreign exchange applicants are grilled beneath posters urging them to "get that citizen's smile". The lifting of import controls has provoked some lay-offs and closures and loss of sales. The island's largest unions oppose the IMF programme, designed to raise growth to 5 per cent in three years, though Mr Seaga has so far avoided serious industrial action over wage restraint and his freeze on public sector recruitment.

A lot of faith is being placed in manufactured, especially non traditional, exports ranging from furniture to processed foods. "We are very well placed now with incentives and exporter services", says Mr Peter King, director of the Jamaica National Export Corporation (JNEC). "We're waiting for the action, we have a beautiful sausage machine but we're still short of meat."

Overall exports have grown by 11 per cent this year and the JNEC has produced a national export plan — widely accepted through still unofficial — which calls for priority for highest growth potential products and streamlining of foreign exchange and import licence constraints. Highpowered trade missions, including one to West Germany this month, are seeking new markets in Europe, Britain and North America.

So far, Jamaica has had bad luck with its major commodity exports. Bauxite, of which it is the world's second largest producer, is the island's largest foreign exchange earner, barring the illegal marijuana trade, and a major expansion of the industry was planned for the 1980s. This year began well with a 6.3 per cent rise in shipments and refining in six months. But all five companies in Jamaica — Kaiser, Renoylds, Alcoa, Alcan and Anaconda — have now announced production cutbacks in the face of a soft world market and the Jamaica Bauxite Institute is predicting 1981 production at only 11.75 to 11.95m tonnes, below last year's 11.99m, which was the highest since 1974.

Mr Seaga had hoped to persuade the companies to return to earlier levels of 15m tonnes, and to earn US$45m more this year from the bauxite levy which earned Jamaica US$209m last year. But the rise in demand has not materialized and the companies are anxious for a reduction in the levy which Mr Seaga criticized in opposition but dare not cut now because of the impact on the economy.

Agriculture has been badly hit by storm and flood damage in recent years. Last year Hurricane Allen virtually wiped out the banana industry, and shipments to the protected British market only resumed in mid-1981 and will reach less than half their normal level. Jamaica is planning to increase supplies from 70,000 to 150,000 tons by the mid-eighties, worth £50m.

But in the lull, rival Central and Latin American producers have seduced British housewives with fruit that is better looking but, the Jamaicans say, worse tasting. "Britain is being very kind and helpful in getting us back in business," says Mr John Pringle, Deputy High Commissioner in London, "But we have to modernize our industry and improve the appearance of our fruit, and that is costing a fortune." United Brands are helping to upgrade the industry.

This year's sugar harvest of 201,000 tonnes was the smallest in 40 years and the industry is losing money fast. There are ambitious plans for raising production to 330,000 tonnes by 1984 but that depends on radical restructuring and new investment. Tate and Lyle have offered to run the industry for seven years but are unlikely to be accepted.

Exploration for oil begins both on and offshore in November, offering long-term hopes of saving on energy imports — costing US$300m this year — and giving some stablity to economic planning, although Mr Seaga's deliverance is some way off.

Early signs of recovery are there and Jamaica is coming to terms with the demands of modern marketing. But the Left is deeply unhappy over Mr Seaga's return to what it sees as economic clienthood. Dr D. K. Duncan, general secretary of the opposition PNP, says the recovery programme will fail because of the "reckless and outdated monetarist policies of the government." The debate over economic philosophy is postponed but not settled.

Winning back the tourists

"We're gonna win you over, we're gonna start you off with a smile", runs the Air Jamaica jingle.

Jamaica has picture-book tropical beaches the colour of talcum powder and mountains soaring higher than 7,000 feet, plenty of hotels, and a list of tourist attractions ranging from scuba diving and torchlit barbecues to nude bathing and rafting down the Rio Grande.

Once a winter retreat for well-to-do Britishers — Noel Coward's house, Firefly, perches on the North Coast hills near Ocho Rios, not far from Ian Fleming's — Jamaica now caters mainly for the North American market which supplies two thirds of its business. Tourism earns Jamaica about $200m a year from 500,000-600,000 visitors: it runs second only to bauxite (and marijuana) as an income earner.

But tourism demands political stability, as much of the Caribbean is now acutely aware. Jamaica learned this in the mid-1970s as Mr Michael Manley's modest experiment in democratic socialism ran up against Western hostility. As American aid fell and bauxite production was cut back, so travel writers and agents in North America put the word around that Jamaica was not a safe destination for the sun, sand and sea tourist with little interest in the details of income inequality.

The North American press had a field day with Jamaica's growing economic difficulties and above all with the violence that exploded before the 1976 elections. Though it was mostly confined to the capital, Kingston, well away from North Coast resort areas, scare stories of attacks on visitors gained international currency. As a result, tourist arrivals slumped 30 per cent between 1975 and 1977, biting deep into Jamaica's already desperately short foreign exchange and causing layoffs and closures right through an industry that employs more than 20,000 in the peak winter season from December to April.

During the Manley government's second term from 1976, arrivals began to creep up again, but the slump was repeated last year when, faced with imminent bankruptcy after the collapse of International Monetary Fund support, Mr Manley called elections a year early. Again preelection violence flared and in Kingston reached frightening proportions.

This time the loss was less severe, about 60,000 visitors and $20m, but the effects continued well into 1981. This January's figures were 16.8 per cent down on 1980's, and the first six months were poor enough to force some hotels into temporary closure. In some resorts occupancy rates were running 20 and 30 per cent below expectations by June. "Never in the history of Jamaica tourism have we found the industry in so depressed and dilapidated a condition," said Mr Anthony Abrahams, the tourism minister in January.

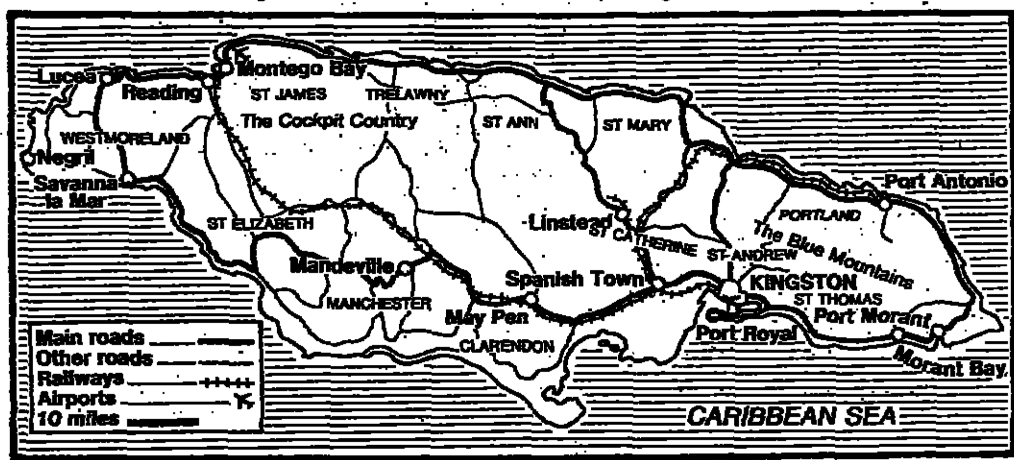
It was not until May that the figures showed a recovery: July and August arrivals were about 18 per cent above last year and bookings for the coming winter season are promising, though the American air traffic controllers' strike and continuing international recession have slowed recovery, as have the after effects of 1980's hurricane Allen which swept part of the North Coast. One hotel was engulfed, another had its two beaches piled neatly above its beach bar.

But Mr Edward Seaga, the Prime Minister, has set his heart on winning back the tourists and expanding the industry over the next three years. "Tourist arrivals fell to 450,000 last year," says Mr John Gentles, Director of Tourism, "But we are going to increase that to 650,000 by 1983, earning perhaps $400 million."

The new government has set up a Ministry of Tourism and ran a personal message from the Prime Minister in the American press headlined "I extend a warm welcome to the people of America". About J$34.5m, twice last year's budget, is being spent on what Mr Gentles calls an "Advertising blitz" moving from the Midwest to New York and the East Coast as well as Britain, Europe and Venezuela. "come back to Jamaica, your new island home", croon the commercials.

American conventions held in Jamaica are now tax deductible, a move the Government hopes will revive lost convention traffic.

J.T.



The answer lies in the soil

While the popular tourist image of Jamaica is of bleached white beaches, vividly coloured flowers, rum punch and Rastafarian magic, the island's economic survival and future growth is based firmly in the soil.

For just below the surface are estimated reserves of more than 2,000m tonnes of metal grade bauxite, the raw material for aluminium. Apart from tourism, these huge ore deposits represent Jamaica's only major foreign currency earner.

They also explain the presence on the island of the big North American aluminium companies and the importance attached by the United States to Jamaica's political scene. Aluminium is regarded in the United States, as elsewhere, as a strategic metal on a par with vanadium and cobalt.

The significance of bauxite to the Jamaican economy is further marked by the fact that the Prime Minister, Mr Edward Seaga, is also Mining Minister.

Since he ousted Mr Michael Manley's government last year, the more moderate Mr Seaga has attempted to alleviate Jamaica's severe shortage of foreign exchange by planning a big rise in bauxite output and in downstream operations. But the big corporations are reluctant to expand bauxite purchases at a time of world over-capacity caused by the world recession.

Aluminium is one of the world's most commonly found metals, accounting for about 10 per cent of the earth's crust, but the richest sources — bauxite — are located mainly in Third World countries. The metal can be extracted from almost any type of clay, but the grades of bauxite as mined in Jamaica are the most highly prized.

The reduction process which ends with a silvery ingot of primary aluminium begins by refining raw, rust coloured bauxite into alumina, a dry white powder which contains two parts aluminium and three parts oxygen. At the smelter, using vast amounts of energy, the metal is "unlocked" from the alumina in a reduction process that was discovered less than 100 years ago.

As the result of aluminium's astonishing lightness, strength, non corrosiveness and ease of recycling, it became the "wonder metal" of the twentieth century.

Jamaica, after Australia one of the world's leading exporters of bauxite and alumina, has sufficient reserves to last well into the twenty-first century at current extraction rates but it is only in the last seven years that its politicians have been able to exploit the island's riches.

In the mid-1970s, in the hope of copying the success of the oil exporting nations, bauxite producers banded together to form the International Bauxite Association, a cartel with the aim of forcing the metal producers to pay a price for their raw material allied to the international selling price of aluminium ingot.

Creation of the IBA, controlling 75 per cent of the non-communist world's bauxite output, was a further manifestation of the under-developed countries' awakened desire to win what they considered a more just share of the profits made from their resources by the rich and expanding corporations of the industrialized nations.

Unilaterally, Jamaica imposed massive increases on its bauxite levy in 1974, and under Mr Manley's guidance began to negotiate agreements for the partial state takeover of the aluminium companies' huge land holdings.

Looking for expansion

The island has also encouraged the establishment of alumina plants as a method not only of creating jobs but also to add value to the bauxite. The government's latest venture is the building of a 600,000 tonnes per year refinery on the south coast.

Clearly, although the returns from bauxite are more immediate and involve substantially lower capital investment, Mr Seaga is keen to expand alumina refining and has had discussions this year with the multinational companies with stakes in the island's bauxite — Alcan, Alcoa, Kaiser, Reynolds and Anaconda.

Output from Jamaica's alumina refineries in 1980 was an estimated 2.45m tonnes, with 12.15m tonnes of bauxite mined. And after the first three months of this year the bauxite business was looking healthy. Bauxite output was up by 23 per cent on a year earlier and alumina exports rose by almost 45 per cent.

Earlier this year, the Jamaicans reopened negotiations with the Soviet Union over a contract to supply vast quantities of alumina, beginning in 1983 and extending over a seven-year period, which would come from the new state refinery. The Jamaican government wanted the deal to last for 10 years and the price to be allied to the United States ingot price.

It was also planned that the refinery would supply 150,000 tonnes of alumina a year to Algeria and Iraq, the latter country being bedevilled by problems caused by the war with Iran.

As a result, Mr Seaga has concentrated on the Americans as the major source of increased revenue for his country's bauxite and alumina, but here too he is being thwarted by the world economic downturn which has left the metal producers sitting on a 2.5m-tonne stockpile of unsold aluminium.

Both Alcan and Alcoa have announced reductions in bauxite refining operations in Jamaica. Alcoa, the world's largest aluminium producer, cut its Jamaican refining by 20 per cent at its 550,000 tonnes per year plant in the centre of the island and blamed slack demand and the growth of recycling.

The Alcoa cutback was made worse for the Jamaicans when three Norwegian companies decided in July this year to delay indefinitely their participation in a major expansion of the refinery. The idea was that Norsk Hydro, Ardal of Sundal Verk and Elkem would join with the Jamaican government in owning 49 per cent of the $360m expansion, with the remaining 51 per cent going to Alcoa. But the deal ran into difficulties over who should provide the technology for the plant and the amount of levy that should apply to its output.

The aluminium companies have, in fact, been surprised by Mr Seaga's attitude to the bauxite levy. Earlier this year, the Prime Minister hinted that the tax might be reduced substantially but suggested later that mining and refining operations on the island should be expanded.

In 1980, the levy was cut from its original level of 7.5 per cent of the average US aluminium ingot price to 7 per cent and the American producers were hoping that a reduction to about 5.5 per cent would be possible.

In support of their pressure for tax cuts, the producers can point to the results of surveys such as that recently published by Australian Mineral Economics which concluded that world bauxite capacity will increase from 110.6m tonnes to 161.7m tonnes per year by 1985 of which up to 26m tonnes could be excess to requirements.

Edward Townsend
Industrial Correspondent

Credit seals the trade links

With the announcement in July that the Export Credit Guarantees Department (ECGD) was backing a $11m line of credit by Grindlay's Bank to the Bank of Jamaica, both Jamaican manufacturers and British exporters to the island collectively breathed a sigh of relief. For tucked away at the end of the official notice was the first indication that ECGD were prepared to offer "a very limited amount" of cover for periods not exceeding five years. Something considered unthinkable by ECGD since early 1979.

How limited this medium-term credit is, remains unclear, but it is understood that cover has already been considered for at least one quite sizable shipment to Jamaica.

The decision to back Grindlay's line of credit and to offer medium-term cover came after a concerted lobby, principally organized by the influential London-based West India Committee, had emphasized and ultimately convinced British politicians and officials of the economic and political importance of Jamaica's recovery, both for the Caribbean and in terms of Western strategy. But in spite of this it is clear that ECGD remain wary and will be closely monitoring the administration and repayment of the credits by the Jamaica Export Credit Insurance Corporation. Officials indicate that it will be on this basis that fresh, and possibly larger-term cover will be provided in the future.

The Grindlay's credit now runs in parallel to the two loan agreements reached between the British and Jamaican Governments earlier this year, which provide balance of payments assistance for the purchase of British goods. The agreements, for £6m and £5m, however, expire in 1982 and it is unclear whether Britain will renew them, as it is known that certain British Conservative politicians feel that there should be a time limit to Britain's support for the island.

Whether the restoration of cover will have the hoped-for effect of restoring British exporter confidence only time will tell. For according to official British Government figures, exports to Jamaica — principally vehicles, metal manufacturers industrial machinery and equipment — fell to a five-year low in 1980 at £33.1m, a considerable decline over the £44.7m recorded in 1979 and substantially less than the £80.6m of 1976. However, exports — predominately bauxite, sugar, bananas, beverages and coffee — remained relatively strong at £95.5m in 1980, registering an increase on 1979's figure of £82m.

Though it seems likely that as the island's manufacturing sector begins to recover there will be new opportunities for British exporters of, in particular, machinery and semi manufactures, growth will in all probability be slow, if the island's economic recovery continues at its present pace. For while the ECGD's renewal of cover goes some way towards satisfying Jamaica's concern about recreating a favourable environment in which to develop trade with Britain, many Jamaican and British businesses may not have forgotten their experiences of attempting to receive payment during the last years of the Manley Government.

Similarly Jamaican exports to Britian seem set to remain sluggish for at least another year. Bauxite production has been cut back because of falling world demand and sugar and banana production remain at an abysmally low level in comparison with even five years ago. Though both Tate and Lyle and the Fyffes Group have indicated their interest in investing heavily in programmes that will develop sugar cane and banana production, it remains to be seen whether the companies' proposals can be inplemented by government in the face of the challenge such plans offer to the economic and political manner in which both industries are currently organized.

As far as Britian is concerned it is questionable whether trade with Jamaica will ever reach pre-1979 levels. For the exceptional emphasis placed on assisting Jamaica through private investment, aid and trade preferences by President Reagan himself, seems likely to push the island still further towards stronger linkages with the United States.

In 1979 the United States accounted for 45.98 per cent of all exports to Jamaica compared to Britain's 19.79 per cent while on the imports front the United States purchased 31.47 per cent of Jamaican goods compared with the meagre 10.2 per cent which came to Britain.

But that is not to say that officials and senior businessmen in Britain are not conscious of the need to assist in the island's recovery. At the forefront of such moves is the British Jamaica Committee which like its American, Canadian and Venezuelan counterparts seeks to promote and assist the island. The Committee, which consists of 15 of Britain's most infuential corporate and institutional chairmen and managing directors involved in trade in the Caribbean basin, has five main objectives.

First it aims to reinforce commercial relations existing between Jamaica and Britain. Second it intends to focus British business interests on investment opportunities in Jamaica. More specifically, it hopes to attract interest in the island's Export Free Zone and develop the further use of Kingston's transhipment port. Finally it is aiming to extend levels of British Jamaica trade and technology transfer as well as cooperation between financial institutions and in the area of transport.

Already the committee has had its first meeting under the joint chairmanship of Mr John Pringle, the Chairman of Jamco, and Lord Pritchard, a director of Rothmans International. It expects to take an active role in encouraging British business to "think Jamaican" in the months ahead.

But despite all this public optimism many companies involved in trading with or investing in Jamaica privately admit to having serious reservations as to whether Mr Seaga and his Government will be able to make the island's economy work.

Though they decline to be identified, a number of major British companies express fears that political infighting within the Jamaica Labour Party, bureaucratic inactivity, conflicting decisions and increased trades unions pressure are delaying the acceptance and implementation of investment plans to an extent that they are seriously concerned about the longer-term viability and security of their proposed investments.

It now remains to be seen whether Mr Seaga can mobilize his considerable administrative skills to, as he puts it, revive the Jamaican economy from the dead in a manner which will give potential exporters and investors confidence that they will see a return on their capital.

David Jessop

Sympathy but without strings

continued from previous page

The leading Marxist group in Jamaica, the Workers' Party of Jamaica (WPJ), has complained of harassment by police, who in September claimed to have found documents dealing with explosives in the car of WPJ leader Dr Trevor Munroe. Munroe said the police planted them there. Mr Seaga has thus established a tough anti-communist line for internal and external reference. He spelt out his fears soon after being elected, claiming that Marxist groups in the Caribbean had been instructed in 1975 to infiltrate mass-based parties like the PNP in Jamaica. Although he has not broken relations with Cuba, Mr Seaga has refused to upgrade them from charge d'affaires level: the Cubans, he argues, are "not serious" about détente with the United States, are influencing Grenada, exporting "ideology" to Nicaragua, and are looking for other areas of influence in the region.

Out of this anxiety has come a series of proposals for a broad US Caribbean alliance. A democratic front against communist penetration. The idea has taken several forms and is still hazy: it began as a Caribbean "Marshall Plan" through which $300m in aid would flow into the Caribbean to strengthen vulnerable economies. In May in a speech in Miami Mr Seaga advocated a grand fraternity of democratic parties to help stem the flow of "alien ideologies", a pro-American version of the Socialist international.

The idea is still being discussed as a Caribbean Basin aid programme, though the US favours bilateral flows to individual private sectors, a structure which would isolate left leaning states like Grenada, and which may not gain much support in the Caribbean. Apart from acting as regional spokesman for the Caribbean Basin plan, Mr Seaga has made no new initiatives in the region itself except for an offer to mediate in the border dispute between Guyana — a fellow member of the Caribbean community — and Venezuela, to which Jamaica is indebted for steady oil supplies and assistance.

Jamaica represents half the Caribbean community market, has more or less overcome regional suspicion because of import restrictions briefly imposed by the Manley Government.

Mr Seaga himself is not the most popular figure on the Caribbean scene, a suspicion dating back in part to the late sixties when as finance minister he was felt to be too quick to talk down to Caribbean colleagues. Dr Eric Williams, the Trinidad and Tobago Prime Minister who died in March, publicly rebuked the International Monetary Fund last year for holding discussions with Mr Seaga while he was still in opposition. Dr Williams's successor, Mr George Chambers now faces elections, and any new Jamaican initiative will probably wait till the political situation is clearer in Port of Spain.

A Special Correspondent



Will Greece follow France tomorrow and swing left?

By Mario Modiano

Athens

Which of those benevolent faces of Greek party leaders, who now smile paternally from giant colour posters high on the walls of Athens *will still be in a smiling* mood when the results of tomorrow's elections come out?

The opinion polls insist that Mr Andreas Papandreou, gifted but intractable leader of the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement (Pasok), will win the landslide victory he so confidently expects, by riding a truly Pan-Hellenic urge for a change.

At the same time, however, respected psephologists argue that the ruling New Democracy Party of Mr George Rallis, the Prime Minister, for all the odds against it, is bound to win now that the Conservatives are ganging up to defend their bourgeois society from real or imagined dangers posed by the quasi-Marxist Pasok.

There is no doubt that all options are open: either party can win or both can wind up in a draw just short of a working majority in parliament. The traditional parameters on the Greek political scene have changed this time so drastically that no forecasts are possible.

For one thing, Mr Constantine Karamanlis, after dominating this scene for a quarter of a century, relinquished the leadership of the Conservatives to move up to the non-partisan post of President. His successor, the reliable and hard-working Mr Rallis, is still making his mark.

The second change was the *disintegration of the middle*-of-the-road Centre Party after its defeat in the last elections. What was left of it has been crushed between a right wing keen on identifying itself with liberalism and Socialists in search of political acceptability.

A third transformation was *that Mr Papandreou managed* in seven years to make Pasok politically more respectable and, up to a point, more tolerable to its opponents.

The festival-like electioneering campaign is nearly over and to hear some of the speeches one would assume that foreign policy is the dominant issue. An opinion poll this week, however, showed that only five per cent of the voters are likely to be influenced by foreign affairs, against 27 per cent who give priority to the economy, and 24 per cent who invoked the "need for change".

New Democracy, for all its undeniable achievements in the last seven years, is blamed *today for an inflation running* at 25 per cent for the third successive year — a rate that is not only eroding the value of pay packets, but is biting deeply into them through static tax rates.

New Democracy is also held responsible for failing to tame the insatiable minotaur of an inefficient and largely corrupt bureaucracy, for breaking too many promises, and — especially in Athens where one third of the electorate lives — for allowing the quality of life to decline under the omnipresent cloud of smog that now crowns the capital permanently.

Significantly, Mr Papandreou chose the final week of the campaign to announce in an interview that a Pasok government would index tax rates, but also grant an anti-tax compensation to any citizen whose income falls short of the minimum subsistence level.

At the same time he promised, rather optimistically, to eradicate bureaucracy *through decentralization*, and to wipe out the scourge of "rousfeti", the political favour, by eliminating the personal vote which is at the root of political patronage.

Mr Papandreou's economic policy is not all roses. The Government claims that the price tag on Pasok's election promises is an unrealistic £10,000m — the equivalent of two state budgets.

Pasok's list of companies scheduled for nationalization appears to have shrunk considerably in an attempt to allay the fears of all but — as Mr Papandreou put it — the 10 families that make up the country's "economic oligarchy". But the anxiety persists because of the absence of clear-cut commitments.

Even if foreign policy is not a priority in this election, a successful Conservative campaign has pointed out the dangerous contradictions and ambiguities of Pasok's policy on Nato, the EEC, and the American bases, raising serious doubts about Mr Papandreou's credibility.

From what Mr Papandreou has said so far it appears that Greece, after all, will not pull out of Nato altogether, only from its military wing, like France.

Nor does he intend to leave the European Community as he had pledged, since, instead of the simple course of having the Accession Treaty abrogated by Parliament, he opted for the improbable procedure of recommending a referendum to the President, the very man who regards Greece's accession to the EEC as his crowning accomplishment.

And on the American military bases — the "death bases" in Pasok language — it now seems that they could stay in exchange for the *guaranteed procurement of* US military equipment for the Greek armed forces.

Mr Papandreou in fact, has given a formal promise to refrain from any action that might jeopardize the ability of the Greek armed forces to defend the country from aggression. And, in Pasok's book, aggression can only come from Turkey. Therefore the need to maintain the balance of power in the Aegean is vital.

These fine points are implied rather than explained as Mr Papandreou tries to dispel the reservations of the moderate voters without throwing Pasok's marxist fringe into the arms of the pro-Soviet Communists who are out this time to get a controlling voice in the Greek Parliament.

Next Sunday it is the undecided voters who are likely to tip the scales: the moderates of the centre who are torn between the urge for a change and their misgivings about Pasok; as well as the disgruntled followers of New Democracy who now feel trapped because they mistrust Pakos. The smaller parties offer no credible alternative because their chances are crippled by the electoral system.

In the battle for the fringe vote, the decision of the small rightist Nationalist Rally to suspend its activity and back New Democracy in view of the *Marxist* threat could prove more conclusive than the lure of Mr George Mavros, the veteran leader of the Centre, who is on Pasok's ticket.

What Greek democracy needs desperately today is proof that it is healthy enough for the interchange of parties in power to be uneventful. In this sense a Pasok victory should be welcome. Even more so because it would give the Greek Conservatives a chance to indulge in some cathartic soul-searching after four or five decades in power.



Mr Papandreou: he must not alienate moderates or Marxists

Many Conservatives, however, argue that the price of a Pasok takeover might be too high for the country to afford. Others will agree, however, that Mr Papandreou, once in power, would concentrate his radicalism at home, and, like the French Socialists, sober up on his international posture. As one voter put it: "One hears too many tunes outside the dance".

Most Greeks are frightened by the prospect that there might be a draw, with neither of the two parties able to form a government. One theory is that this might be a blessing in disguise, considering the procedural difficulties of having another election soon. A coalition drawn from the two big parties might be a perfect vehicle for steering Pasok gently into the mainstream of government, short-circuiting, perhaps, the revolutionary urges of its Marxist left and the Communists.

Such a delicate balancing act would inevitably impose a formidable burden on President Karamanlis, who would be drawn into the role of moderator in a country that lost its taste for coalitions 27 years ago. But then, as he himself puts it, this is why Mr Karamanlis became President in the first place.

The Tories' week in Blackpool



Looking for a new Macleod

by Geoffrey Smith

Throughout this week a struggle has been raging at Blackpool for the minds and hearts of the Conservative Party. It has been fought over the Government's economic policy, but it has not been simply or even principally a contest between two schools of economic thought. It has rather been between those who wish to see the Government press ahead vigorously with its economic strategy and those who fear the political consequences of doing so.

The critics have naturally had to produce their own economic alternatives, on the basis that nobody can beat something with nothing. But the conference *has* not been gripped this week by the argument over the necessary conditions for lower interest rates. Its attention has not been grabbed by the debate on how to stabilize exchange rates. It has not been worried over precisely what additions to the public sector borrowing requirement (PSBR) might safely be permitted.

The critical issue has been economics versus politics. This is evident from the way in which the protagonists have presented their case. And it is certainly how the conference has seen it. The Thatcherites have argued that the Government has an economic strategy and must see it through. This may take some time, but the country's economic malaise will never be cured if the Government is diverted to soft options. No alternative to the strategy could do more than buy a fleeting popularity — and ultimately leave the economy in an even worse condition.

To which the critics have replied, sometimes openly and sometimes in code, that it is no use having a programme for two parliaments if you are not elected for the second. The Conservatives face the possibility of electoral massacre because a large part of their natural constituency is threatened by the Social Democrats, and in any case the art of government is to secure the necessary public consent for the policies that are most likely to be effective. A government that thinks only of policies and forgets the need for consent will never be successful.

These are the contrasting approaches which have been contending for support at Blackpool. In the eyes of the conference it has been a simple question: can the *Government afford to go on* with its economic policy? To which the conference has responded with a loud Yes. That is the most obvious way in which the struggle has been affected this week. But it would be facile to assume either that this answer is conclusive or that this clear expression of majority opinion among the party activists has been the only significant development at Blackpool.

The contest now switches to the Parliamentary Party and to the Cabinet room, where the next engagement will be fought over the Treasury's proposals for spending cuts in the next financial year.

This continuing battle will be *influenced by the second* critical development at Blackpool: the fight back for what might be termed the politicians' corner. The most momentous event was Mr Michael Heseltine's speech. He has a reputation as a brilliant conference orator or, to put it less kindly, a bit of a rhetorical showman. But his speech on Thursday was of a different order altogether. *It* was one of the great conference speeches of recent times *because he won an enthusiastic* ovation from the conference with views which it did not wish to hear.

Whether he won such a standing ovation *for* those views is more doubtful. This is the least generous and most narrow-minded Conservative conference within memory. It does not naturally warm to reminders *that black people* are fellow citizens who are here to stay, to explanations of the sense of misery and inadequacy that grips many inner cities or to suggestions that more public money might be needed to relieve their plight. But with much courage, and consummate skill in mixing unpalatable truths *with sweeter political noises*, he captivated the conference.

This had a double political significance. It was important in itself and for its effect upon his colleagues, but not all of them heard him with unalloyed pleasure.

It would be foolish to suggest that Mr Pym, Mr Prior and Mr Walker spoke as they did on Thursday in order to keep up with Mr Heseltine. Mr Pym won his ovation from the conference, with his warning of the dangers presented by the SDP and his assertion that there are indeed alternatives to the Government's policy, before Mr Heseltine ever rose to his feet. Mr Prior may have taken a nasty tumble through his miscalculation over the Cabinet reshuffle but he has a longer record than Mr Heseltine of standing up to Mrs Thatcher.

The speech he delivered to the Tory Reform Group on Thursday evening was characteristic in its outspokenness. He remarked that the rhetoric the Government used was frequently unsuited to the time *in which we live*, and made a case for more capital spending and increasing the PSBR.

Mr Walker's critique of economic policy to the Tory Reform Group at lunchtime on Thursday was also entirely to be expected, no matter what Mr Heseltine had said.

But there can be no doubt that by his *speech* Mr Heseltine has raised himself to a different political level. He has also intensified the competition for the mantle of Iain Macleod. The use of Macleod's name has now become a familiar signal *in* Conservative circles. He represents the social conscience of the party and he has become the patron saint of the *politicians' camp in the* present contest. The fact that there are now a number of possible claimants for his mantle should strengthen that wing of the party in two ways. Their individual arguments will reinforce each other.

It is always a mistake to be too cynical about politicians' motives. They have convictions as well as the capacity to calculate. The wet ministers will draw strength from one another and give strength to their supporters in Parliament.

It is also a mistake, however, to leave personal calculations out of account in any political assessment. Each claimant to the mantle of Macleod will know that he cannot afford *to be* outflanked by the others if he is not to lose his natural constituency. This will certainly not guarantee that the wets will win at Westminster. Indeed it is probably wrong to think of outright victory for either side in this contest.

While Mrs Thatcher has unquestionably won the battle of Blackpool, the proceedings there make *it* certain that the war will continue to rage with increased bitterness.



From Thursday's Daily Mirror

All the views that fit

It was the week in which science fiction invaded the realm of the political correspondent to provide us with the Blackpool continuum theory: that an infinite number of Conservative Party conferences can co-exist simultaneously, each identical but for one small yet significant detail.

Mr Andrew Murray, of the Communist *Morning Star* (circulation 33,793, of which 14,000 go "abroad"), was delighted to find himself in one of a particularly apocalyptic nature. "How much longer can the Government last?" he asked his readers. "That was the burning question last night as the Con*servative conference became* the centre of a no-holds barred political brawl between Premier Thatcher and her Tory rebels, led by Edward Heath."

Was it? Had Mr Murray addressed the burning question to Mr Walter Terry, political editor of *The Sun* (circulation 4,170,000) he would have got a different answer. On the same day, Mr Terry had informed his readers: "Chancellor Sir Geoffrey Howe blasted former Premier Ted Heath out of sight yesterday in a showdown debate over the Government's economic policy."

The two accounts do share a flowery, violent imagery — is there really any difference *between a no-holds barred* political brawl and a showdown debate? But on the somewhat crucial point of what actually happened, they seem poles apart.

Perhaps one should not fret too *much*. Whether the Conservatives lay into each other with the style of First Division football players or the lavishness of the Borgias, *it still seems preferable* to the interpretation of events given by the *Daily Express*.

"The Tory Party rejected Ted Heath last night but created its very own Tony Benn", declared Mr John Warden, the paper's political editor. "A deeply-wounded Mr Heath left the Blackpool conference to become Mrs Thatcher's dangerous man, fired with a mission to destroy her and her policies. He failed to turn the Tories against her in a vicious, back-biting debate."

Mr Ian Aitken, political editor of *The Guardian*, wrote that the engagement had been Quatre Bras rather than Waterloo, though he did rather spoil the analogy by adding, in an aside for those unfamiliar with obscure military engagements, "the battle, in other words, is certain to be resumed elsewhere".

This analysis received *some* support from the *Daily Mirror* which featured a handsome caricature of Mr Heath in a toga drawing a dagger and regarding Mrs Thatcher in an unfriendly fashion. "He has not yet lost the war," *it* surmised.

The Daily Telegraph, doing its best to be loyal to the Prime Minister, was the only paper to give prominence to a remark by one Councillor Robert Jones, of Stockton-on-Tees. He told the conference: "Margaret Thatcher and Ted Heath both have a great vision. The difference is that Margaret Thatcher has a vision that Britain will one day be great again, and Ted Heath has a vision that one day Ted Heath will be great again."

The Times, in a leading article, commented: "A direct insult from a subsequent speaker was warmly applauded. This was boorish treat*ment of a former party leader* and Prime Minister." Others obviously felt that, after the Labour Party conference, direct insults and boorish treatment had taken their rightful and proper place as an integral part of the democratic process.

So was it a propaganda victory for the Prime Minister? *Three national papers* displayed some sympathy for Mr Heath. The *Daily Star*, though it rated its conference coverage lower than a story about Starbird Tessa Hewitt's "mad passionate affair" with pop star Adam Ant, said that his speeches were "masterpieces in the long-forgotten art of impassioned unscripted politics".

The *Mirror* and *The Guardian*, both of whom had hardly one good word to say about the fellow when he was in power, rather grudgingly conceded that if you had to have a Conservative prime minister, Mr Heath was a better bet than Mrs Thatcher.

David Hewson



The People

A Weekly Newspaper for All Classes:

ONE PENNY. LONDON, SUNDAY, OCT. 16, 1881.

SPECIAL SUNDAY EDITION.

THE CRISIS IN IRELAND.

LATEST



The first front page, October 16, 1881, and last Sunday's: on both days Ireland provided the big news story

They made an excuse and stayed

Tomorrow is a red-letter day *in the annals of the ancient* and honourable trade of muckraking. *The People*, the newspaper which invented that classic exit line: "Our reporter made an excuse and left", and which pioneered the whole modern art of exposing grubbly villains in the pages of the public prints, has hit its century.

Its present-day title is properly *Sunday People*, an aberration of its then boss Hugh (now Lord) Cudlipp who in 1971 attempted to overlay its honest-to-goodness scandal with a veneer of upmarket pretensions. But to staff, newsagents, and the 3.75 million customers who fork out 22p for it each Sunday, it remains universally known by the name that graced the Gothic masthead of its first front page on October 16, 1881.

It was, it proclaimed, "a weekly newspaper for all classes", founded by William Madge and Captain George Armstrong, a colourful Indian Army adventurer turned publisher. It was the first penny Sunday paper, and enjoyed a successful *if unspectacular* career into the 1920s, when it was bought for £160,000 by Colonel Grant Morden, a flamboyant Canadian former gold miner.

Morden appointed as editor the equally flamboyant Hannen Swaffer, who rapidly steered the paper towards the rocks of bankruptcy by removing all the juicy sex case reports and the pictures of scantily-clad girls. The readers were distinctly unimpressed by Swaffer's efforts at high moral tone, which they found far too bland and boring for Sunday breakfast fare.

Circulation slumped, and a huge unpaid printer's bill threatened closure. Morden cancelled the debt by giving the paper to the printer, Julias Elias, later Lord Southwood. It was the best debt settlement Elias ever had, and turned his Odham's Press from jobbing printer to newspaper empire.

With circulation down to a quarter of a million, Odhams turned to Harry Ainsworth, a master of popular journalism, and appointed him editor at £35 a week plus a bonus for every 10,000 copies the paper *put on over half a million*. Ainsworth and Odhams together struck it rich, by bringing back the spice: intimate confessions of the famous and the infamous, campaigns and exposures. By the outbreak of war in 1939 *The People* was selling more than three million a week.

But its heyday was yet to come. After 33 years in the editor's chair Ainsworth handed over to Sam Campbell in 1958, and circulation soared to reach a peak in 1959 of 5.9 million. Campbell's master stroke was to buy the memoirs of Errol Flynn for £50,000, but perhaps the paper's greatest asset in the 50s was the presence on its staff of Duncan Webb, the greatest of all crime reporters.

Webb's success in unmasking villainy, notably the notorious Messina brothers, has passed into Fleet Street folklore. At his funeral service the church was packed with journalists, whores and chiefs of police. Webb died young, but the style he set *continued through many* more memorable exposures: Commander Kenneth Drury, crooked prison warders, paedophiles, cigarette-smoking beagles, bribed soccer stars.

For all the writs that pile up in the editor's office each Tuesday morning, few aggrieved parties have successfully sued *The People*. Randolph Churchill took them for £5,000 when they *called him* "a paid hack of the Conservative Party", but on the whole the paper has got away with it.

Geoffrey Pinnington, the present editor, believes it *is* a tribute to the paper's professionalism. "We know what we have to do to make things stick. We must name names. We like to get our investigations to the point where the police must take action."

The People's many imitations in investigative journalism, Pinnington believes, often fail either by chasing after small fry or being content with innuendo when what they should really be doing is assembling a *cast-iron case*.

The paper still keeps a muckraking team headed by Laurie Manifold and David Farr. But today's *Sunday People*, now part of the *Daily Mirror* empire, has largely changed its emphasis towards the froth of showbusiness and "human interest". "You can't muck rake all the time," says Pinnington defensively.

Throughout its long and honourable life, *Sunday People* has harboured one lingering regret. For all its hard-hitting exposure and campaigning, for all its pioneering in-depth sports coverage (still one of its biggest draws), it has never quite been able to overtake the circulation of its arch-rival, the *News of the World*.

Alan Hamilton

For sale: a British racing dream

How much are we bid for 30 years of brave endeavour, late night toil, danger, hopes, frustrations and — every so often — some sweet victories?

The amount to be raised by the auction, at the London Motorfair exhibition at Earls Court later this month, of the entire BRM operation, lock, stock and cylinder barrel, is no more predictable than the performance of some of the cars in their heyday. Mr Peter Spear, technical director of the parent company, Rubery Owen, estimates that buyers will open their wallets to the tune of £1.5m. But Mr Robert Brooks of Christie's, the auctioneers, thinks in lesser terms: "At least £300,000" is as far as he will commit himself, having been proved wrong on previous collective sales.

The prize of the collection, which Mr Brooks regrets will probably go to Japanese or Californian collectors, is the notoriously temperamental 1950 16-cylinder Mark I, as driven by Fangio and others of the era. The car has a reserve, according to Mr Spear, of £100,000. But others, more successful in their own, later seasons, may ironically fetch much less.

"As a yardstick", says Mr Brooks, "the late Jim Clark's world championship-winning Lotus of 1965 was sold this year to the Caister Castle museum in Norfolk for £36,000.

Mr Brooks adds that he may *be underestimating*; that it is rumoured a pre-war Mercedes Grand Prix car was sold privately for £300,000, 18 months ago. We shall see.



Juan Fangio at the wheel of the Mark I BRM that will be auctioned at Motorfair

Whatever the eventual total, the Rubery Owen company will glean little financial compensation from the bones of BRM, or its chassis members, to set against the amount spent. Peter Spear calculates that the racing operation has cost £12m, much of which was in days when the pound in a racing driver's pocket meant something.

Among the papers and effects being sold are the contracts with many, many legendary drivers. José Froilan Gonzales, a team mate of Fangio, was signed up for a year's exclusive contract for the — ungenerous by today's standards — sum of £250. It also states he was paid £100 for each race. How times have changed.

Others who did their share of the driving included Graham Hill, whose P57 world-beater from 1962 is possibly second in the interest stakes after the V16; Jackie Stewart (1965-67); Jo Bonnier; Jo Siffert — the only driver to die in a BRM, at Brands Hatch in 1971; and Mike Hawthorn, Stirling Moss, Niki Lauda and others. Incidentally the P160 in which Jean-Pierre Beltoise won at Monaco will go to the auction still bearing the carefully-moulded dent in the left-hand fuel tank. BRM decided to sacrifice a few fluid ounces of petrol for the sake of Beltoise's broken arm, which denied him the straight-arm technique used by others.

In whichever lounge, museum or millionaire's nursery the 12-cylinder car ends its days, the dent will remain a focus of conversation.

However interesting and valuable the cars are individually, when viewed in their home environment — a collection of eighteenth-century oast houses just outside the old agricultural town of Bourne in Lincolnshire — the sense of history and endeav*ours past is overwhelming*. Perhaps someone, even at this late hour, will buy it for the nation, down to the last spanner, and open it all as a museum.

Robert Brooks cannot imagine the Italians selling their equivalent collection, the Ferraris. Mr Stan Hope, who at 62 has been with the BRM project for 30 years as a senior mechanic, agrees. He points to large sums paid by art galleries for piles of bricks, and asks why the Government cannot save this "prime piece of British engineering history".

Mr Hope, one of the original workforce of more than 100, now dwindled to 11, *is full of stories* of the factory, which in 1950 was already urging enough power from a 1.5 litre engine to propel 10 family cars of today. When Fangio first came to test the amazing Mark I at nearby Folkingham airfield, he was ecstatic. Mr Hope was not so ecstatic when being driven back to Bourne in a lumbering saloon by Fangio. The pair were approaching a blind bend which was dangerous at 30 miles an hour. "Fangio was driving at 75, unaware of the danger", he says. "I suddenly realized that neither knew a word of the other's language, I couldn't warn him and I thought the end had come. But with a couple of flicks of the wheel, we were round".

He also tells of the vast amounts of scrapped engine *parts which BRM sold to a* local dealer, only to discover he was reselling them to locals, and Bourne was becoming filled with BRM hybrids. The remedy, perhaps a little drastic, was to dig a pit at Folkingham which became a mechanical mass grave. Mr Hope thinks it will be undetectable now, though who knows? With modern metal detectors there could be more BRM hybrids to come, if unearthed.

Mr Spear can remember times when money was running low, when extra fuel or tyres for the cars came before staff pay. "Twice I've been given cheques and asked to wait before cashing them," he says.

Now, even part of the wall of one of the upper rooms is being sold to help raise funds. The man wiring the spaghetti-like ignition system for the V16 engines could never remember the complicated sequence in which the cylinders fired. Chief engineer Aubrey Woods, tired of climbing the stairs to repeat it, wrote it thickly in pencil on the wall. Years ago the wall was papered over but the numbers were framed under glass. Now the section, cut out intact, lies waiting to be snapped up by an enthusiast at Earls Court on October 22.

Geoffrey Milton



THE TIMES

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POISED FOR IMPROVEMENT

Mrs Thatcher achieved her expected triumph at Blackpool yesterday. That she would win the warm approval of the conference had been generally predicted with absolute confidence. It is in the nature of Conservative conferences to applaud their leaders enthusiastically, and it has been evident throughout the week that Mrs Thatcher has the support of a large majority of activists in the debates now raging within the party. The triumph was therefore there for the taking: the significance lay in the means by which she took it.

She made no concessions of substance to her critics. The main body of her speech was a forceful defence of the principles which had determined her strategy, combined with assurances that it was beginning to achieve success. Yet she did respond in two ways to the conflict which has dominated the proceedings at Blackpool. She acknowledged not only the right but the value of dissent: "The diversity of our party is not a source of weakness, it is part of our strength." She expressed her pleasure that Mr. Heath had addressed the conference — a pleasure that many members of the conference regretfully did not share at the time. She also responded to his declared intention to help the Conservative candidate at Croydon. These were calculated attempts to disprove the charge that she is leading a narrow sect rather than a broad church.

The other way in which Mrs Thatcher responded to her critics was to acknowledge the validity of their anxieties — economic and electoral. She did not accept their view of how unemployment could be reduced, but she spoke with sympathy for the unemployed, not in tones of irritation at those who would not take the trouble to find work. This is not a small point at a time when the dispute within the party rages around the Government's rhetoric as much as its policies. Mrs Thatcher is never likely to satisfy her critics completely on this score. She is a politician of courage and strength rather than of sensitivity. But at least yesterday she showed herself aware of the need.

Mrs Thatcher also took care in another, equally important, respect. Last year she won much applause with her dramatic proclamation: "the lady's not for turning" — a commitment to inflexibility that suited the mood of the moment rather better than the changing requirements of an ailing economy. This year she gave no such hostages. Perhaps her audience thought she was saying much the same thing when she declared in ringing tones: "I will not change just to court popularity. Indeed, if ever a Conservative Government starts to do what it knows to be wrong because it is afraid to do what it is sure is right, then that's the time for the Tories to cry 'Stop'". The conference certainly cheered loudly enough at that point. But that was not another commitment never to change policy; it was a promise not to do so for the sake of political expediency — which is the sort of promise a politician may safely give in the expectation that, if a new departure is required, another more pleasing explanation will surely be available.

To put it like this is not to suggest that Mrs Thatcher is in devious fashion now preparing to change course, but is better poised to respond to changed circumstances. Although all the indications at Blackpool were that neither she nor Sir Geoffrey Howe has that intention, it will be surprising if no modifications to existing policy are forced upon the Government in the course of the coming year. A prudent Prime Minister should always take into account the need for some flexibility because the art of Government is more than the exercise of will, and it is foolish to be put in the position of having either to reject an essential change or to eat one's words.

The speech Mrs Thatcher delivered yesterday was still that of a "conviction politician," determined in her purposes and apparently confident in her strategy. But it did not contain further extravagant and unnecessary commitments. It will not have united the party, but no speech that she could reasonably have been expected to make would have done so. Indeed, the Conservatives probably could not be united at this moment by any speech or by any leader. That will have to wait the passage of time and the movement of events.

ATTACKING THE GAS MONOPOLY

The Government's policy towards the gas industry is in a mess. The Prime Minister's decision in her first year of office to hold back gas price rises to the consumer has been overturned by a commitment to increase them some 3 per cent a year above the rate of inflation. The grand gas gathering pipeline plan to take all new discoveries in the North Sea has been abandoned in favour of leaving it to the oil companies to find their own ways of landing new gas. Now the commitment to sell off the British Gas Corporation's showrooms has been put off indefinitely in the face of what are described as the legislative difficulties of bringing in detailed rules to cover the safety implications.

The Prime Minister still seems determined to introduce in the next parliamentary session radical legislation to end the Gas Corporation's near-monopoly rights to first refusal on any gas found; to sell off the Gas Corporation's substantial oil holdings in the North Sea; as well as to enable it to sell off the showrooms. But the reality seems to be that the combination of the practical difficulties of selling off showrooms, and the threat of a national gas strike has persuaded the Energy Department to put off implementation of its intentions at least in this direction.

To assail the corporation in sudden charges, as the Government now appears to be doing, is hardly sensible or productive. If the cabinet has got into difficulties over the sale of gas showrooms, it is because it never stopped to ask itself whether its primary motivation was to create greater competition in appliance sales, or to gain revenue. As for the intention to break the corporation's first-refusal rights as a buyer of all British gas, in theory it sounds splendid. Greater competition should lead to lower prices and more rapid development. But greater competition in what sense? If competition means, as the oil companies clearly want, higher prices for gas, then all it means is a transference of profit from the corporation where it can be effectively taxed, to the oil companies, where past experience suggests it cannot. If on the other hand it were to mean alternative supplies to the consumer, the only consumers able to take the gas easily without the laying of expensive and complicated pipeline systems would be large industrial users. In this case, one would be encouraging the burning of gas for bulk use in substitution largely for coal or plentiful oil, at the expense of secure domestic supplies in the future.

There is a very real need to look again at the structure of such a huge industry as gas. While its centralization and integration from well-head to cooker may have served a purpose during conversion to natural gas, there is a strong case for considering splitting it up now. But successful industries are rare in the United Kingdom, and energy is too important to be without the instruments of control and conservation. Until the Government knows what it is trying to achieve, it would be better to leave well alone.

UNLOCK THE DOOR AND LET THEM IN

Two kinds of public access, uncommon elsewhere, give Englishmen a possession of their land and of its history that others may envy: the footpaths and rights of way that criss-cross the ordnance survey map, and the unlocked doors of parish churches. Together they afford the stranger a sense of place in time that he can get no other way. Both are under pressure, even threat; one from agricultural improvements and official rationalization schemes, the other from vandalism and theft.

Sacrilege has dropped out of the calendar of crimes and holds few spiritual terrors now. Even when all plate and precious ornaments have been locked away or deposited elsewhere it is the rare church that has nothing in it to provoke wanton damage or tempt the professional art thief. Statuary, benchends, candelabra, hangings, brasses, chests, poor box, paintings, carving, lecterns — all may be material for pilfering or for the unmarked van on its way to the Channel ports.

Incumbents and church wardens react to this lamentable danger in a variety of ways, as our letter columns have illustrated. There is the saintly response, throw the place open, leave the fate of its contents to Him in whose honour they have been assembled, and pray for the felon; the siege response, lock everything and admit strangers only under escort; the stable-door response, stay open and lock when it is too late; the electronic response, infra-red sensor devices and moveable objects sensitized within an alarm system; and there are the insurers' guidelines, lock up and visibly proclaim the whereabouts of the guardian of the key.

For those without the resposibility, open all day is far and away the best state, and locked with a notice about the key a tolerable second best. Those who come for prayer or recollection have most reason to be disappointed by a locked door, but mere church crawlers have their claims as well. T. S. Eliot may have laid it down at Little Gidding that

. . . You are not here to verity,
Instruct yourself, or inform curiosity
Or carry report. You are here to kneel
Where prayer has been valid.

But you may of course be there for more than one of those reasons, which do not exclude each other; and you may come in one state of mind and stay, to your surprise, in another.

A poet of a different kidney, Mr Philip Larkin, has described in his self-amused way how it was with him. "Once I am sure there's nothing going on I step inside . . . Another church . . . some brass and stuff up at the holy end . . . Hatless, I take off my cycle-clips in awkward reverence . . . Mounting the lectern . . . I pronounce 'Here endeth' much more loudly than I'd meant . . . I sign the book, donate an Irish sixpence, reflect the place was not worth stopping for." But stop he did, and does:

. . . For, though I've no idea
What this accoutred frowsty barn is worth,
It pleases me to stand in silence here;
A serious house on serious earth it is,
In whose blent air all our compulsions meet,
Are recognized, and robed as destinies.

The purpose of the place exerts itself. The cycle-clips take wing. The poet speaks sensibilities all men possess. A church barred of access is a tiny triumph for the powers of darkness.

Arts Council policy

From Mr Derek Parker

Sir, I wonder if I might add a gloss to Mr Charles Osborne's pithy Apologia defending his Arts Council Literature Department and its policies? (Article, October 9).

Firstly, he claims that the panel's "policy shifts" are opposed only by "a small but vociferous faction in the literary world". The Society of Authors, it is true, represents only about 3,000 writers, but while many of them complain about the new policy we have not received one single letter supporting it. The same is true, I believe, of the Writers' Guild and the Writers' Action Group. In the aggregate, our membership is surely not a negligible proportion of the country's working writers?

Secondly (and indeed for the second time in these columns) I must repeat that we have never called on Mr Osborne to resign, although I must confess to a doubt that any sizable demonstration would be mounted by our authors in favour of his remaining in his post should he decide to leave it. He has, in fact, resigned his membership of the society.

I suppose I must be counted among the "by no means disinterested faces" whose glum expressions Mr Osborne finds so tedious. I have personally never received a grant from the council, nor have I ever applied for one; but it is true that I and my colleagues on the executive committee of the society cannot be disinterested in the face of the plight of so many authors during the present recession, nor in the face of Mr Osborne's continual refusal to concede that the new policies seem designed expressly to deny help where it is most needed.

His defence of these policies is indeed becoming increasingly difficult to accept with patience, and one more and more tends towards the attitude taken by Karl Richter to a recalcitrant second flute in the Covent Garden orchestra: "Your damned nonsense can I stand twice or once, but always, by God, never!"

Yours faithfully,
DEREK PARKER, Chairman,
Executive Committee,
The Society of Authors,
84 Drayton Gardens, SW10.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

BL's pay offer to workforce

From Mr G. J. Armstrong

Sir, Amid the considerable publicity which the BL Cars wage negotiations have attracted, there are some basic points which need to be emphasized.

The issue of wages is only part of the wider consideration of how to cut costs and bring them into line with our competitors, while still finding ways of funding wage increases. We have had to reduce our basic costs and improve output per man.

We have made definite progress towards this objective and our workforce has played its part in the results achieved to date. That contribution has been rewarded through the productivity scheme which covers all BL Cars plants. Over the past year this scheme, plus the general 6.8 per cent increase last November, has increased hourly paid wages by an average of 13.5 per cent across the car operations. Their earnings have therefore kept pace both with inflation and with the rise in earnings in the manufacturing sector generally.

The future of our employees depends on continuing high levels of investment, made possible by Government support. During 1982 this investment will result in a cash outflow from BL of some £300m, which is largely accounted for by expenditure on new models and new efficient manufacturing facilities.

The union claim of a £20 per week increase, plus other benefit improvements, would add more than £80m to BL Cars' costs and cash outflow; if it were paid, BL quite simply would be unable to fund its new model programme, which is fundamental to the company's recovery and the jobs of its employees.

Despite heavy current losses, we calculate that we can fund a basic increase of 3.8 per cent plus self-financing productivity payments. There is still considerable scope for higher bonus earnings through higher productivity and that must be the right way to continue the progress we have made to date.

We cannot fund anything more. These are the harsh financial facts.

Yours faithfully,
G. J. ARMSTRONG,
Employee Relations Director,
Cars Group,
BL Limited,
35-38 Portman Square, W1.
October 16.

Checks on prisons

From Mr Geoff Coggan and Mr Dick Pooley

Sir, It is all very well for the Boards of Visitors Association to protest at "the apparent wall of silence" about the prison death of Barry Prosser (report, October 12) but what public concern has been expressed by the Winson Green Board of Visitors itself?

Many of the deaths in prison, from whatever presumed causes, take place in segregation cells far from the sight and hearing of the general prison community, whether prisoners or staff — precisely the conditions demanding the greatest vigilance by our so-called public watchdogs. Yet we know of no major prison where individual members of boards of visitors make unannounced spot checks, at all hours of the day or night, on these "prisons within prisons". We doubt if any member, making himself a persistent nuisance in this way and insisting on the unlocking of the remotest doors, would remain on a board of visitors for very long.

On paper, boards of visitors have these powers as well as the freedom to speak out about their findings. The fact that they do not use them, nor shout at being prevented from using them, demonstrates how successful is the screening process by which the Home Office makes appointments to the boards, and how inappropriate it is that the Home Office should be any part of that procedure.

Sincerely,
GEOFF COGGAN,
DICK POOLEY,
PROP, the National Prisoners' Movement,
97 Caledonian Road, N1.
October 12.

Land of their fathers

From Mr M. S. Watson

Sir, A measure of the Government's uncertainty in accepting and acting upon the agreement reached between the National Farmers' Union and the Country Landowners' Association over the tenancy laws (leader, October 5) must arise from doubt as to whether, if the law is restored to the pre-1976 position, private landlords will in fact let land.

Some may indeed be inhibited from doing so by the fear that the legislation may be repealed by a future Labour government. There are many however, myself included, who are keen to let land providing they can select the tenant with whom they are to do business. Letting spreads the risk and to some extent separates the responsibilities for conservation from the commercial farming operation enabling a balance to be maintained between the two. In particular, let land is admirably suited for inclusion within a maintenance fund for heritage property, whereby future capital tax penalties against it are largely removed.

The NFU-CLA agreement has been achieved only through much heart searching by both parties. It is, I am sure, the last chance for the landlord/tenant system. Failure to act on it now could cause irreversible damage to the structure of the countryside, and the agricultural industry.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL SAUNDERS WATSON,
Rockingham Castle,
Market Harborough,
Leicestershire.
October 8

Determining the nuclear balance

From Mr Michael Mates, MP for Petersfield (Conservative)

Sir, Any attempt to draw up a so-called nuclear "balance" between East and West is not a particularly productive exercise. Simple numerical comparisons can take no account of such factors as age, capability to penetrate defences, number of warheads, yield and so on. In any case it has never been Nato's policy to match the Soviet Union weapon for weapon, but only to maintain a sufficient capability to deter attack.

Nevertheless some of the recent points made by your correspondents on this subject are so wide of the mark, particularly those by Mrs Gourlay (October 8) who claims that the Russians "introduced SS20 to catch up with us", that they should not go unremarked.

To have any meaning a comparison between the arsenals of the two sides must include systems of broadly similar capability. Clearly to lump together all weapons from short range artillery to long range missiles makes little sense. It has been widely recognized that those systems which can strike Western Europe from inside the Soviet Union and vice versa (so-called long range theatre nuclear forces) have a particular significance. Both sides have operated such missiles in this category since the late 1950s when the United States deployed Thor and Jupiter missiles (withdrawn shortly afterwards) and the Russian SS4s and 5s (still in service). Pershing I missiles however lack the range to be included in this group, like the Soviet SS12s and 22s. Both have also operated long range aircraft: F111s and Vulcans on the Nato side; while the Russians have Backfire, Blinder and Badger bombers — none of which Mrs Gourlay mentions. Again both sides operate several types of shorter range aircraft, among which Tornado will be included.

In the early 1970s there was approximate parity of such systems. Since then, while Nato has continued to rely on its 1960 vintage aircraft (it has no missiles in this category), the Russians have deployed both the SS20, which unlike its predecessors is mobile and carries three warheads rather than one, and the supersonic Backfire bomber at a remarkable rate. The result is that the Soviet Union now has not only a superiority of about 4:1 in this important category of land based long range missiles and aircraft, but also a significant proportion are modern, high technology systems. To represent SS20 as a catching-up exercize is plainly absurd.

In case your readers think I am deliberately selecting a particular group of systems to produce a distorted picture, any other comparison of equivalent systems in the European theatre — including for example sea based or shorter range systems — produces a similar result. The imbalance is not always quite so marked but in all cases it is significant and widening. Nato has every reason to be concerned. We must hope that the negotiations about to begin between the Soviet Union and the United States to reduce these systems produces early results. But let us be under no illusion that the Russians will reduce their weapons unless they can obtain some quid pro quo from the West. Nato needs to modernize its nuclear forces with the Cruise and Pershing II missiles both to maintain the credibility of its own deterrent and to give the Russians an incentive to negotiate seriously.

As for Dr Martin (October 8), has it occurred to him that perhaps the reason that the Russians have not swept through Northern Europe to the Channel ports with their superior conventional forces is that they regard the risk of a nuclear war resulting to be unacceptable? Of course a substantial strengthening of Nato's conventional forces would provide a theoretical alternative to dependence on nuclear weapons, but given the massive increase in Western defence spending that would be necessary I doubt whether it is right to commend Dr Owen as being "realistic" on this score.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL MATES,
House of Commons.
October 13.

Contracts for dons

From Professor William Doyle

Sir, Academics are supposed to be exponents of clear thinking. Sir Peter Swinnerton-Dyer's valedictory address as vice-chancellor of Cambridge, as reported on October 2, is therefore no advertisement for their profession. He uses the undoubted fact that some senior academics become less productive later in their careers as an argument against granting tenure too early. I fail to see how delaying the grant of tenure until the 30s or 40s could have the slightest effect upon how efficient they will be in their 50s — unless it is to burn them out even earlier in a frantic rush to produce tenure-earning work.

There are two distinct questions here. The answer to middle-aged inefficiency surely lies in early retirement rather than late confirmation. And the current attack on tenure is not really motivated by academic reasons at all. It is under attack because arbitrary cuts in public expenditure are forcing universities to seek ways of breaking contracts with their staff.

Whether the Cambridge system of assistant lectureships protects quality and weeds out immature scholars is not for me to say, but there seems to be no consensus on that question even in Cambridge itself, as a notorious recent case testifies.

What is clear is that in the United States, where tenure comes late if at all, young talent is wasted on an alarming scale. Every month brings new stories of young and even early middle-aged scholars with distinguished work to their credit being denied tenure — often again for reasons that have little to do with academic merit.

The early and generous grant of tenure seems to me on the other hand to have been fundamental to the academic excellence of British universities, attracting and keeping talent that would otherwise have been lost, and guaranteeing it free expression.

The problems that shrinking funds impose on vice-chancellors are serious, and no easy solutions are in sight. But that is no reason for them to invent specious academic reasons for doing what they regard as necessary, or to attack a system which only a few years ago most of them would have defended as one of the proudest boasts of British universities.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM DOYLE,
Department of History,
The University of Nottingham,
University Park,
Nottingham,
October 4.

Open and shut

From the Precentor of Guildford Cathedral

Sir, The key-holders of locked churches can be doughty guardians of their shrines. Whilst on holiday in North Wales this year I encountered the legend, "Key at No 4", on the door of a remote church, famous for its late Gothic woodwork. But the occupant of No 4 turned out ot be a fierce lady, who said "No — too many thieves and vandals", in spite of my protestations (in Welsh) that I was "a vicar". (The fact that I was not dressed en clergyman did not exactly help my case.)

Eventually she relented, to the extent of sending her elderly brother as an escort, but even then I doubt whether I should have been admitted to the church, had I not passed the necessary entrance examination. My aged guide politely asked me to recite the names of the twelve apostles, and I am glad to say that I was able to perform this feat of biblical scholarship to his satisfaction, and was duly permitted to view the church.

He then told me darkly that many purporting to be clergymen (with or without their collars) had failed this simple test, some only managing about six or eight names. From more than one point of view, this Ordeal by Apostles has left me very uneasy about thieves, vandals and my fellow-clergymen.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD HANFORD,
5 Cathedral Close,
Guildford,
Surrey.
October 14.

Spiritual guide

From Professor Ulrich Simon

Sir, Kenneth Leech (article, October 3) is wrong about Dietrich Bonhoeffer with whom I went to school and in whose home I made music. He was a Christian and a pacifist, but when he realized the wickedness of Hitler and the murderous Nazi machine he not only urged resistance but, like Thomas Mann, supported such armed force as could end and defeat the regime. The conspirators of July 1944 looked to Bonhoeffer as their spiritual guide.

It is tragic that the sins of the Peace Pledge Union should now be re-enacted by Christians who will not face the enemy, as Bonhoeffer did with unflinching courage. They must on no account degrade his martyrdom.

Yours sincerely,
ULRICH SIMON,
11 Anson Road, N7.
October 6.

No vain expense

From the President of Magdalen College, Oxford

Sir, Your photograph of Magdalen tower "unveiled" (October 13) is splendid but your estimate of the cost of restoration is too low by a factor of ten. The final cost is about £900,000, of which £100,000 was contributed by the Historic Buildings Council and the rest by our old members.

Yours faithfully,
KEITH GRIFFIN,
Magdalen College,
Oxford.
October 13.

Glazed look

From Mr L. A. Iles

Sir, Like Mr David Climie (letter, October 15) I have never found a single reference to Bertie Wooster wearing a monocle, but there can be no doubt that the portrait painted by Miss Gwladys Pendlebury ("The Spot of Art") must have shown a monocled Bertram.

When enormous reproductions of the portrait appeared on the hoardings, as posters advertising Slingsby's Superb Soups, Bertie was understandably aghast: "There I sat absolutely slavering through a monocle about six inches in circumference at a plateful of soup." We are told that the poster was a "reproduction of the Pendlebury portrait, perfect in every detail"; so we are forced to conclude there was a monocle in the original.

Mr Climie blames the illustrators for the Wooster monocle fallacy. Perhaps they have all been influenced by the work of Gwladys Pendlebury, "an artist", Bertie assured Aunt Dahlia, who "swings a jolly fine brush".

I am, Sir,
yours faithfully,
LAURENCE ILES,
3 Belcarres Court,
Edinburgh 10.
October 15.

Use of exported plutonium

From Professor Sir Martin Ryle, FRS

Sir, The claim by the Foreign Office that plutonium exported to the United States will not be used for weapons needs a little more examination.

The plutonium, presumably from the spent fuel of Magnox reactors, is said to be destined for fuelling fast breeder reactors. FBRs produce extremely high-grade weapons plutonium and very expensive electricity. The plutonium they produce will comprise different atoms from those despatched from the United Kingdom, but will depend on the latter for its existence.

But even if the FBRs are only used to make electricity, the United Kingdom plutonium will enable United States plutonium production to be diverted to President Reagan's large new weapons programme.

However innocently you try to present the transaction, the fact remains that United States weapons will be built which could not have been built without the aid of material produced in CECB reactors.

yours faithfully,
MARTIN RYLE,
University of Cambridge,
Department of Physics,
Cavendish Laboratory,
Madingley Road,
Cambridge.
October 15.

Economic policy

From Professor P. T. Bauer, FBA

Sir, Could Professor Tobin, or someone who shares his general position, explain in what sense British economic policy has been deflationary in recent years? Between the last quarter of 1978 and the last quarter of 1980 total monetary spending rose by about 30 per cent, real output declined by nearly 3 per cent and recorded unemployment increased by about one half.

It is most misleading simply to equate high unemployment with insufficient monetary demand, and to ignore such matters as real wage costs in the economy as a whole and in particular regions and industries, the levels and methods of administration of unemployent and social security payments, the costs of imports and of other inputs of industry, and conditions in the housing market.

In 1947 the shortage of coal resulted in mass unemplovemt. Was this evidence of deficient monetary demand?

Yours faithfully,
P. T. BAUER,
Department of Economics,
The London School of Economics and Political Science,
Houghton Street, WC2,
October 15.

Heath, not Home

From Mr Maurice Trowbridge

Sir, Mr David Wood is an old friend and former colleague for whom I have considerable personal affection, and whose writings over the last three decades have born a stimulating part of our political scene. I regret, therefore, having to point out that a substantial part of his dissertion in today's Times (October 12) was based on a false premise.

It was Mr Heath and not Lord Home who broke with custom by being present throughout the Conservative Party's annual conference, instead of addressing a rally only after the business had been concluded.

Lord Home, it will be recalled, did not become Leader of the Party until after the conference of 1963. There was no conference in 1964 because of the general election, and Lord Home had retired from the leadership before the 1965 conference. On that occasion Mr Heath, the first elected Leader of the Party, spoke twice — once in reply to the debate on policy, and once at the final rally.

Youre faithfully,
MAURICE TROWBRIDGE,
Oak Dene,
Slines Oak Road,
Woldingham,
Surrey.
October 12.

Bridling at Brideshead

From Mr C. W. S. Lubbock

Sir, Hurrah! Picking holes in Brideshead has begun and Mr d'Antal (October 14) has dealt authoritatively with the military side. On the civil side would the members of the Bullingdon have done up all their waistcoat buttons and was it his father's absence abroad and consequent lack of paternal instructions that allowed Sebastian to smoke his cigar with the band on?

Yours faithfully,
C. W. S. LUBBOCK,
Great Horkesly,
Essex.
October 15.

From Lieutenant Colonel Andrew Parker Bowles

Sir, Mr A. d'Antal's letter (14 October) on military customs as portrayed in "Brideshead Revisited" is not entirely accurate as soldiers of The Blues and Royals salute even when not wearing head dress. The custom originates from the Battle of Warburg in 1760. The Colonel of The Blues, the Marquess of Granby lost both his hat and wig in a charge. In this condition he saluted his Commander Prince Ferdinand and since then the custom has continued.

Mr Evelyn Waugh served with The Blues during the Second World War but I would hasten to add that the Regiment portrayed in the television film had no similarity to The Blues.

Yours faithfully,
ANDREW PARKER BOWLES,
Household Cavalry Regiment,
Hyde Park Barracks,
Knightsbridge, SW7.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
October 16: His Excellency Mr Ahmad Dhaifellah Al Azeib was received in audience today by The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips and The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, Counsellors of State acting on behalf of The Queen, and presented the Letters of Recall of his predecessor and his own Letters of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Yemen Arab Republic to the Court of St James's.

His Excellency was accompanied by the following members of the Embassy, who had the honour of being presented to Their Royal Highnesses: Mr Abdulkarim Al Wazir (Minister), Mr Ahmed Al Quatori (Minister), Mr Mohamed Al Makhadhi (Minister) and Mr Hassan Dalal (Counsellor).

Madame Al Azeib had the honour of being received by The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips and The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon.

Sir John Graham (Deputy Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs) who had the honour of being received by Their Royal Highnesses was present and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips later visited Derbyshire and was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Derbyshire (Colonel Peter Hilton).

Her Royal Highness, attended by the Hon Mrs Legge-Bourke, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 16: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester was present this morning at 10th Anniversary Open Day of Westcombe Industries, Peterborough.

Miss Jean Maxwell-Scott was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
October 16: Princess Alexandra this morning named the new Shoreham Harbour lifeboat for the Royal National Life-boat Institution at Shoreham, West Sussex.

In the afternoon Her Royal Highness, as Patron, attended a Service at St Nicolas' Church to commemorate the Centenary of the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Sick Children on the present site in Dyke Road, Brighton, East Sussex, and afterwards visited the Hospital.

Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

Luncheon

Voluntary Organisations Communication and Language
Sir Sigmund Sternberg, treasurer of VOCAL (Voluntary Organisations Communications and Language), was host at a luncheon held yesterday at the Reform Club for Sir Christopher Aston. Mrs M. La Frenais and Dr Jean Cooper, chairman of the College of Speech Therapists, also spoke.

Dinners

Lord Mayor
The Lord Mayor entertained at dinner at Mansion House on Thursday the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Governor of the Bank of England, bankers and merchants of the City of London, members of the Court of Aldermen, the Sheriffs, the Chief Commoner and members of the Court of Council. The Lord Mayor, Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Nicholas Goodison, Chairman of the Stock Exchange, Mr Gordon Richardson, Governor of the Bank of England, and Mr P. J. F. Green, Chairman of Lloyd's, were the speakers.

Framework Knitters' Company
Sir Lindsay Ring, Lord Mayor *locum tenens*, accompanied by the Sheriffs, was present at a livery dinner given by the Framework Knitters' Company yesterday at the Mansion House. The Master, Mr R. F. Stevenson, and his Wardens received the guests. The speakers were Sir Lindsay Ring, Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. G. Stanton, Mr H. L. I. Runciman, Mr H. P. Corah, Mr J. M. S. Whitehead and the Master.

Chambers of Mr E. A. Machin, QC
A dinner in honour of Mr Justice Beldam was given by his chambers at the Garrick Club yesterday on the occasion of his appointment to the High Court Bench. Those present were Mr E. A. Machin, QC, Mr Justice Stephen Brown, His Honour Sydney Noakes and other past and present members of chambers.

Service dinners

Cambridge University
The Trafalgar Night dinner of the Cambridge University Royal Naval Officers' Mess was held in King's College, Cambridge, yesterday. Principal guests were Admiral Sir James Eberle and Mr J. F. Q. Switzer, Cambridge Military Education Committee.

13th/18th Royal Hussars (QMO)
The regimental dinner of the 13th/18th Royal Hussars (QMO) was held at the Cavalry and Guards Club last night. Major-General H. S. R. Watson, Colonel of the Regiment, presided.

The Gloucestershire Regiment
Officers of The Gloucestershire Regiment held their annual dinner last night at RAF Innsworth. General Sir Anthony Farrar-Hockley, Colonel of the regiment and Commander-in-Chief Allied Forces Northern Europe, presided.

The Black Watch Association
The annual dinner of The Black Watch Association (London branch) was held last night at the Duke of York's Headquarters, Chelsea. Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Burnaby-Atkins presided and Major A. S. H. Irwin was the principal guest. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, Colonel-in-Chief, The Black Watch, sent a message.

Royal Corps of Transport
Officers of the Royal Corps of Transport entertained past and present colonels commandant and honorary colonels, Territorial Army, at a dinner held last night at the RCT Headquarters Mess, Aldershot. The Director General of Transport and Movements, Major-General W. M. Allen, presided.

19th Indian (Dagger) Division
The annual officers' reunion and dinner of the 19th Indian (Dagger) Division took place last night at the Oriental Club. Brigadier B. T. V. Cowey was in the chair.

Midland Bank Territorial Army
The annual dinner of the Midland Bank Territorial Officers' Dinner Club was held yesterday at the Naval and Military Club. The guest of honour was General Sir Michael Gow.

Service reunion

The Queen's Regiment
The Danish Ambassador was a guest at the annual reunion of The Queen's Regiment Officers' Club held last night at Haberdashers' Hall. Major-General R. S. N. Mans, Colonel of the regiment, and Mrs Mans received the guests.

Latest wills

Mrs Margery Primrose Todd, of Chislehurst, Kent, left unsettled estate valued at £243,904 net. After personal bequests totalling £16,700 and effects she left the residue equally between the Dogs Home, Battersea, the Royal College of Obstetricians, the Royal National Institute for the Deaf, and New College, Oxford, for a medical scholarship.

Mr Rudolph Phineas Lion, of Hove, left £447,319 net.

Cranwell graduates

Sixty-seven officers of No 54 Initial Officer Training Course have graduated from the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell. The Sword of Merit was won by Pilot Officer S. A. Seeley; the Hennessy Trophy and Philip Sassoon Memorial Prize by Flying Officer R. L. Jones; the Alisdair Black Memorial Trophy by Acting Pilot Officer A. J. Irons; the British Aircraft Corporation Trophy by Flying Officer N. Mitchell and the Sash of Merit and Overseas Students Prize were not awarded.

GRADUATING OFFICERS: General Duties Branch (Pilot): Flying Officers A C J Gear, R J Girling, D E Thorne, Pilot Officer G W Greenshields, Acting Pilot Officers T J Allarson, A G Andrew, T J Berry, N G Bumford, S C Bunce, R J Chandler, S D Hughes, A J Irons, M K Little, G Mason, C W J Palgrave, P Scott, P A Wiltshire.

General Duties Branch (Navigator): Pilot Officer T S Cave, Acting Pilot Officer S K Pullen.

General Duties Branch (Ground). Fighter Control: Pilot Officer M A Hann, Acting Pilot Officers K A Cook WRAF, S C Corby WRAF, J T Graham, D Knight, A D Malyear, N Whitehead.

General Duties Branch (Ground), Aircraft Control: Flying Officers D C Sumner, M J Walker, Acting Pilot ...

Birthdays

Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Prime Minister of Canada, who is 62 tomorrow.

TODAY: Mr George Brown, 60; Sir William Cocker, 85; the Earl of Dalhousie, 67; Sir Denis Dobson, QC, 73; Mr Alan Garner, 47; Mr Justice Ralph Gibson, 59; the Right Rev R. C. O. Goodchild, 71; Dr Herbert Howells, CH, 89; Sir Robert Macintosh, 84; Mr Arthur Miller, 66; Mr Rodrigo Moynihan, 71; Sir Peter Noble, 82; Sir Melford Stevenson, 79.

TOMORROW: Sir Marcus Kimball, MP, 53; Miss Martina Navratilova, 25; Sir Joseph Pope, 67; Lord Shinwell, CH, 97; Dame Janet Vaughan, 82; Major-General J. C. Walkey, 78; Vice-Admiral Sir Guido Willis, 58.

Carmen's company

The following have been elected officers of the Carmen's Company for the ensuing year:
Mr J P Wells, Master; Mr C A Hart, Senior Warden; Mr F R Bird, Junior Warden.

Gunmakers' company

The following have been elected officers of the Gunmakers' Company for the ensuing year:
Mr Andrew McMillan, Master; Mr R T Gallyon, Upper Warden; Mr E L Windsor, Renter Warden.

Plumbers' Company

The following have been elected officers of the Plumbers' Company for the ensuing year:
Mr A J Young, Master; Mr J W Rae, Upper Warden; Mr D Brown, Renter Warden.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr C. H. Carr and Miss J. E. A. Munro
The engagement is announced between Christopher, younger son of Mr and Mrs R. T. Carr, of Virginia Water, Surrey, and Jennifer, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Stewart Munro, of Clehonger, Hereford.

Dr H. A. Chase and Miss P. J. Lewis
The engagement is announced between Howard Allaker, son of Mr and Mrs Peter Chase, of St Margaret's-upon-Thames, and Penelope Jane, daughter of Professor and Mrs Jack Lewis, of Cambridge.

Mr R. Doran and Miss C. Droll
The engagement is announced between Richard, son of the late Group Captain and Mrs K. C. Doran, and Christine, daughter of Professor and Mrs Henry Droll, of Kansas City, Missouri, United States.

Mr N. G. Godsmark and Miss P. A. R. Howitt
The engagement is announced between Nigel, son of Mrs B. Howard, of Moreton Pinkney, Northamptonshire, and Mr D. Godsmark, of Loxwood, West Sussex, and Priscilla, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs J. P. Howitt, of Southwell, Nottinghamshire, and St Mary's, Scilly.

Mr J. M. Horstead and Miss N. Mason
The engagement is announced and the marriage will take place in May between Jonathan Mark, son of Mr and Mrs I. M. Horstead, of West Horsley, Surrey, and Nicola, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs H. D. Mason, of Isleworth, Middlesex.

Mr C. A. L. Williams and Miss R. G. Maxwell-Muller
The engagement is announced between Charles, elder son of Mr and Mrs Anthony Williams, of Horsted Keynes, Sussex, and Rosemary, daughter of Mr and Mrs Brian Maxwell-Muller, of Walton-on-Thames, Surrey.

Mr B. R. Yuill and Miss E. C. Stebbings
The engagement is announced and the marriage will shortly take place in Sydney between Brian Richard, only son of the late Ronald Alexander Yuill and Mrs B. I. Yuill, of Sydney, and Elisabeth Chalmer, second daughter of Sir John and Lady Stebbings, of 435 Fulham Road, Chelsea, London, SW10.

Memorial services

Lord Widgery
The Queen was represented by Lord Cullen of Ashbourne at a service of thanksgiving for the life of Lord Widgery, held on Thursday at St Clement Danes, Strand. Princess Margaret Countess of Snowdon was represented by Lord Napier and Ettrick and the Duke and Duchess of Kent by Lieutenant-Commander P. R. Buckley. The Rev D. H. G. Clark, RAF, officiated, assisted by Canon Richard Tydeman, who read the second lesson, and the Right Rev Gerald Ellison, who pronounced the blessing. Sir Robert Megarry, Vice-Chancellor of the Chancery Division and Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn, read the first lesson and Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, CH, Lord Chancellor, gave an address. The Prime Minister was represented by Lord Renton, QC, and the Speaker by Sir Michael Havers, QC, MP. The Lord Lieutenant of Greater London, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Westminster, the Lord Mayor of London and the Sheriffs, the Lord Chief Justice and Lady Lane and the Master of the Rolls and Lady Denning attended. The Dean and Chapter of Westminster were represented by Mr W. R. J. Pullen, Receiver General of Westminster Abbey. Others present included:

Lady Widgery (widow), Mrs J Baugh (sister), Mrs L Dalgleish (sister-in-law), Mr and Mrs Christopher Baugh, Mr Michael Dalgleish, Mrs B Widgery, Mrs S de Crepeny, Mr Alexander de Crepeny, Mr and Mrs Aylett Moore, Mr Simon Moore, Mr and Mrs Adrian Trevelyan Thomas, Mr and Mrs Charles Gill, Mr David Herbert, Miss Rene Maykels, Mr Keith Jones, Mr Robert Jones, Mrs M Skelton, Mrs R F Gwymer, Police Constable John Smith ...

... sion), Lord Justice and Lady Griffiths, Sir Melford Stevenson, Sir Gordon and Lady Willmer, Lord Justice Oliver, Lord Justice and Lady Eveleigh, Sir Blanshard Stamp.

Lord Justice Brightman, Lord Justice and Lady Watkins, Sir John and Lady Megaw, Lord Justice Waller, Lord Justice and the Hon Lady Stephenson, Lord Justice Templeman, Lord Justice Ormrod, Lord Justice Cumming-Bruce, Lord Justice O'Connor, Lord Justice Kerr, Lord Justice Dunn (also representing The Master Gunner, St James's Park, and The Royal Regiment of Artillery), Sir George Baker, Commander Sir Alan Noble, Lord Justice Ackner (President of the Senate of Inns and the Bar), Lady Audrey Morris, the Hon Bruce Holroyd Pearce, QC, the Hon Lady Sachs, the Hon Mrs David Douglas-Home, the Hon Lady Bowater, the Hon Mary Hogg, Sir Hugh and Lady Wontner.

Mr Justice Hollings, Mr Justice Walton, Mr Justice McCowan, Mr Justice Mustill, Mr Justice Beldam, Mr ...

... Sir Charles Harington (Hurlingham Club) and Lady Harington, Lady Foster, Lady Wien, Mr Justice and Lady Slade, Mr Justice Stuart-Smith, Lady Bean, Mr Justice Goulding, Lady Barry, Mr Justice Sheldon, Judge Miskin, QC (Recorder of London), Mr H E Francis, QC.

Mr Francis Irwin, QC, Mr Lionel Swift, QC, Judge Dobry, QC, Mr R J S Harvey, QC, and Mrs Harvey, Mr P W E Taylor, QC, Mr M E Bathurst, QC, Mr A Scrivener, QC, Mr Michael Sherrard, QC, Mr Raymond Sears, QC, Professor R H Graveson, QC, Judge Peter Mason, QC (representing the Judges of Snaresbrook Crown Court), His Honour Ifor Lloyd, QC (Treasurer of the Inner Temple), Mr David Karmel, QC, Judge McKinnon, QC, and Mrs McKinnon, Mr Michael Wheeler, QC, and Mrs Wheeler, Judge Finlay, QC, Mr J K Toulmin, QC, Mr Hilary Magnus, QC, and Mrs Magnus, Judge Holdsworth, QC, Mr Malcolm Spence, QC, Mr T Field-Fisher, QC, Mr John Archer, QC, Mr Henry Brooke, QC, Mr Anthony Hidden, QC, Mr ...

Mrs J. Peyton-Jones
The funeral service for Margaret S. K. Peyton-Jones was held at St Mary's Church, Wendover, Buckinghamshire, on October 15. The Rev Andrew Meynell officiated and gave an address. Mr Jeremy Peyton-Jones (son) read the lesson. Among those present were:
Miss Peggy Peyton-Jones (daughter), Mrs J Peyton-Jones (daughter-in-law), Dr and Mrs J Harle, Mr B Fleming, Mr and Mrs P Riley-Smith, Miss L Peyton-Jones, Mr and Mrs Searle, Mrs L McLintock, Miss K Peyton-Jones, Miss E Peyton-Jones, Miss M Peyton-Jones, Miss J Peyton-Jones, Lord Tweedsmuir, the Hon William and Mrs Buchan, Mrs Ian Stewart, the Hon Mrs A Buchan, Colonel John Peyton-Jones, Miss B Peyton-Jones, Mr R Cecil, Mr M Hart, Mrs Holmes, Mrs H Ferry, Mr Martin Amor, Mrs Mennom, Mr C King, Mr R Raut, Miss B Vetter, Mrs Iris Vetter, Mr and Mrs Bramble, Dr Charles Gore, Mr Lazarus, Mr Godd, Mr A Durrant, Mr E Swallow, Mrs E Royston, Mrs Stewart-Liberty, Mrs Cooper, Mr and Mrs Hudson, Mrs Standage, Mrs Passmore and Mr A D Smith.

Constantinople, 381 AD: God became man

Sixteen hundred years ago, the second ecumenical council of the Christian church was held at Constantinople. This fact is of more than merely antiquarian interest. The major contribution of the council was to shape the Nicene creed—the central summary of the Christian faith—to its present form. In so doing, it reaffirmed the divinity of Jesus Christ, and added a more detailed statement about the Holy Spirit. These are two of the most central doctrines of the Christian faith, and the anniversary of the council recalls the determination that the impact of these truths should not in any way be minimized.

If Jesus Christ had been merely an inspired teacher, the good news of redemption would be no more than good advice. It has been a perennial temptation—both outside the church and even within it—to reduce the gospel to an ethical code, without the transforming power of a new life, and such reductionism is inevitable when it is believed that Jesus Christ was less than truly God. The doctrine of the incarnation is a statement about God: not a remote God, but God become man, and an act of complete solidarity with the human race. The measure of man's value to God is the life and death of Jesus Christ. We are asked to commit our lives to a God who is committed to us, who loves us and has acted on our behalf. Then and now, however, he does not compel belief. What scripture and creed alike present to us is a striking picture of the powerlessness of God incarnate—the refusal to use power to dazzle or subdue. Instead, he "humbled himself, and in obedience accepted even death—death on a cross" (Philippians 2:8). The current upsurge of interest in the Turin Shroud is noteworthy: is this the image of what it means for God to be totally at one with us? It may seem easier to dissolve this paradox, and to see Christ as no more than a dedicated man whose life was cut short in tragic circumstances—and in this case the distance between God and man would be as great as ever.

The affirmation of God's presence with us is further developed when the creed speaks of the Holy Spirit. As the "giver of life", he makes good the promise of new life in Christ. It is unfortunate when such a statement is regarded as metaphorical or merely evocative of ancient history. It is meant to mark no less than the continuing possibility of personal transformation.

The relevance of the doctrinal formulations proclaimed by the early Christian councils has been subject to some scrutiny in recent decades. Several motives may be discerned in this reappraisal. The claim that modern man has outgrown religion seems implausible, in view of the tremendous growth of religious commitment both within and outside Christianity. What modern man cannot or will not believe pales by comparison with what he can and does believe. Moreover, the common assumption that all religious options are roughly equivalent is not well evidenced. An uncritical relativism is a dogmatic stance in its own right, and needs to be justified rather than assumed, or else the quest for intellectual integrity may be undermined by mere indifferentism.

As a theological trend, the proclamation of the "death of God" had its heyday in the 1960s, and has since then lost momentum. As a revolt against traditional Christian theism, it may well have been more valid than was intended by its proponents. It was not the unavailability of God, but the utter inadequacy of limited concepts of God, that became evident. Reductionism in theology was doubtless intended to make belief easier. Paradoxically, it made it harder to hold a faith that had meaning, and culminated in spiritual bankruptcy.

A major factor contributing to the death of the sense of God would seem to have been the unfortunate dichotomy between theology and church life in certain areas of christendom. The reduction of theology to ideology, and its divorce from the need for prayer and a living relationship with God, would have been incomprehensible to the early church. The classical definition of theology as union with God — a definition still maintained in the Orthodox Church — suggests that an integration of faith and life is essential. To know *about* God is not an adequate substitute for knowing God himself.

The message of the gospel is that God became Emmanuel, "God with us"; and that he can act to renew the lives of those who commit themselves to him. When the church itself has not taken this message seriously, it has had little to offer to the world at large. However, the insistence of the council of Constantinople—and of other Christians throughout history — has been that nothing less than this is the meaning and reality of salvation.

Elizabeth Moberly



Princess Alexandra well wrapped up yesterday when naming the new RNLI lifeboat at Shoreham, West Sussex, as "The Davys Family".

Stunning Tissot interior sold for record £60,000

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

A stunning Victorian interior by James Jacques Tissot entitled "Rivals" was sold by Christie's yesterday for £60,000 (unpublished estimate £40,000 to £60,000) to Richard Green; it last passed through the auction room in 1887 when it sold for 50 gns to Agnew's.

Four delicious young females in fluttering dresses are depicted at tea with two gentlemen; flirtation is in the air. The elegant drawing-room opens on to a tropical garden, partially obscured by the striped blinds over the wide windows. It is an outstanding work, though small in size (17in x 21in), and establishes a new price record for the artist's work.

The sale of important Victorian paintings demonstrated that a market continues despite the recession, though prices could not be described as buoyant. The sale totalled £417,630, with 37 per cent unsold.

Several more important pictures failed to find buyers but there was a lot of post-sale interest from purchasers, according to Christie's. A fine "Lady of Shalott" floating down the river, by Arthur Hughes, was bought in at £48,000 during the auction but sold afterwards for £46,000.

A Millais representation of Effie Deans taking leave of her lover Staunton, inspired by Scott's *The Heart of Midlothian*, dating from 1877, sold for £26,000 (unpublished estimate £30,000 plus). An important Alma-Tadema and a Waterhouse failed to find buyers at £24,000 and £28,000, but Christie's reported interest in them after the auction.

A long way down the price scale, more serious collector interest was being generated by Phillips in Edinburgh with an auction devoted to Scottish silver. Only 6 per cent was unsold out of the £20,213 total. As a general rule of thumb, the smaller and more insignificant the town whose hallmark had been struck on the piece, the higher the price. There are plenty of Edinburgh, Glasgow and Inverness pieces but the smaller centres are rare.

A good example was the toddy ladle with oak handle by Alexander Stewart with the mark of Tain, a small highland town, that sold for £380 (estimate £200 to £300). Stewart was an itinerant silversmith whose pieces bear the assay marks of the different towns he worked in; Phillips estimates that had the ladle an Inverness mark it would have made only between £120 and £130.

A Dundee wine funnel of about 1820 by William Law sold for £680 (estimate £400 to £500) and a similar Edinburgh wine funnel of 1818 by J. McKay made £180 (estimate £100 to £150); both were bought by the same collector.

Arbroath is another unusual mark. Phillips had a vase-shaped goblet with rubbed marks and a small hole in it which it had twice offered in general sales and failed to secure the £250 required by its owner. Now, with a tentative attribution to the local maker Alexander Davidson, it sold for £520; the estimate had been set in line with the owner's hopes at £250.

The star piece of the sale was a snuff mill with an inscription recording that it was "presented to Robert Burns, Dumfries, Jan. 17th 1796". It is made from cairngorm in the shape of a ram's horn with a silver mount and sold for £2,700 (estimate £1,000 to £2,000).

Bar exam results

The Council of Legal Education has announced that the following candidates were successful in the Michaelmas Bar Examination. The initial after each name indicates the inn: L, Lincoln's Inn; I, Inner Temple; M, Middle Temple, G, Gray's Inn.

Class I: No Award.

Class II, div I (in order of merit): P B J Matthews, (G); M Jackson, (L); M S Stone, (G).

Class II, div II (in order of merit): C A M Katkowski, (G); Anne M Plant, (I); C B Blackshaw, (I); W H Donnelly, (G); A Haberbeck, (G); D J Barnes, (G); Margaret A Columbine, (I); R C Wilson, (L); Margaret K Bicket, (G); Liana Afxentiou, (I).

Class III (in numerical order): N Abdool Raman, (G); C F R Barnett, (L); M C Brill, (L); Catherine A Crisham, (G); A Debayo-Doherty, (L); Joan Fitzpatrick, (I); Mary M Hogan, (G); I Klausner, (M); A Laban, (I); A W Marshall, (L); Anne W Monckton, (L); Jill S Morgan, (M); J Terry, (G); S Clifford, (G); J S Grewal, (G); G P Waddell, (M); J Ahmad, (L); Rashpeda Ali, (M); H E W Baden-Powell, (L); R D Carrow, (M); S C Carson, (I); S M Chaudhry, (L); J Chellappan, (L); B W K Chung, (G); Francesca Clarke, (I); I F Dixon, (G); Sandra Dodd, (I); P Domfeh, (M); R M C Eaton, (L); K M Foong, (L); R M T Gibson, (M); S Gulman, (L); Geraldine F Graham, (M); C G Joseph, (L); I Jeganathan, (L); Aliyah S Khan, (G); P J Lampshire, (G); A T K Lim, (M); Nergis-Anne Mathew, (I); L G Mavrikios, (M); Fola H Mendy-Allen, (M); V Nair, (L); Chin Aun Ong, (L); S J P Perry, (G); N J Phillips, (G); P Ponniah, (M); P D Reynolds, (I); Mustafa bin Sa'ad, (L); P R Sheppard, (L); E H Ting, (L); C Wilfred, (M); J Acton, (G).

The following have been awarded a conditional pass: M N O Amoo-Lamptey, (I); R J M Bell, (I); M Eldridge, (G); Denise Howell, (L); P J L Kishore, (L); Jean McKenzie, (I); K L Chen, (G); Choon @ Tee Fut Kiew Chin, (L); A Earle, (M); A K Khan, (L); Laetitia L Lange-Reynolds, (M); A Napaimaloong, (G); Pamela B S Oon, (I); M K Owusu, (I); W Price, (G); H Singh, (I).

The following have passed individual sections to complete the Bar examination (in numerical order): R G Abbey Smith, (M); Stephania J Duck, (G); Pamela George, (M); S W L Hand, (M); J D Harris, (I); M R E Hedderly, (L); D H Heycock, (M); M A Kennedy, (G); G W Kirkpatrick, (M); Anne L B Kousseff, (I); Vivienne Lowe, (L); R J Macnamara, (I); A B Mark, (I); E J McKiernan, (L); K A Mitchell, (I); Sandra G Poniac, (M); W M Sullivan, (M); Marie Anderson, (I); G W Walters, (G); Christine Fellner, (M); Priya V Kapur, (L); J W McDonald, (M); R W W Brockett, (M); D S Hullan, (G); A K Jugnauth, (L); J Kelly, (G); C A A Loe, (L); E X Manikam, (L); M P Mendy, (G); G J J Neale, (G); Kirsten B Nielson, (G); J V Opoku, (L); Pagmanickam S @ Sundrai, (L); P D Protopap, (G); V Ramanathan, (L); J D Rosada, (G); H Singh, (L); K Singh, (L); L H Smith, (L).

The following have passed additional subjects: Angela V Glenn, (G), Revenue Law; S V Baker, (M), Sale of Goods and Hire Purchase; Georgina J Fairbrass, (G), Practical Conveyancing.

25 years ago

From The Times of Thursday, October 11, 1956

From Our Correspondent, Milan, Oct 10.—About 100 schoolchildren were held captive for six hours by two armed madmen who threatened to kill them all. While the children were preparing to leave the elementary school of Terrazzano, a village near Rho, in Upper Lombardy, two brothers—one released some time ago from the criminal lunatic asylum of Aversa and the other an idiot completely dominated by the first—entered the building armed with pistols. They tied up three women teachers and began to shout from a window that they would kill all the children unless they were given 200m lire. After the alarm was given hundreds of carabiniers and police surrounded the building.

Services tomorrow: Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity

ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL: HC, 8; M, 10.30, Jubilate and Te Deum (Vaughan Williams in G), Canon Douglas Webster; HC 11.30 (Walton) Missa Brevis; E 3.15 Mag and Nunc dimittis Howells (The St Paul's Service), A. How beauteous are their feet (Stanford), Bishop of Stepney.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY: HC, 8; 11, Service of Thanksgiving to mark the 150th anniversary of the Special Constables Act 1831, sung by the Metropolitan Police Male Voice Choir, Judge eternal throned in splendour (Marchant), Bishop of London; E and S, 3 Purcell in B flat, O give thanks (Purcell), Canon Charles, organ recital 6.5 G Morgan; E 6.30 Canon Charles.

SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL: HC 9, Cathedral Eucharist 11 Missa Brevis in D (Mozart) A Justorum animae (Byrd); Adoramus te Christe (Lassus); Canon Panwarden; 3.30 Cathedral Evensong, Blow in F A. O How glorious (Harwood), Canon McPhate.

CHAPEL ROYAL AT ST JAMES'S PALACE: HC, 8.30; MP 11.15 ...

ALL HALLOWS BY THE TOWER: Sung Eucharist 11, Rev L Ashton.

ALL SAINTS, MARGARET STREET: LM, 8 and 5.15, HM, 11, Rev J W Holden, Missa Brevis (Mathias), Solemn Evensong 6, Rev C J Somers-Edgar, Rachmaninov (Op 37).

ALL SOULS, LANGHAM PLACE: 11, Rev M Lawson; 6.30, Rev A Cornes.

GROSVENOR CHAPEL, SOUTH AUDLEY STREET: HC, 8.15; Sung Eucharist, 11, Missa Brevis (Berkeley), Justorum animae (Stanford), Rev K J Woollcombe.

HOLY TRINITY: Brompton, HC 8, Sung HC 9, 11 M, Rev P Whitworth; 6.30 ES, Rev J Irving.

HOLY TRINITY WITH ALL SAINTS: Prince Consort Road, SW7, HC 8.30, 10.05 Choral Morning Prayer and Sermon 11, A Oculi Omnium (Schultz), Rev Dr M Israel.

HOLY TRINITY, SLOANE ST: (Sloane Sq tube), HC 8.30, HC 10.30, Canon Roberts, HC 12.10.

ST ALBAN'S, HOLBORN: SM, 9.30; HM, 11, Fr Gaskell, Missa Brevis in D (Mozart), O Pray for the Peace (Goss); 5.30 LM.

ST BARTHOLOMEW-THE-GREAT PRIORY (AD 1123): HC, 9, 12.15, 7.45, M, 11, TD Causton (Short Service), A, Quam lux (Tallis); E, 6.30, Causton (Short Service), A, O ...

CAMBRIDGE AWARDS

Awards and elections made by the following Cambridge colleges include:

TRINITY COLLEGE
Prizes: Lisette Bentwich; M J Anderson, Miss D Galloway, C P Hancock, J M Oppenheim, J R Stirk, A M Singhvi, P D Stinchcombe, W von Reinersdorff; Bowen: D Martin; Chapel ...

P W S De Silva, S J Dilworth, A J Dix, P J Doust, E J Edwards, J M Edwards, P A Ellis, J M Flynn, P M Garrett, A Granville, W D Green, J P C Greenless, C H A Honben, D W Hughes, M N Jockes, M C D Knapton, T Y Kong, B Leak, Miss J Lewias, J R Lister, J P Longley, A W T Miao, N Mole, T S Mountford, M A Mullett, D E H Nutting, T J Ransford ...

OBITUARY

MR ALBERT MAYER

Architect and town planner

Mr Albert Mayer, architect of some of Manhattan's best-known apartment buildings and a city and town planner in the United States and abroad, died on October 14. He was 83.

A New Yorker by birth, Mayer was a senior partner of Mayer, Whittlesey and Glass, a firm he co-founded in 1935. As a city planner, he believed that it was his duty to bring order to urban growth.

He was part of a group of architects, planners and urban theorists which included Lewis Mumford, Clarence Stein and Henry Wright. The group's advocacy of large-scale, carefully planned housing projects in the 1930s led to the creation of the United States Housing Authority in 1937.

Among his last works in New York was the East Harlem Plaza, and open-air cultural and play centre built in 1960.

Abroad, Mayer's work took him to places as diverse as India, British Columbia and Israel. He is remembered as the master planner for Chandigarh, the new town in India that achieved renown in the 1950s when Le Corbusier was given the commission to design its major public buildings. Mayer worked as a consultant to the Indian Government for more than a decade, beginning in 1945.

Mayer argued strongly for housing with adequate light, air and outdoor play space.

MR J. McQUESTON

Mr John McQueston, OBE, who died on October 5, was Chairman of Lloyds & Scottish Finance Limited from 1973 until he retired in 1978.

McQueston was born in Glasgow in 1908 and was educated at Allan Glen's School. In the late 1920s he joined the Scottish Automobile & General Insurance Company who specialized in motor insurance. Through a subsidiary, Automotive Finance, he first gained experience in motor vehicle finance.

In 1936 he became general manager of Scottish Midland Guarantee Trust, which later became Lloyds & Scottish Finance. The company had been formed by a group of business men in Falkirk. From this small beginning and for the next 41 years, McQueston's energy and drive enabled the firm to become one of the leading finance houses in Britain. He was appointed OBE (Military Division) in 1945 for service in the Second World War.

McQueston was chairman of the House of Clydesdale and Caledonian Tractors, and was on the board of Scottish Discount. He was a director of the National Commercial Bank of Scotland from 1961 until 1969, and when that bank merged with the Royal Bank he became a director until he retired.

P. ETANCELIN

Philippe Etancelin, one of France's most spectacular racing drivers, died in Paris on October 13, at the age of 85.

A prosperous wool merchant and farmer from Rouen, Etancelin began racing in 1926, competing as an independent for most of his career. His greatest pre-war victories were the 1930 French Grand Prix with a Bugatti, and the 1934 Le Mans 24-hour race, when his Alfa Romeo was shared by Luigi Chinetti. Other successes included the Marne Grand Prix three times, and the Dieppe Grand Prix twice.

Driving always with great spirit, his teeth gritted, his arms sawing away at the wheel, and his cap invariably worn reversed, "Phi-phi" Etancelin was a spectacular figure, extremely popular with his countrymen who were delighted at his return to racing after the Second World War.

Driving an unsupercharged Talbot-Lago single seater, he won the 1949 Grand Prix de Paris, and was second behind supercharged Ferraris in the European and Czechoslovak Grands Prix that same year. He continued to race until 1953.

ZOLTAN HUSZARIK

Zolta Huszarik, one of Hungary's leading film directors, has died at the age of 50. He trained at the Budapest Academy of Theatre and Film Arts, gaining his diploma in 1961, and worked at the Mafilm studios as assistant director and set designer.

One of the founders of the Bela Balazs studio of young film makers, his work was shown at the short films festival at Oberhausen in 1965 and *Elegy* won the grand prix in the experimental section. His first feature, *Sindbad*, made in 1971, won the Joseph von Sternberg prize at the Mannheim Film Festival and the Hungarian critics' prize.

He was also a painter and illustrator of several books.

Professor Richard Drew Russell, Professor of Furniture Design at the Royal College of Art for 16 years from 1964, and then Professor Emeritus, died on October 16. He was 77.

In 1936, after having worked for two years at Murphy Radio Ltd, he began private practice in London as a consultant industrial designer. In the Second World War he joined the RNVR to work on camouflage of ships.

Saturday Review

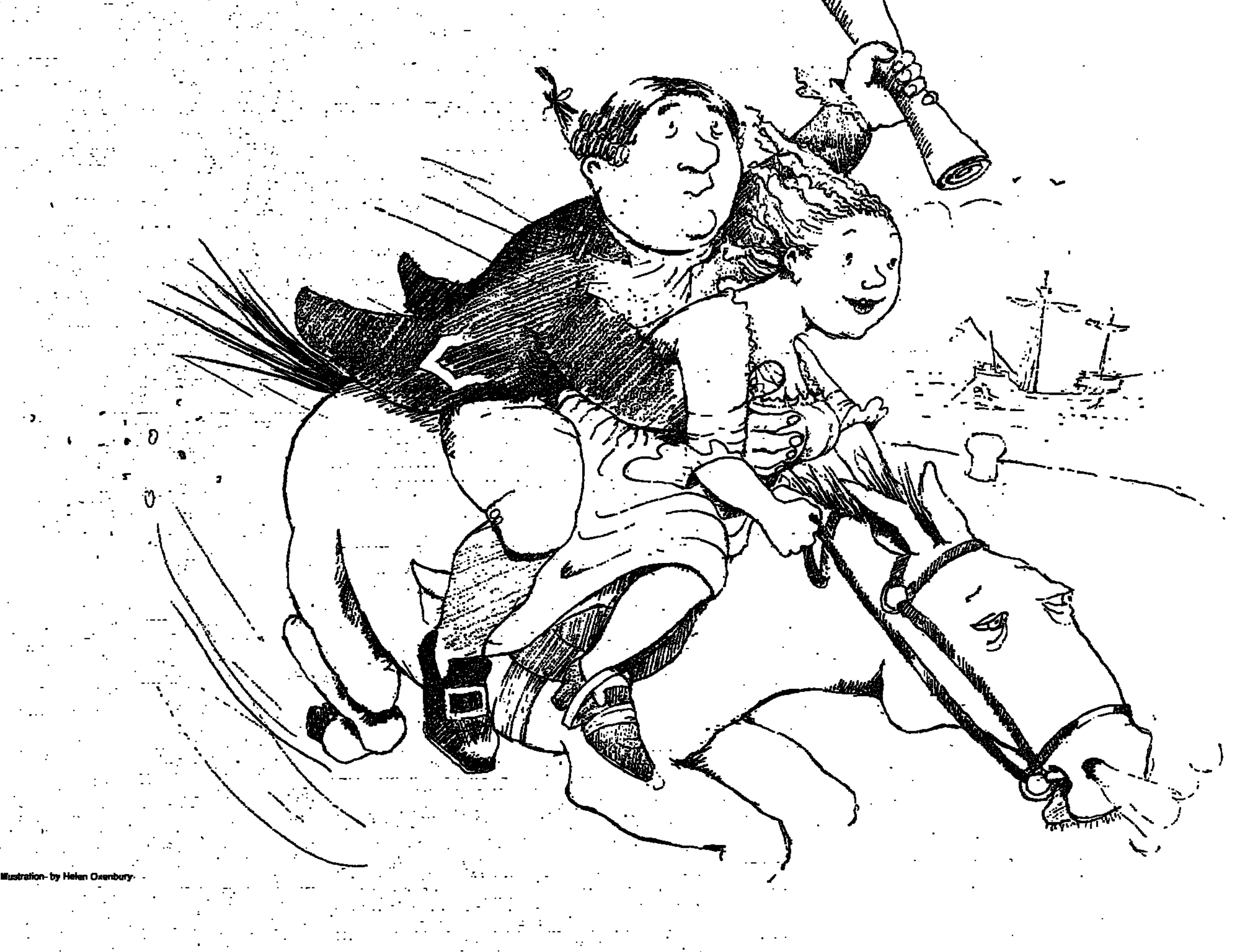


Illustration by Helen Oxenbury

For Want of a Thumbnail

by T. E. B. Clarke

Two hundred years ago next Monday, on October 19 1781, Lord Cornwallis and his whole army surrendered to Washington at Yorktown. The War of Independence was over.

It could have been settled almost at the outset if Generals Howe and Burgoyne had received simultaneous orders to attack in unison. That they did not was due to the Colonial Secretary, Lord George Germaine, being impatient to go shooting and refusing to wait for Howe's orders to be copied.

Why were they not ready for him? T. E. B. Clarke recounts this hitherto unknown item of history.

"You are a clod-poll, Master Diplock. Playing stupid rough games at your age."

"Stoolball, dear wife, is neither rough nor stupid. It is a gentleman's game. It enables me to relax from the cares of Whitehall, to breathe the pure air of Bethnal Green."

"And to scathe your thumb catching a plaguy old ball! Caring naught for what it may do to your penmanship. Our living depends on your steady right hand, Ephraim Diplock. Without it we are undone, there will be nothing for us but the poorhouse."

"Tut, woman, enough of your needles. Government clerks are in no danger of dismissal, and this slight affliction will slow me but a trifle in my writing. We at the Colonial Office are not in such haste that its effect will gain notice."

A rash avowal, for the morrow was to see the unfolding of the master plan evolved by the Colonial Secretary to end at last that tiresome American uprising which on occasion had kept his staff working as late as four of the afternoon.

"Orders to General Howe", said the senior clerk, placing same in front of Ephraim Diplock. "To be fair copied and countersigned by noon."

Ephraim had no sooner commenced his task than he realized that Martha as usual had hit the nail on the head — a reflection that caused him to wince anew, for his sore thumb had swollen mightily overnight and its blackened nail was of a tenderness that made each stroke of his pen a torment. He wished now he had thought to visit an apothecary for a protective shield on his way to the ministry.

"My poor Ephraim, I do declare a palsied dotard could scrawl the quicker!" *exclaimed his fellow* copying clerk, pausing in the duplication of a dispatch to General Burgoyne. "How far have you brought your fellow?"

"I have him thrusting northward from New York to link up with the force advancing through the Hudson gap."

"Then hasten, I beg of you. 'Tis gone half-past eleven and I have Gentleman Johnny already camped at Saratoga. You will be in grievous trouble, I fear, when the Germ arrives for the signing."

Lord George Germaine, His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, arrived at the ministry in a rare good temper. This was the day he had long awaited. The traitor Washington would mark it as the day that sealed his fate — and every general in the British Army must soon now acknowledge the imbecility of dispensing with its one military genius.

Seventeen years had passed since Lord George *was dismissed* the army for disobeying orders at the battle of Minden. He had been obliged to enter politics as the only alternative occupation for a wealthy nobleman of limited intelligence. It had taken almost as long for that old noodle Lord North to see him as worthy of Cabinet rank and charge him to settle the hash of those damned colonists.

Now his plan to achieve that object was complete; all that remained was for the generals to carry it out. Once having signed the appropriate orders Lord George could enjoy his weekend satisfied that never had leisure been more richly deserved. His coachman was waiting outside with his travelling chariot; by four o'clock he could be out with his gun on the Henley estate of his friend Squire Chipchase, leaving a sufficiency of time for many a wild creature to squeal its last before dusk.

His unfamiliar serenity was of brief duration: it vanished with the news accompanying the document which the senior clerk placed before him.

"Here, m'lord, are the orders to General Burgoyne. Those intended for General Howe are not yet copied."

Choler returned simmering, soon to bubble and boil. "The devil they're not! Why not, man, why not?"

"The copying clerk is afflicted by a sore thumb."

"And I am expected to sit here waitin' on the fellah? Dammit, I have an important engagement."

"I *will ascertain*, m'lord, how soon the document may be ready."

"No time", snapped Germaine, scrawling an eruptive signature over the waiting dispatch. "By what means are these orders to be transmitted?"

"They will be carried to Bristol in the coach departing the *Golden* Cross at one o'clock. Our courier will arrive in Bristol at eight of the morning and convey them to the master of the packet *Hippocampus* which sails on the evening tide."

"Is there not a later service reachin' Bristol by sailin' time?"

"Indeed, m'lord. The five o'clock flyer is due there at noon tomorrow."

"Then your errant clerk may bring the other dispatch to Henley for my signature. He will have time enough to join the flyer at Twyford." And Lord George Germaine stalked off to his shoot.

Ephraim Diplock completed his task shortly after noon. The livery stable that served the needs of the Colonial Office supplied him with a saddle mare warranted to combine hardiness with tranquillity, and at half-past one he departed London for the four hours' ride to Henley. It was a fine summer's day and the change from his Whitehall stool was not unwelcome.

He had ridden blithely through the hamlet of Slough when *disaster struck. This region* was notorious for its infestation by footpads and highwaymen, some of whom were to be seen dangling from gibbets by the wayside. This was not a sight to disturb Ephraim, who had spent many a Saturday afternoon viewing the hangings at Tyburn when the weather was too inclement for stoolball. It so happened, however, that the rope around the neck of one of these miscreants had frayed, and a passing breeze caused it to part as horse and rider approached. The sudden descent of the unwholesome cadaver startled both alike. The mare reared up and Ephraim *snatched at her rein forgetful of* his sore thumb, only to release his hold in pain so swiftly that he became unbalanced and tumbled to the ground, whereupon the frightened horse bolted. By the time Ephraim was back on his feet it had vanished over the brow of Salt Hill.

He was never to see it again: After an hour's fruitless search he abandoned the beast as lost and prevailed upon a carrier of rabbit skins to convey him as far as Maidenhead Thicket.

He had now some five miles to cover on foot, which brought him to the seat of Sir Andrew *Chipchase* at an hour when the Colonial Secretary and his host were at table and not to be disturbed.

Lord George to Ephraim's agreeable surprise was none the less sober enough to sign the precious dispatch on his eventual appearance, though as indignant as anticipated over the courier's belated arrival on his own two legs.

"Blunderhead! How the devil do you suppose you can now reach Twyford in time to board the flyer?"

"I hoped, m'lord, I might be supplied here with a fresh mount."

"And lose another horse for good Sir Andrew?"

"It might be best," the latter interposed, "for my man to convey the fellow to Twyford in the phaeton. Time is pressing if he is to catch up with the coach, and that way he will travel fastest."

The squire's coachman was a surly fellow who grumbled at being sent out at this late hour; he vented his vexation by driving so furiously that they overtook the coach when it had yet to pass through Twyford.

"So-ho!" the squire's man sang out. "Hold there! I bring you a passenger."

The flyer lumbered to a halt. "Room for one inside," called down the guard.

Ephraim's three fellow passengers opened drowsy eyes and regarded him suspiciously as he joined them. Satisfied that he appeared an unlikely robber, they resumed their interrupted slumber. It was not long before Ephraim, fatigued by the day's activities was himself as soundly asleep.

He was shaken awake to find the coach stopped at an inn for a change of horses, the guard reminding him that he had yet to pay his fare, "Where are you bound for, sir?"

"All the way - to Bristol."

"Bristol!" The guard swung round with a guffaw to the driver. "Passenger here wants us to carry him to Bristol!"

"And why not?" queried Ephraim as the pair awoke the other passengers with their laughter.

"Because we travel to Portsmouth. You are in the wrong coach, friend."

Ephraim groaned as he alighted. "How far have we come since leaving the Bristol highway?"

"Four miles. At frippence a mile — one shilling."

Ephriam paid up with ill grace and once more took to his feet. The church clock at Twyford was striking one of the morning when he trudged wearily into that village, where suddenly he was exhilarated by the sight of a coach about to pull away from the local inn. He ran eagerly to it.

"Are you the Bristol flyer?"

"Aye, that we are — but not to be detained. Three hours lost by a broken wheel."

"One moment, I beg of you — I would travel with you."

"Full up . . . Let 'er go, Joe."

"Wait!" cried Ephriam, running beside the coach. "I am in the King's service — I carry a vital dispatch —" But his words were lost in the clopping of hooves and the rumble of wheels.

He was slowing to a disconsolate halt when he observed that this was a basket coach: one that carried the baggage in a basket on wheels behind it. A wild run, a desperate leap and he was in it among the trunks, cases and parcels.

Despite being jolted without cease and belaboured by the baggage whose basket he shared, Ephriam was now so exhaustedd that he sank back into a troubled *sleep till the coach was approaching* Hungerford at the hour before dawn.

His next awakening was rude in the extreme. As he became aware of a strange new silence, the basket was overturned and Ephriam was emptied out with the rest of its contents.

A voice *cried*, "By God, a stowaway!" And Emphraim found himself staring up at a fearsome pair of masked faces. Dragged to his feet, he saw the coach receding in the distance and cursed the idle guard who had failed to perceive the highwayman's old trick of cutting loose the trailing basket.

"I am a King's messenger!" Ephraim informed his captors.

They laughed. "Then our poor country is indeed in sore straits," declared the leader as they relieved him of his purse and his watch.

"I swear I speak the truth!" Ephraim cried. "See, this is the dispatch I carry."

The highwayman perused it. "Lord love us, but it *is* true!" He shook his head in wonder and handed back the precious document. "On, friend, and deliver your dispatch. Tom, let him have the grey."

Whereupon the second robber entered the trees bordering the road and came back with a handsome grey horse already equipped with saddle and bridle. Ephraim could scarcely believe his good fortune. "Sir, you are indeed a gentleman of the road," he exclaimed as he was given a hand to the saddle. "But I would remind you that you still hold my purse."

At which the highwayman laughed again. "Patriotism is one thing, money another. On your way and be thankful."

For Ephraim it had been a merciful escape, but he had yet some 60 miles to cover to Bristol: *a prodigious distance for one* without means to provide for himself or his mount. Yet it would have to be essayed if he were to catch the packet *Hippocampus* before she sailed this night.

He had ridden but three of those miles when he beheld a strange sight indeed. A man had sprung out from a hedgerow with arms stretched wide in entreaty: a man of middle age without clothes, without a wig, as naked and bald as on his exit from his mother's womb.

"Kind sir, I beg of you — " he began; then of a sudden his countenance changed. "Villain! That is my horse you ride!"

Ephraim dismounted with a sigh. "Believe me, sir," he said, "I am no thief. This fine horse was a gift from the one who robbed you."

"A likely tale !"

"You are in no state to call me a liar," Ephraim observed. "However, recalling the Good Samaritan I feel bound to offer you my cloak. Let us journey on together."

His words brought a fresh change in the naked man's demeanor. Gratefully he covered his bare shivering body. "You shall tell me as we ride," he said, "by what remarkable means you moved that rogue to such benevolence."

The other, a merchant of Swindon, listened with sympathy to Ephraim's story. "I would that this animal could carry you on to your destination", he avowed, "but I fear I must reclaim it when our ways divide, for I have 13 further miles to travel".

Ephraim was nettled by his presumption. "Then I", he retorted, "must reclaim my cloak, and you shall ride those 13 miles as did Lady Godiva, though without her compensating tresses."

"So we reach an impasse! But I hold the trump card, my friend. Retain my horse and I shall put it about that you are the one destined for the gibbet."

Ephraim had no choice but to give way; hence the new day began with the hapless fellow back on his blistered feet, now parted from his cloak and disconsolately aware of darkening clouds that were *soon* to bring rain.

Turning at the approach of every vehicle travelling westward, he manipulated his fateful thumb in a gesture of appeal; but none would halt for him. Wearying of their indifference he determined on a bolder measure. Upon the *appearance of a one-horse phae*ton driven by a stout elderly person of elegant attire, he stepped into the roadway with right hand raised and called: "Halt in the name of the King!"

His demand had a most surprising consequence. "Take this, villain, but spare my grey hairs", cried the old *gentleman, flinging* out an object which Ephraim endeavoured from instinct to catch, again forgetting his sore thumb. Struck sharply on that digit, he dropped the catch in a manner that would have earned him the scorn of his stoolball team. Before he had retrieved the object from the ground the driver had whipped up his horse and was away beyond call.

Ephraim discovered that he had been flung a purseful of coins. True, they were but pennies; if however he were to sink his natural pride this windfall might be used to carry him through several stages in the next west bound coach.

Alas! His new hopes vanished after he had arrived footsore at Beckhampton and delightedly found a coach for Bristol about to depart, for upon opening its door he was met by a voice familiar to his ear. "Always my habit to carry a purse of small coins to distract the scoundrels whilst I make a rapid departure." Fortunately the speaker's back was turned, allowing Ephraim to make his own rapid departure.

So here he was back at a limp on the road, daring no longer to attempt the arrest of a vehicle. When at length a carrier's waggon was slowed on the ascent of Derry Hill he had no hesitation in mounting it from the rear and admitting himself to its interior.

The canopied waggon was dark within, but from its odour and the dim sight of a furry heap Ephraim deduced that he was riding again with a carrier of skins. He stretched down thankfully on the soft heap, only to be hurled rudely to the floor as his couch erupted beneath him. Rising in bewilderment he was faced by a large black bear itself doing likewise. Ephraim's cry of terror was matched by the grizzly's indignant roar, the row bringing a rubicund face through a gap in the waggon's covering.

"Ha, an uninvited passenger! And not the first to pay for his brass with the shakes — though in truth my good creature is docile as a lamb. Down, Barnabas, we have no objection to company. And you, weary traveller, come join me on my box if you wish".

Ephraim moved gratefully to his side, explaining the plight which had driven him to these straits. His new friend, Bob Withers, was bound for Bath's summer fair with his performing bear. "You shall carry round the bowl as he dances to the tune of my whistle".

"That I will gladly do," Ephraim promised, "on my return *from Bristol; but first I must* proceed there with all haste. It is now past noon and I have yet to learn the hour of the evening tide on which that ship must sail."

They were met at Bath fairground by a spectacle that Bob Withers viewed with concern. A parish constable with raised staff *preceded another leading* a black horse on which was mounted a plump and pretty wench.

"Why, Bet, what mischief is this?" cried the bear trainer.

The lady tossed her curls scornfully. "I am being sent on my way by order of the city fathers. They denounce me as a lewd person who offends against public decency. I am off now to Bristol, for there are broader minds in seafaring towns."

"You will be missed by us here," said Bob. "But you can be of great benefit to my friend, who carries a message for King George."

"Aye, 'tis true," Ephraim *declared. "Carry me with you to* Bristol and His Majesty shall be informed of the service rendered by his loyal subject. Constable, release her in the King's name!"

Mounted behind the wench, his hands around her ample waist, Ephraim told her of all that had befallen him. "But enough of my woes. What, pray, is the cause of the city fathers' bile towards one so comely?"

"Raise your hands higher," she bade him. And when he complied, "Higher yet." Then, hearing his gasp of wonder: "Aye, you ride with the famous Bet Marvell, only woman in the west of England with three breasts — and the only *one in the world, I warrant, who* can dance a jig with a wine-glass balanced on each of them."

It was a few minutes before seven of the evening when this remarkable woman galloped into Bristol and reined up at the dockside. Ephraim flung himself from her horse's rump and gazed in perplexity around the forest of masts and sails. Addressing a person of seafaring appearance mounted on a bollard, he said: "Pray inform me, good fellow, where I may find the packet *Hippocampus*."

"On the high seas," was the disconcerting answer. "Sailed for Americky an hour since."

"I fear we have lost the war, George."

"Stuff and nonsense, Prime Minister. A setback I acknowledge."

Lord North shook his head dolefully. "It would have been so different had Howe received his orders in time to join Burgoyne at Saratoga. According to Ben Arnold, Washington has admitted that his poor ragged army could not have withstood a combined assault."

"Washington!" snorted Germaine. "Can't believe a word that fellah says. Always was a damned liar."

"What is it this time?" exclaimed Martha Diplock as her husband tramped in holding a kerchief to a blackened eye.

"Naught for concern, my love. The ball descended upon me from out of the sun."

He spoke in gentle appeasement, for although many weeks had passed since his return from Bristol he smarted still from the lash of her wifely tongue. Thus now he was swift to add: "But this occurrence was the last of its kind, for I am resolved to play no more stoolball."

His wife was moved to embrace him in her relief. "At last, Master Diplock, you have acquired wisdom", she declared. "For at your age another such mishap could have serious consequences."

Thomas Ernest Bennett Clarke, always known as T.E.B., is best known for his screenwriting work on such films as Passport to Pimlico, The Blue Lamp, The Lavender Hill Mob and A Tale of Two Cities. He has also written many books, among them his autobiography, This Is Where I Came In. He is now aged 74 and lives in Oxted, Surrey.

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ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

Sunday 18 Oct 3.15 p.m.	SEGOVIA Sor Andante and Allegro in C; Theme and Vars in E; Ponce Sonatina Meridional; works by Frescobaldi, Handel, Scarlatti, Schubert, Tansman, Espla, Torroba. £1.80 (ONLY). Ibbs & Tillett Ltd
Sunday 18 Oct 7.30 p.m.	LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Claudio Abbado (conductor), Alfred Brendel (piano). Beethoven Piano Concerto No. 1; Symphony No. 2; Piano Concerto No. 4. £4, £5 (ONLY). LSO Ltd
Monday 19 Oct 5.55 p.m.	CONCERT PLATFORM 2 (RFH Waterloo Room) [illegible] will speak about Webern's Vars Op. 27 and [illegible] Son No. 2 to be performed by Maurizio Pollini later the same evening. [illegible] £1. Royal Festival Hall
Monday 19 Oct 8.00 p.m.	MAURIZIO POLLINI (piano) Beethoven Sonata in D min. [illegible] Webern Variations [illegible] £1.50, £2.50, £3.50, £4.50, £5.50, £6.50. Harrison/Parrott Ltd
20 Oct 8.00 p.m. and 25 Oct 3.15 p.m.	LONDON PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Klaus Tennstedt (cond), Jessye Norman (soprano), Robert Schunk (tenor), Marius Rintzler (bass). Wagner Overture, Die Meistersinger; Siegfried Idyll; Die Walküre, Act 1. £2, £3, £4, £5, £6 (ONLY). LPO Ltd
Wednesday 21 Oct 5.55 p.m.	It is regretted that due to personal reasons [illegible] is now unable to appear. His place will be taken by Christopher Bowers-Broadbent and it is hoped that the programme will remain the same.
Wednesday 21 Oct 8.00 p.m.	LONDON PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Maxim Shostakovich (conductor), Dmitri Shostakovich (pno) Shostakovich Festival Overture; Piano Concerto No. 2; Symphony No. 5. £4, £5, £6, £7 (ONLY). Victor Hochhauser Ltd
Thursday 22 Oct 8.00 p.m.	PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA Leppard, Soderström Corelli Concerto Grosso, Op. 6/2; Tippett Fant Concertante on Corelli Theme; Strauss Closing scene from Capriccio; Tchaikovsky Tatiana's letter scene (Eugene Onegin); Borodin Symphony No. 2. £2, £3, £4, £5, £6, £7 Phil. Ltd
Friday 23 Oct 8.00 p.m.	CITY OF BIRMINGHAM SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Simon Rattle (conductor), John Williams (guitar). Ravel Ballet, Mother Goose; Rodrigo Concierto de Aranjuez; Stravinsky The Rite of Spring. £3, £4, £5, £6, £7 (ONLY). CBSO Society Ltd
Saturday 24 Oct 8.00 pm	LONDON CHORAL SOCIETY Philharmonia Orchestra Simon Rattle Elise Ross Philip Langridge Willard White Rachmaninov The Bells; Ravel Daphnis and Chloe (complete) £2.75, £3.75, £4.75, £5.75, £6.75 (ONLY) Lon Choral Soc
Sunday 25 Oct 7.30 pm	ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Royal Choral Society (section). Owain Arwel Hughes (cond). Christina Ortiz (piano). Strauss Till Eulenspiegel; Rachmaninov Rhapsody on a theme of Paganini; Holst The Planets. £2, £3, £4, £5, £6, £7. RPO Ltd
Monday 26 Oct 5.55 pm	CONCERT PLATFORM 3 (RFH Waterloo Room) Professor Donald Mitchell will speak about Britten's War Requiem to be performed by the Bach Choir later in the evening. After the talk the speaker will invite the audience to hold informal discussion with him. £1. Royal Festival Hall
Monday 26 Oct 8.00 pm	THE BACH CHOIR Westminster Cathedral Boys Choir Philharmonia Orchestra, Sir David Willcock (cond), Felicity Lott (soprano), Robert Tear (tenor), Stephen Roberts (bass). Britten War Requiem. £4, £5, £6, £7 (ONLY). The Bach Choir
Tuesday 27 Oct 8.00 pm	LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Claudio Abbado (conductor), Alfred Brendel (piano). Beethoven Piano Concerto No. 2; Symphony No. 1; Piano Concerto No. 3. £4, £5 (ONLY). LSO Ltd
Wednesday 28 Oct 5.55 pm	ORGAN SPECTRUM Nicholas Danby (organ) Couperin 4 Mvts from the Gloria and Offertoire from the Messe des Couvents; Bach Prel and Fugue, BWV 546; Franck Choral No. 3 in A min; Vierne Prelude, Fantomes, Etoile du Soir; Widor Final (Sym No. 8). £1.50 unreserved RFH
Wednesday 28 Oct 8.00 pm	MUSIC ON EIGHT DECADES BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA BBC Symphony Chorus. Rozhdestvensky (conductor). Postnikova (piano). Stravinsky Ballet, Agon; Scriabin Prometheus (The Poem of Fire); Schnittke In Memoriam; Janacek Sinfonietta. £2, £3, £4, £5, £6, £7. BBC/LOCB
Thursday 29 Oct 8.00 pm	LONDON PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Klaus Tennstedt (conductor) Bruckner Symphony No. 8 There will be no interval during this performance £2.00 £3.00 £4.00 £5.00 £6.00 £7.00 LPO Ltd
Friday 30 Oct 8.00 pm	PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA Bernard Haitink (conductor) Mahler Symphony No. 7 There will be no interval during the performance. £2.50, £3.50, £4.50, £5.50, £6.50 (ONLY). Philharm Ltd

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL

Today 17 Oct 3.00 p.m.	TONI ARTHUR'S MUSIC BOX Toni Arthur and David Arthur, stars of children's television present an entertainment for children with songs old and new, dances, toys, games and traditional drama. £1.50, £2, £2.50. James Lloyd
Today 17 Oct 7.45 pm	PHILIP JONES BRASS ENSEMBLE 30th Anniversary Concert Monteverdi, Banchieri, Gabrieli: Italian Renaissance Music; Bourgeois Concerto Grosso, Op. 61 (1st perf.); Bach for Brass; McCabe Desert II: Horizon (1981); Johann Kuhnau David and Goliath £2.00, £3.00 Philip Jones Brass Ensemble
Sunday 18 Oct 3.00 p.m.	ANNIE FISCHER (piano). Beethoven Sonata in E, Op. 109; Schumann Fantasy in C, Op. 17; Schubert Four Impromptus, D.935. £1.20, £1.70, £2.80, £3.50 (ONLY). Harrison/Parrott Ltd
Sunday 18 Oct 7.15 p.m.	CHILINGIRIAN STRING QUARTET Patrick Ireland (viola). 10th Anniversary Concert. Haydn Quartet in C, Op. 76 No. 3 (Emperor); Mozart Quintet in G minor, K.516; Schubert Quartet in D minor, D.810 (Death and the Maiden). £1.50, £2, £3, £3.50 (ONLY). Intermusica
Monday 19 Oct 7.45 p.m.	CITY OF LONDON SINFONIA Richard Hickox (cond), Anne Dawson (soprano), David Perrett (piano), Michael Collins (clarinet). Finzi Romance; Dies Natalis; Eclogue; Clarinet Concerto; Nicholas Maw Life Studies II; VII; VIII. £1.40, £2.20, £2.90, £3.40, £4. Richard Hickox S & O
Tuesday 20 Oct 7.45 p.m.	CHELSEA OPERA GROUP Chorus and Orchestra F Kimm, L McDonall, C Blades, J Lavender, T Swift, H Williams (conductor). Weber Oberon (concert performance). £1.20, £2.60, £3.70, £4.50, £5.30 (from Box Office or 954 3943, eve). Chelsea Opera Group
Wednesday 21 Oct 7.45 p.m.	LONDON MOZART PLAYERS P. Ledger (cond), M. Laird (trpt), W. Houghton (trpt. Bach Brandenburg Conc. No. 3; Vivaldi Conc in D for 2 trumpets (1st Brit. pf). Conc for 2 trumpets; Mozart Eine kleine Nachtmusik; Divertimento, K.136; Stravinsky Concerto for strings. (Returns only). Haydn-Mozart Soc
Thursday 22 Oct 7.45 p.m.	SHAFTESBURY SOCIETY CHARITY CONCERT Reading Phoenix Choir N Morris (cond), A Cushing, J Lindsay (pnos), M Daniels (clo), C Mossiter (fl). Music by Greig, Mendelssohn, Gabrieli, Byrd, Bruckner, Camilleri and others. £1.00, £1.60, £2.10, £2.70, £3.20. The Shaftesbury Society
Friday 23 Oct 7.45 p.m.	JUAN MARTIN (guitar) With his Supporting Group A concert featuring the premiere of the Picasso Portraits. £2, £3, £3.50, £4, £4.50. Asgard
Saturday 24 Oct 3.00 pm	RSPB FILMS Seabirds; The Commendable Crow; The Secret Reeds. £1.45 £2.00 £3.40 RSPB
Saturday 24 Oct 7.45 pm	THE BARROW POETS Heather Black Cicely Herbert William Bealby-Wright Gerard Benson Susan Baker Jim Parker Calendar Songs An evening of humour, music, poems and songs. £1.50 £1.80 £2.50 The Barrow Poets
Sunday 25 Oct 3.00 pm	ARNALDO COHEN (piano). Mozart Sonata in F, K.332; Schoenberg Piano pieces; Fernandez Three Studies; Chopin Four Ballades. £1, £1.50, £2, £2.50, £3. Concertdirectie Dr G. de Koos & Co
Sunday 25 Oct 7.15 pm	JOHANN STRAUSS GALA J. Strauss Orchestra Jack Rothstein (director/violin) Ann James (soprano) J. Strauss Dancers in Costume, Geraldine Stephenson (choreographer). Popular Music of the Strauss Family £2.75 £3.75 £4.50 £5.00 Raymond Gubbay Ltd
Monday 26 Oct 7.45 pm	JOHN VALLIER (piano). Brahms Ballade Op. 10/1; 2 Waltzes; Rhapsody, Op. 79/1; Schumann Kinderscenen; Beethoven Pathétique sonata; Rachmaninov 2 Preludes; Liszt Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2. £1, £1.80, £2.70, £3.60, £4.50. RGM
Tuesday 27 Oct 7.45 pm	CHELSEA HARMONIC SOCIETY New Symphony Orchestra Edward de Rivera Una Barry Alison Pearce Susan Tyrrell Edgar Fleet, Timothy Woolford, Stanford Requiem Mass; Jubilee Te Deum. £1, £1.80, £2.70, £3.60, £4.50
Wednesday 28 Oct 7.45 pm	"The Ascent of Mount Kongur" Chris Bonington Dr Michael Ward in an illustrated lecture. £2, £3 (ONLY). Matheson & Co Ltd
Thursday 29 Oct 7.45 pm	BBC SINGERS John Poole (cond). Schumann 4 Gesänge Op. 141: Verzweifle nicht im Schmerzenstal; Kodaly 4 Italian Madrigals; The Aged; Bartok Elmúlt Időkből; Brahms Three Motets; Geistliches Lied. £1, £1.60, £2.10, £2.70, £3.20. BBC
Friday 30 Oct 7.45 pm	ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Raymond Leppard (cond). Richard Stoltzman (clarinet). Mozart in Vienna. Mozart Overture, The Impresario; Clarinet Concerto, K.622; Adagio and Fugue, K.546; Symphony No. 41 (Jupiter). £4 (ONLY). ECO & Mus Soc Ltd

PURCELL ROOM

Sunday 18 Oct 2.45 pm	TINDERBOX Music and stories for under nines including Geof the Dragon and The Musicians of Bremen, with music by Giles Farnaby, Bach, Scarlatti, Bartok and items for audience participation. £1.50. Tinderbox
Monday 19 Oct 7.30 pm	PATRICIA CALNAN (violin), STEPHEN SALKELD, Tartini Sonata No. 2 in G minor; Bach Partita in E for solo violin; Mozart Sonata in Bb, K.378; Peter Feuchtwanger Raga Bhatiali (1st pf); Strauss Sonata, Op. 18. £1.50, £3 (ONLY). John Higham Int Artists
Tuesday 20 Oct 7.30 pm	KOENIG ENSEMBLE, Jan Latham-Koenig (cond), Mary King (mez-sop/reciter), Graham Titus (baritone) (pl. note ch.). Schoenberg Pierrot lunaire; Bartok/Paul Arma Suite Pavsanne hongroise; Poulenc Le bal masqué. £1.50, £2.50, £3.50. Ingpen & Williams Ltd
Wednesday 21 Oct 7.30 pm	DUNCAN RIDDELL (violin) CHRISTINE CROSHAW (piano) Beethoven Sonata in C minor, Op. 30 No. 2; Bach Sonata in A minor for unaccompanied violin, BWV. 1003; Prokofiev Sonata No. 2 in D, Op. 94a; Bartok Rhapsody No. 1 £1.20 £1.80 £2.20 Terry Slasberg Agency
Thursday 22 Oct 7.30 pm	ANDREW KNIGHT (baritone), IAN WATSON (piano), JULIA HOLMES (clarinet), JULIAN ELLOWAY (piano), DEREK SCHAAF (bass clarinet), ELIZABETH HAMMOND (piano). Works by: Routh*, Harvey, Taylor*, Patterson. (* 1st pfs). £2. October New Music
Friday 23 Oct 7.30 pm	PHILIP PILKINGTON (piano). Bach Partita No. 4 in D, BWV. 828; 4 Preludes and Fugues (Well-tempered Clavier). Beethoven Seven Bagatelles, Op. 33; Sonata in E minor, Op. 90. £1.50. Philip Pilkington

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ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

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RODRIGO: Concierto de Aranjuez
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Elise Ross, Philip Langridge, Willard White
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PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA

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with
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QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL

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"Incarnating the entire tradition of romantic pianism ..." (Financial Times)

BRAHMS; SCHUMANN (Kinderscenen); BEETHOVEN (Sonata Pathétique); RACHMANINOV (2 Preludes); LISZT (Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2)
Tickets: £4.50, £3.70, £2.60, £1.80, £1

FRIDAY 30 OCTOBER at 7.45 p.m.

ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA

RAYMOND LEPPARD conductor
RICHARD STOLTZMAN clarinet
"MOZART IN VIENNA"
For details see QEH panels
SUNDAYS—NOVEMBER 8 "MOZART IN PRAGUE"
NOVEMBER 29 "MOZART IN SALZBURG"
TUESDAY DECEMBER 8 "MOZART IN PARIS"

SUNDAY 1 NOVEMBER at 7.15 p.m.

JULIAN LLOYD WEBBER

cello
with SIMON NICHOLLS piano
play works by SCHUMANN, CHOPIN, FAURE & RACHMANINOV
This concert is in aid of The National Birthday Trust Fund
£1.60, £2.30, £3.20, £4.00 from Box Office (01-928 3191) & Agents
Tickets at £7.50 available from 01-689 9303
Management: Ibbs & Tillett Ltd.

PURCELL ROOM

Saturday 24 Oct. 7.30 p.m.	ENGLISH TASKIN PLAYERS. Peter Lloyd flute, Neil Black oboe, Elizabeth Werry piano. 20th Century programme of trios, duos and solo music by Jacob, Hindemith, Fricker, Britten, Madeleine Dring, Poulenc, Varèse, Fauré, Ibert. £3, £2, £1.50. Jane Gray

Philharmonia

MUSIC DIRECTOR: RICCARDO MUTI
ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL
Thursday next, 22 October at 8

RAYMOND LEPPARD
ELISABETH SODERSTROM

Corelli: Concerto Grosso, Op. 6 No. 2
Tippett: Fantasia Concertante on a Theme of Corelli
Strauss: Closing scene from 'Capriccio'
Tchaikovsky: Tatiana's letter scene from 'Eugene Onegin'
Borodin: Symphony No. 2
£2, £3, £4, £5, £6, £7

Friday, 30 October at 8

BERNARD HAITINK
MAHLER: Symphony No. 7

£2.50, £3.50, £4.50, £5.50, £6.50 (only) from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents



A du Maurier Concert Series

THE HANOVER BAND

Artistic Director: Caroline Brown, Guest Leader: Roy Goodman

BEETHOVEN

Overture to Egmont; Symphony No. 5 in C minor; Violin Concerto Op. 61 in D. MONICA HUGGETT violin
FIRST MODERN PERFORMANCE ON ORIGINAL INSTRUMENTS
GREAT HALL, GUILDHALL
FRIDAY NEXT, 23 OCTOBER at 7.30 p.m.

Admission by programme £6 (£3 Students & OAPs) to include wine. Prior booking by telephone recommended 01-584 1006 (24 hour service)

ROYAL ALBERT HALL Kensington SW7 2AP

General Manager: ANTHONY J. CHARLTON
BOX OFFICE: Monday to Saturday—open from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. 589 8212 Sundays—open for bookings for that day only.

VICTOR HOCHHAUSER presents

TOMORROW at 7.30
VIENNESE GALA

Ov. Poet and Peasant	Suppe	Radetzky March	J. Strauss
Waltz, Voices of Spring	J. Strauss	Emperor Waltz	J. Strauss
Perpetuum Mobile	J. Strauss	Polka-Mazurka, Die Libelle	Jos. Strauss
Cuckoo Polka	J. Strauss	March from The Gypsy Baron	J. Strauss
Tales from the Vienna Woods	J. Strauss	Waltz, The Blue Danube	J. Strauss

NEW SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Conductor: VILEM TAUSKY
90p, £1.50, £2, £2.75, £3.35, £4, £4.50 (01-589 8212)
Open 10 a.m. tomorrow

Wednesday, 21 October, at 7.30
BRITTEN

WAR REQUIEM

GENNADI ROZHDESTVENSKY
BRIAN WRIGHT
MARI ANNE HAEGGANDER, ANTHONY ROLFE JOHNSON
DAVID WILSON-JOHNSON
BBC Singers — BBC Symphony Chorus — Southend Boys' Choir
BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
£6.50, £5.50, £4.50, £3.50, £2, £1. Hall (01-589 8212) & Agents

VICTOR HOCHHAUSER presents

SUNDAY 1 NOVEMBER at 7.30
ANTONY HOPKINS

Introducing and Conducting
Crown Imperial: Coronation March ...... WALTON
Piano Concerto No. 2 in C minor .. RACHMANINOV
Pomp and Circumstance March No. 4 .... ELGAR
Bolero .... RAVEL
Polovtsian Dances from "Prince Igor" .. BORODIN
NEW SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Soloist: ANTONY PEEBLES
90p, £1.50, £2, £2.75, £3.35, £4, £4.50 (01-589 8212) & Agents

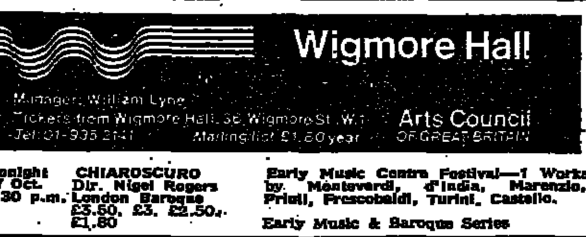
CAPITAL SYMPHONY CONCERTS
THURSDAY, 5 NOVEMBER, at 7.30

PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA

Conductor LOVRO VON MATACIC
Soloist CLIFFORD CURZON

BEETHOVEN

Overture "Egmont"
Piano Concerto No. 5 ("Emperor")
Symphony No. 3 ("Eroica")
£1.25, £2.25, £2.75, £3.75, £4, £4.25, £4.80, £5.50 (01-589 8212) & Agents.
Arranged by HAROLD HOLT LIMITED



Tonight 17 Oct. 7.30 p.m.	CHIAROSCURO Dir. Nigel Rogers London Baroque £3.50, £3, £2.50, £1.80	Early Music Centre Festival—1 Works by Monteverdi, d'India, Marenzio, Priuli, Frescobaldi, Turini, Castello. Early Music & Baroque Series
Tomorrow 18 Oct. 3.30 p.m.	TOMMY REILLY, harmonica SKAILA KANGA harp £3, £2.50, £2, £1.50	Music for harmonica and harp by Bach, Gounod, Villa Lobos, Moszkowsky, James Moody: Suite dans le style Française. Terry Slasberg Agency
Tomorrow 18 Oct. 7.30 p.m.	CITY WAITES Dir. Douglas Wootton £3.50, £3, £2.50, £1.80. Early Music & Baroque Series	The English Dancing Master English Country Dance Music by composers inc. John Dowland, Thomas d'Urfey and Jacob van Eycke Early Music Centre Festival—2
Monday 19 Oct. 7.30 p.m.	NETHERLANDS BRASS QUINTET £3, £2.50, £2, £1.50 Netherlands Embassy/ Helen Anderson	Bach: Fugue in G minor; Farnaby: Fancies, Toyes & Dreames; Lavallee: La Rose Nuptiale; Weelkes: Suite of 5 Madrigals. Works by Bentry, Plog, Koetsier, Cable
Tuesday 20 Oct. 7.30 p.m.	THE SIXTEEN Dir. Harry Christophers £3.50, £3, £2.50, £1.80 Early Music & Baroque Series	Sixteen singers with chamber organ & bar. cello. English Sacred choral music by Robert Ramsey, Pelham Humfrey, Henry Purcell & John Blow. Early Music Centre Festival—3
Wednesday 21 Oct. 7.30 p.m.	ROBERT WHITE tenor GRAHAM JOHNSON piano £3.50, £3, £2.50, £1.80 London Artists	Schubert: 7 Lieder; Bartok: 7 Songs; Stephen Foster: 6 Songs; Songs in English inc. I'll sing thee songs of Araby, The Ash Grove, Come into the Garden Maude etc.
Thursday 22 Oct. 7.30 p.m.	MUSICIANS OF SWANNE ALLEY Dir. Paul O'Dette/ Lyle Nordstrom	Music from Michelangelo's Italy & Shakespeare's England £3, £2.50, £2, £1.50. Early Music & Baroque Series/Early Music Network
Friday 23 Oct. 7.30 p.m.	CLIVE CONWAY flute GERALD GARCIA guitar £3, £2.50, £2, £1.50	Music by Stanley, Bach, James Batt, Cathy Coldstream, Garcia, Ho Wai On, Frank Stiles, Castelnuovo-Tedesco. Association for British Music
Saturday 24 Oct. 7.30 p.m.	THE ENGLISH CONCERT Dir. Trevor Pinnock £3.50, £3, 2.50, £1.80.	Early Music Centre Festival—4 Concerti by Telemann, Bach, Handel, Haydn, Mozart; Symphony No 30 K201. Early Music and Baroque Series.
Sunday 25 Oct. 3.30 p.m.	JOHN HENRY harpsichord. £3, £2.50, £2, £1.50. Early Music & Baroque Series/Roger Stone Mgt	Froberger: 2 Toccatas, Suite No 2 in A; Bach: Partita No 5 in A min; Couperin: Les Fastes de la Grande et Ancienne Ménéstrandise; Suites by D'Anglebert & Rameau.
Sunday 25 Oct. 7.30 p.m.	AMSTERDAM GUITAR TRIO £3, £2.50, £2, £1.50 Basil Douglas Ltd.	Andriessen: Madonna mia pieta; Hume: The Virgin's Muse; Paccioni: La Traditora; Graupner: Trio in D; Fauré: Theme & vars Op 73; works by Kox, Bons, Debussy, Meijering.
Monday 26 Oct. 7.30 p.m.	LINDSAY AND YOUNG two pianos £3, £2.50, £2, £1.50.	George Lloyd: Aubade (1971) 1st perf; Brahms: Sonata in F minor Op 34b.
Tuesday 27 Oct 7.30 p.m.	EMMA KIRKBY sop DAVID THOMAS bass ANTHONY ROOLEY lute. £3.50, £3, £2.50, £1.80.	Earth, Fyre and Aere. Songs and dialogues by Dowland, William and Henry Lawes, Purcell, Caccini, Falconieri, Rossi, Rovetta and Merula. Early Music/Baroque Series.
Wednesday 28 Oct. 7.30 p.m.	Marisa Robles & Friends MARISA ROBLES harp £3.50, £3, £2.50, £1.80.	Handel: Variations; Mozart: Theme Vars. & Rondo pastorale; Fauré: Impromptu Op 86; Beethoven: Vars. on a Swiss Air. Works by Albeniz, Naderman, Rodrigo, etc. Van Walsum Mgt.
Thursday 29 Oct. 7.30 p.m.	Sigiswald Kuijken vln Barthold Kuijken flute Wieland Kuijken viola da gamba Robert Kohnen hpscd	Trio Sonatas by Couperin, CPE Bach, JS Bach: Via da gamba Sonata No 2 in D; Rameau: 5 concert from Pieces de clavecin; Telemann: 2 Flute Fantasias. £3.50, £3, £2.50, £1.80.
Friday 30 Oct. 7.30 p.m.	MANUEL BARRUECO guitar £3.50, £3, £2.50, £1.80. Aranjuez Guitar Strings.	De Visée: Suite No 11 in B min; Bach: Partita in D min; Giuliani: Sonata in C Op 15; Variations Op 45; Gran Sonata Op 150; Paganini: Sonatas Op 3 1 & 6.

St John's Smith Square

London SW1P 3HA. Director: Joanna Brendon.
Box Office 01-222 1061. Mon.—Fri. 11 a.m.—6 p.m. and from 6 p.m. at each concert.

Tonight 17 Oct 7.30 pm	THE LONDON CHAMBER SOLOISTS, Andrea Hess, cello, Göran Söllscher guitar. Schubert: Quintet in C. Vivaldi: Guitar Concerto. Works by Rossini, J. S. Bach, Bloch, Franchomme. £3.50, £2.75, £2. In aid of Amnesty International
Tuesday 20 Oct 7.30 pm	LONTANO. Odaline de la Martinez, John Potter, Ruth Crouch, Melissa Phelps. Knussen: Processionals (1st London perf.). Kodaly: Duo for violin & cello. Muller-Siemens: Les Sanglots longs des Violons de l'automne (1st UK perf.). Nigel Osborne: The Cage (1st perf.). £2.50, £2, £1.50 (NUS/OAPs). Mornington Trust.
Wednesday 21 Oct. 7.30 pm	WREN ORCHESTRA, Clive Fairbairn cond. Howard Shelley & Hilary Macnamara two pianos. Schubert: Symphony No. 3 in D. Mozart: Concerto for two pianos in E flat, K 365. Poulenc: Concerto for two pianos in D minor. Ibert: Divertissement. £4, £3.50, £3, £2. A Capital Radio Concert.
Thursday 22 Oct 1.15 p.m.	Lunchtime recital in the Crypt JONATHAN WILLIAMS, cello, JULIUS DRAKE, piano. Vivaldi: Sonata No. 5. Brahms: Sonata No. 1 in E minor. Rachmaninov: Vocalise. £1 from 12.15 p.m. The Friends of St. John's
Saturday 24 October 7.30 p.m.	MAXWELL DAVIES: First Fantasia on an 'In Nomine' of Taverner. Mahler: Kindertotenlieder. Mussorgsky: Pictures from an Exhibition. James Blair, cond. David Wilson-Johnson, baritone. Young Musicians Symphony Orchestra. £3.50, £3, £2.50, £2, £1.50 (NUS). Unilever/YMSO.

ST. JOHN'S, Smith Sq. SATURDAY NEXT, 24 OCTOBER at 7.30

MAXWELL DAVIES: First Fantasia on an 'In Nomine' of Taverner
MAHLER: Kindertotenlieder
MUSSORGSKY: Pictures from an Exhibition

JAMES BLAIR, conductor
DAVID WILSON-JOHNSON, baritone
Young Musicians Symphony Orchestra
YMSO 10th Anniversary — A Unilever Concert
£3.50, £3, £2.50, £2 (unres.), £1.50 (NUS) from St. John's Box Office (01-222 1061)



Entertainments Guide

ENTERTAINMENTS

CC Most credit cards accepted for telephone bookings or at the box office. When telephoning use prefix 01 only when outside London Metropolitan Area.

OPERA & BALLET

COLISEUM S 836 3161 CC 240 5258. ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA Tonight, Thurs 7.00: COSI FAN TUTTE. Wed 7.00: OTELLO. Fri 7.30: FIDELIO. 104 balcony seats avail from 10 am on day.

COVENT GARDEN 240 1066 'S' (Gardencharge cc 836 6903) 65 amphiseats avail for all perfs from 10am on the day of perf.
THE ROYAL BALLET Today at 2.00 and Wed at 7.30, Isadora. Friday at 7.30, Serenade, Dances of Albion, Hamlet, The Concert.
THE ROYAL OPERA Ton't at 7.30, Samson et Dalila. Mon & Thurs at 7.00, Arabella. Tues at 7.00, Simon Boccanegra.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE, EC1. Tel: 01-837 1672/1673/3856. Credit Cards 10am to 6pm; 01-278 0871. Grp Sales Box Office: 01-379 6061. Last 2 Perfs! Today 2.00 & 5.00. THE WHIRLIGIG THEATRE in David Wood's The Ideal Gnome Expedition. "Definitive children's Theatre" Stage. Tkts £2 to £4. From Mon to Sat next, KABUKI. Opens 23 Dec. Joseph and the Amazing Technicolor Dream Coat. Postal & tel bkg now open, personal bkg opens this Mon. AMPLE FREE PARKING

WOLFSON HALL, Charing Cross Hospital, Fulham Palace Road, W.6. Ton't at 7.30 Independent Opera Company presents VERDI'S MACBETH. Tickets £2.50 available at door before performance.

CONCERTS

WEMBLEY ARENA Tel: 01-903 8733, 01-222 0366. Tonight & Tue, Wed & Thur, Oct 20, 21 & 22 at 8 SPANISH RIDING SCHOOL OF VIENNA.

THEATRES

ADELPHI S cc 01-836 7611. Eves 7.30. Sats 4.0 and 7.45. Mats Thursday at 3.0. TONY BRITTON JILL MARTIN, PETER BAYLISS and ANNA NEAGLE in MY FAIR LADY "A MARVELLOUS SHOW" Now! mag. "SPECTACULAR" Daily Express. "STUNNING" Time Out. Grp Bookings ring 01-836 7358 or 01-379 6061. LAST 3 WEEKS OF RECORD BREAKING RUN

ADELPHI s cc 01-836 7611 D'OYLY CARTE with 7 operas by GILBERT and SULLIVAN Nov 18-Feb 27. Evgs. 7.30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.30. Box Office now open.

ALBERY. OMEGA SHOW GUIDE. ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF AN ANARCHIST. CAN'T PAY! WON'T PAY! EDUCATING RITA. CHILDREN OF A LESSER GOD Credit Card Sales 379 6565 from 9 am. All major cards. No Bkg fees. GROUP bkgs 836 3962. Student Standby.

ALBERY. 836 3878. cc 379 6565/930 0731 (4 lines) Grp Bkgs 836 3962/839 3092. Evs 7.30 Thurs & Sat Mat 3.0. No Perf 20 Oct. Direct from the Mermaid. TREVOR EVE ELIZABETH QUINN CHILDREN OF A LESSER GOD "Riveting piece of drama" Gdn. CHILDREN OF A LESSER GOD "Enthralling and moving" S. Times. CHILDREN OF A LESSER GOD "Stunning" Financial Times.

ALDWYCH S 836 6404 CC 379 6233 (10-6, Sats 10-4). Info 836 5332. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY HAMLET Today 1.30 mat. and 7.30pm. Perf length 3hrs 40mins. "Michael Pennington's (Hamlet) belongs in the front rank" Gdn. "lucid ... uncluttered ... compelling" S Express. Next perfs — ROMEO & JULIETT — 21 Oct. Solzhenitsyn's THE LOVE-GIRL AND THE INNOCENT — 23 Oct. Prestel 22023. Group Sales 379 6061. RSC also at The Warehouse/Piccadilly.

ALMEIDA AUTUMN SEASON. Almeida St., N1. 359 4404. Ton't 7.30 Shared Experience in Chekhov's THE SEAGULL "Riveting" Gdn. 10.30 The Almeida Theatre Company in TWILIGHT ZONE "Magnificent" TES. Tomor 7.30 The English Gamelan Orchestra Javanese Music.

AMBASSADORS 01 836 1171 'S' CC. THERE'S A LITTLE DEVIL IN EACH OF US ... HARVEST a new play by Ellen Dryden. "EXQUISITE" Daily Telegraph "THE WEST END IS A RICHER, SUNNIER PLACE WITH THE ADVENT OF THIS NEW VOICE AND ELLEN DRYDEN IS SPECTACULARLY AIDED BY THE SHINING TALENT OF LYNN FARLEIGH" Daily Mail Evgs Mon-Sat 8.00. Mats Tues 3.00. Sats 5.00.

APOLLO VICTORIA (Opp Victoria St) THE SOUND OF MUSIC PETULA CLARK "A huge and manifest success" BBC. Evgs 7.30. Mats Wed & Sat 2.30. Box Office 10.00am-8.00pm. In person/phone/post + SAE. SPECIAL HOT LINES 01-828 8665/6/7. Credit Cards 01-834 6919/6184; Teledata instant 24hr confirmed. Credit Card Bookings 01-200 0200. Group Sales 01-379 6061. Group Bookings 01-839 2751. LONDON'S GREATEST VALUE. Prices £2.50, £4.50, £6.50, £7.50. Bars open 1 hr prior to perf. TICKETS NOW AVAILABLE BOOKING THROUGH CHRISTMAS AND UP TO & INC. 15 May 1982.

APOLLO Shafts. Ave S. CC 437 2663. Eves 8.00. Weds 3.00. Sat 5.15, 8.15 HANNAH GORDON, PETER GILMORE in THE KILLING GAME "Tense gripping thriller" N.O.W. "Terrific" BBC. "Surprise after surprise" E.S. "Maximum Tension" S.Exp. "A triumph" Stage.

ARTS S 836 3334/2132 Last Three Perfs Ton't 6.00 & 8.30. Tomor 7.00. [illegible]

GARRICK S CC 836 4601. MARTIN JARVIS, JUDY GEESON and PETER BLYTHE "An excellent cast" D. Tel. in "highly entertaining modern comedy" "Thick with laughs" N.O.W. CAUGHT IN THE ACT. "Fun for the audience" D. Exp. Evgs at 8.00 Wed 3.00 Sats 5 & 8 Group Sales 01-379 6061.

HAMPSTEAD THEATRE 722 9301 IN THE MOOD By Michael Abbensetts. "GRIT AND BLACK GOLD" N. Std. "High, gritty humour and adroit skill" N. Std. Evgs 8.00, Mat. Sat. 4.30.

HAYMARKET, THEATRE ROYAL, Tel. 930 9832 DEBORAH KERR IAN CARMICHAEL in OVERHEARD, A new comedy by PETER USTINOV Evgs. Mon.-Sat. 8.0 p.m. Mats. Wed. at 3.30. Sat. at 4.30. Last three weeks. Opening early November, direct from Broadway, return to London of An Evening With DAVE ALLEN

HER MAJESTY'S. 930 6606/7. CC 930 4025/6. Grp Sales 379 6061. Eves. 8.0. Sat Mats. 3.0. FRANK FINLAY IN THE NATIONAL THEATRE'S MULTI-AWARD WINNING INTERNATIONAL SMASH HIT AMADEUS by PETER SHAFFER Directed by PETER HALL "TREMENDOUS ... PLAY GIGANTIC BOX OFFICE SUCCESS." Bernard Levin, Times.

ICA THEATRE. 930 3647. Women's Theatre Group presents NEW ANATOMIES by Timberlake Wertenbaker. To Sat 8.

KINGS HEAD. 226 1916. Dnr 7 Show 8 STEAFEL SOLO Sheila Steafel in cabaret "Sharp, witty, full of fun" D. Tel.

LONDON PALLADIUM 01-437 7373 MICHAEL CRAWFORD in the Broadway Musical BARNUM "THE FINEST ENTERTAINMENT LONDON CAN OFFER" D. Mirror. Evgs. 7.30. Mats Weds & Sats 2.45. Use the Barnum hot lines 01-437 2055, 01-734 8961, for instant Credit Card reservations MATINEE TODAY 2.45 SEATS AT DOORS.

LYRIC HAMMERSMITH. CC 01-741 2311. Eves 7.30 Thurs Mat 2.30 Sat 4.30 & 8.15. COLIN WELLAND'S Roll On Four O'Clock with WINDSOR DAVIES. "A superb piece" D. Tel "Marvellously evocative ... very funny" D. Ex. LYRIC STUDIO: Eves 8pm Sat Mat 4pm SHARED EXPERIENCE — The Maids by Jean Genet. "superbly played" Gdn.

LYRIC S cc 437 3686 Grp Bkgs 01-379 6061 RICHARD BRIERS PETER EGAN Richard Pearson, Pat Heywood Alice Krige in Bernard Shaw's comedy ARMS AND THE MAN Evgs 8. Mat Wed. 3.0. Sat. Mat. 5.15. Enjoy pre-show supper at the Cafe Royal plus ticket for only £8.95 incl. Tel: 01-437 9090.

LYTTELTON (NT's proscenium stage) Today 3.00 & 7.45 TRANSLATIONS by Brian Friel.

MAYFAIR THEATRE 629 3036 (nr Green Pk Tube). Evgs 8.00 Mat Sat 5.00 JEREMY NICHOLAS in THREE MEN IN A BOAT by JEROME K. JEROME

MERMAID TH. Blackfriars, EC4. Tel 01-236 5568. cc 01-930 0731, 01-836 5324. PARKING ADJACENT. SHAKESPEARE'S ROME Julius Caesar and Antony & Cleopatra abridged into one play. Evenings. 7.45 Mats. Thurs & Sat 3.0.

NATIONAL THEATRE. S CC 928 2252. FOR REPERTOIRE SEE SEPARATE ENTRIES UNDER OLIVIER / LYTTELTON / COTTESLOE. Excellent cheap seats from 10 am day of perf all 3 theatres. Also standby 45 mins before start. Car park. Restaurant 928 2033. Credit card bkgs 928 5933. TOURS OF THE BUILDING daily (inc backstage) £1.50. Info 633 0880. NT also at HER MAJESTY'S.

NEW END Hampstead. 435 6053-4. Opens Oct 6. Nightly 8pm ends Oct 24. JUDI DENCH & MICHAEL WILLIAMS in "VILLAGE WOOING/1933" also "THEATRICAL DIGS" 10.30 Wed-Sat. Meals from 7pm.

NEW LONDON cc Drury Lane WC2 405 0072 or 01-405 1567. Evgs 8.0. Tues & Sat 3.0 & 8.0. CATS THE ANDREW LLOYD WEBBER/T. S. ELIOT MUSICAL ADDITIONAL BOX OFFICE (at normal theatre prices): The Ticket Centre (next to Wyndham's Theatre), Charing X Road. Group Sales 01-405 0072 or 01-379 6061. Sorry no seats available till Dec. Apply daily to Box Office for returns. Extraperf. Xmas Eve. 3pm. LATECOMERS NOT ADMITTED WHILE AUDITORIUM IS IN MOTION. PLEASE BE PROMPT. Bars open 1hr prior.

OLIVIER (NT's open stage). Ton't Tomor. 7.15 (low price prevs) THE HYPOCHONDRIAC by Molière.

PALACE. S CC 437 6834 Opens Nov 5 at 7.00 Subs Evgs 7.30. Mats Wed & Sat 3.00 ROLL ON 4 O'CLOCK Written & directed by COLIN WELLAND "A SUPERB PIECE OF WORK ... HUGE ENJOYMENT" D. Tel. "HILARIOUS" S. Tel.

PICCADILLY S 437 4506 CC 379 6565. Grp Bkgs 01-836 3962/379 6061. Prestel Bkgs Key 2202324 Mon-Fri 7.30 Mat Wed 3.0. Sat 5.30 & 8.15. Book 3 weeks ahead and save £2 at £5.90 seats for only £3.90. not Fri/Sat Eves. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE CO. in Willy Russell's hit comedy EDUCATING RITA COMEDY OF THE YEAR (SWET) AWARD 1980 "SPLENDID THEATRE, EVENING QUITE OUTSTANDING." Time Out. A MARVELLOUS PLAY, HILARIOUS IT SENT ME OUT MOVED, EXCITED AND EXHILARATED." S. Times. Enjoy pre-show supper at Cafe Royal plus good stall/circle seat for only £7.90. Tel: 437 9090. RSC also at Aldwych/Warehouse

PRINCE EDWARD. Old Compton St, W.1. S cc Box Off. 437 6877, cc Hotline 439 8499. Grp Sales 379 6061. Eve. 8.00. Mat Thurs (low price) & Sat. 3.00. Eve perfs end 10.15. EVITA THE WORLDS GREATEST MUSICAL by Tim Rice and Andrew Lloyd Webber. Directed by Harold Prince. Seat prices from £3.50. Ring Teledata 01-200 0200 [illegible]

VAUDEVILLE S CC 836 9988 Eves 7.45 Mats. Wed. 2.45. Sat 4.0. DONALD SINDEN DINAH SHERIDAN GWEN WATFORD POLLY ADAMS in PRESENT LAUGHTER "THE BEST OF NOEL COWARD'S PLAYS ... A TOTAL SUCCESS" F.T. "TERRIFIC" S.Tms. Grp Sales Box Office 379 6061.

VICTORIA PALACE CC 01-828 4735/6, 01-834 1317. Eves 7.30. Wednesday & Saturday 2.45. Group sales 01-379 6061. ANNIE "UNBEATABLE FAMILY ENTERTAINMENT" Observer. LAST 7 WEEKS OPENS BRISTOL HIPPODROME DECEMBER 22.

VICTORIA PALACE cc 01-828 4735/6 01-834 1317. Opens Dec 21st. JOHN INMAN ARTHUR LOWE, IAN LAVENDER in MOTHER GOOSE Group Sales 01-379 6061 BOOK NOW

WAREHOUSE. Donmar Theatre, Earlham Street, Covent Garden. Box Office 836 6808. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY. THE FOOL by Edward Bond — today 2.00 mat. and 7.30pm. Next perfs — THE MAID'S TRAGEDY 21 Oct. GOOD 23 Oct.

WESTMINSTER cc S 01-834 0283. GAVIN AND THE MONSTER A NEW FAMILY MUSICAL. For Christmas Season November 17 to January 23. Book Now.

WHITEHALL. 839 6975, 930 8012/7765. CC: 930 6693/4. Group sales 379 6061. ANGELA THORNE & JOHN WELLS ARE DISGRACEFULLY HILARIOUS D. Exp in "ANYONE FOR DENIS?" "RESTORES THE SOUND OF GENUINELY IRREVERANT LAUGHTER TO OUR THEATRE" F.T. Mon.-Sat. 8.15pm Sat. Mat. 5.00. SPECIAL MAT. WED. 30 DEC., 3PM.

WINDMILL THEATRE. cc 01-437 6312. Twice nightly. Mon-Sat 7 & 9 p.m. Sun 6 & 8 p.m. PAUL RAYMOND presents RIP OFF. Hotter than ever for 1981. The erotic experience of the modern era. 5th Great Year.

WYNDHAM'S From 27 Oct Colin Blakely Rosemary Harris in ARTHUR MILLER'S ALL MY SONS Advance Bkg discount before 30 Oct. "an uncommonly fine play" Harold Hobson, Sunday Times.

WYNDHAM'S. S 836 3028. CC 379 6565. Groups 836 3962. Mon-Fri 8.0 Sat 6 & 8.45. Runs 2 hours. Belt & Braces in DARIO FO'S ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF AN ANARCHIST "The combination of belly-laugh comedy and political anger is amazingly successful" Newsweek. LAST 2 WEEKS.

YOUNG VIC (Waterloo) 928 6363 Eves 7.30. 3 Wks All Seats £2.30. KING LEAR Fri 30th 1 Wk only ROSENCRANTZ & GUILDENSTERN ARE DEAD.

CINEMAS

ACADEMY 1. 437 2981. Eric Rohmer's delightful film THE AVIATOR'S WIFE (A). Progs 2.10 (not Sun), 4.20, 6.30, 8.45

ACADEMY 2. 437 5129. Andrzej Wajda's MAN OF IRON (A). Perfs. 2.50 (Not Sun) 5.30, 8.15.

ACADEMY 3. 437 8819. Kurosawa's SEVEN SAMURAI (A). Perfs. 4.15, 7.40, Daily.

CAMDEN PLAZA. 485 2443 opp. Camden Town Tube. ROSI'S THREE BROTHERS (A). Daily 2.00, 4.10, 6.30, 8.55.

CLASSIC 1 Tottenham Court Rd. 636 6148. FELLINI'S CITY OF WOMEN (X) progs: 2.50, 5.35, 8.35. Fri-Sat only 11pm.

CLASSIC 1 Chelsea, King's Rd. 352 5096. FELLINI'S CITY OF WOMEN (X) progs: 2.00, 4.50, 8.05.

COLUMBIA, Shaftesbury Ave. (734 5414). A Roman Polanski Film TESS (A). Cont. progs. dly. 12.45 (not Sun) 4.10, 7.25 pm.

CURZON, Curzon St., W1. 499 3737. Francois Truffaut's THE LAST METRO (A). Film at 12.15 (Sat only), 3.0, 6.0 and 8.30.

EMPIRE, Leicester Square. 437 1234. Seats bookable for the last performance only (not late shows). Advance box office opens from 11am to 7pm (not Suns). Credit Card bookings ring Teledata 200 0200. RAIDERS OF THE LOST ARK (A) Sep. progs daily 1.00 3.30 6.00 8.30. From Oct 22. Brian De Palma's BLOW OUT (X). Advance box office now open. Now RITZ Leicester Square TATTOO (X). Sep. progs daily 1.00 3.30 6.00 8.30. Late show Fri & Sat 11.15pm.

GATE BLOOMSBURY CINEMAS 1 & 2. 837 8402/1177. Russell Sq. Tb. 1. OUT OF THE BLUE (X). 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. 2. THE CONSTANT FACTOR (A) 1.15, 3.15, 5.15, 7.15, 9.15. LAST 5 DAYS. TAXI DRIVER (X) & EASY RIDER (X) 11.00pm also 11.00pm LIGHTNING OVER WATER (AA) & AMERICAN FRIEND (X). Lic'd Bar.

GATE CINEMA. Nott. Hill 221 0220/727 5750. NEW YORK, NEW YORK (A) 2.20, 5.20, 8.15. LAST 5 DAYS. LAST TANGO IN PARIS (X) & A STREETCAR NAMED DESIRE (X) 11.15pm.

GATE MAYFAIR. 493 2031. MAYFAIR HOTEL, Stratton St. Green Pk. Tb. QUARTET (X). 5.30, 7.20, 9.10.

GATE THREE CINEMA. 267 1201/485 2443. Camden Twn Tb. MADNESS in TAKE IT OR LEAVE IT (A) 2.00, 3.45, 5.30, 7.15, 9.10. ASSAULT ON PRECINCT 13 (X) & HALLOWEEN (X). 11.00pm. LIC'D BAR.

ICA Cinema. The Mall 930 3647. Henry Jaglom's SITTING DUCKS plus SIR HENRY AT RAWLINSON END 5.00 & 8.00. Childrens Cinema Sat & Sun 3.00 HUGO THE HIPPO. Bookable. ICA Cinémathèque 930 3647. NEWS FROM HOME 6.30. LES RENDEZVOUS D'ANNA 8.30. Bookable

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 5252). LOVING COUPLES (AA). Sep Progs Wks 2.20 5.30 8.25 Sun 3.30 8.10 Late Night Show Fri and Sat 11.45 Seats may be booked for 8.25 Prog Mon-Fri All Progs Sat & Sun and Late Shows.

MINEMA, 45 Knightsbridge. 235 4225/6. British Premiere of Claude Berri's "A SUMMER AFFAIR" (AA) ("Un Moment d'Egarement") [illegible]

EXHIBITIONS

[illegible]

ART GALLERIES

[illegible]

MacCONNAL—MASON "The English Scene" [illegible]

Interview/Sheridan Morley

Egan, the man for Shaw

Insofar as this country has a Royal Shavian Company, its artistic director is Eddie Kulukundis; within the past five years, unaided by state or other subsidy, he has been buying up the rights in Shaw's plays with the same determination once shown on film by Gabriel Pascal. The result has been a sequence of four major West End revivals (the Rigg-McCowen *Pygmalion*, the McKellen-Dench *Too True to be Good*, the Deborah Kerr *Candida* and the Susan Hampshire-Richard Pasco *Man and Superman*) and now, to the Lyric has come a fifth: Richard Briers and Peter Egan star in the first *Arms and the Man* to have reached Shaftesbury Avenue since the war.

It is, as Egan points out, a sizable risk: "No permanent company, no repertoire of other hits in which to slide, just a group of actors meeting for the first time in an Old Vic rehearsal room knowing we had got a month to come up with a production bound to be compared at least by older theatregoers to the classic wartime Olivier production at the New".

For Egan this is a return to the West End for the first time since 1977 when he was engaged, albeit only briefly, as Mr Rolls in a somewhat catastrophic stage biography of Rolls and Royce by William Douglas Home which shuddered to a halt after running into some of the worst press reviews since Pearl Harbor. Since then, however, he has not been idle:

"I've been directing for the first time, in the Lyric, Hammersmith, studio and then a revival of *Rattle of a Simple Man* which John Alderton and Pauline Collins took in to the Savoy. You learn a lot about acting by trying to help others do it; above all you learn to treat the director as a friend instead of a judge or referee".

The son of a Kilburn quantity surveyor, Egan was born in London 35 years ago and grew up with remarkably little intention of becoming an actor: "I used to loathe and dread school plays, to such an extent that I pretended to have lost my voice the night I was supposed to be Bill Sykes in *Oliver Twist*; what I did want to be was a painter, but then in my teens I began bunking in to the Old Met in the Edgware Road when they were still from time to time doing plays, and I thought perhaps there might be some sort of future for me designing scenery. So I joined an amateur theatre group in Ladbroke Grove to learn about design, and one week they needed somebody to play the mad old uncle in *Arsenic and Old Lace* and their choice seemed to be me."

Egan had left school at 15 and found work in a variety of trades; for a while he was a porter in an auction room, and then spent several months running a shop for a bespoke tailor:

"But by about 17 I knew that I did after all want to act professionally, and so I auditioned for RADA, the Central and Bristol, giving my Benedick from *Much Ado* and a curious soliloquy about a man in front of a firing squad. To my surprise all three schools offered to take me on, and I chose Bristol because I liked the idea of it being attached to a real theatre. But they didn't have a course starting for another whole year and I was far too impatient for that, so I settled for RADA instead, where I was in a class with Hywel Bennett and Timothy Dalton."

In his fifth term he and some fellow students staged an amateur *Julius Caesar* in a local theatre at Camden Town; the man who is still Egan's agent, Jimmy Sharkey, happened to be in front and offered to take him on as a client. Though he was still in mid-RADA, Sharkey suggested he start going to auditions for the experience.

"The first one I went to was for John Clements who was just taking over at Chichester; I read a bit of something, and to my horror Clements offered me an understudy job there that very season. I started to explain that I wasn't really available yet, on account of RADA, but Clements took the view that there was no time like the present and rang RADA and got me released."

So there, at Chichester in 1966, Egan made his professional debut as the cream-faced loon in *Macbeth* and spent the rest of the season understudying "every male in the company under thirty", a category which then included both Tom Courtenay and John Standing. The following year, after spending a winter in the Bournemouth Rep, Egan went back to Chichester and this time found himself understudying Michael Aldridge as Hushabye in *Heartbreak House*:

"Somehow, with a very healthy and reliable actor like that, the understudy never thinks he'll be needed so I'd only ever learnt the first two acts and it was one night in the second interval that Clements came off and said 'His voice has gone — you'll have to play Act III'. I started to explain about having only learnt up to Act II. Clements thought for a minute, said kindly 'Well, we can't go back to the bloody beginning' and pushed me on."

Since then Egan has had a relatively untroubled career, though screen successes have usually been followed by curious periods of unemployment.

"I got a 'best newcomer' award for *The Hireling* and didn't make another film for seven years. After doing a whole year on television as Oscar Wilde in *Lillie* and then another year as the Prince Regent for the BBC, people in the theatre seemed to think I'd emigrated.

"If you're as determinedly freelance an actor as I am, you often don't get a crack at the major Shakespearean roles which perhaps an actor of my age ought to be doing; but I was very unhappy at the National and not a lot happier at the RSC where I went to do *Two Gentlemen of Verona* for Robin Phillips.

"I don't know what you have to do now to make sure that a theatre survives; to make sure a career survives you have to cut down the rubbish, limit yourself to maybe only one or two mortgage-payment television jobs a year, and above all you have to be able to say no.

"You can do anything as an actor, at least if you work in the live theatre; fifty per cent *of television is technical, a* matter of being on the right marks at the right moment, but you go and play *Macbeth* at Leatherhead, as I just have, with a scarred finger to show for it, and the evening is yours. You can take the play and run with it, and that is the most marvellous feeling."



Egan: back in West End after four years

Teleview/Elkan Allan

The talk show you'll never see

The basketball court of the Elmbridge Leisure Centre on the bank of the Thames at Walton has been turned into a studio. Rows of benches tiered on scaffolding face a curved table festooned with microphones in front of a semi-abstact depiction of a map of London. The scene is set for the pilot of London Weekend's replacement for *Look Here*, its valuable if erratic magazine about television. Gnomically, it is to be called *London Talking*, or rather — *London Talking*.... I am here to observe a rare opportunity for viewers to articulate their preoccupations to the programme-makers.

Half an hour late, and primed with a couple of glasses of inferior wine, the small audience is addressed by a worried-looking producer who tells them they have been recruited by LWT's researchers in Walton-on-Thames and that he knows they are going to ask questions about American imports, quiz programmes and sport, but they must feel free to sound off about anything else they like.

There is no attempt to enthuse them, no "warm-up" or attempt to discover if a *speaker from the floor* can be heard by everyone else, an omission that is going to cause problems later, and the question-master, John Pardoe, ex-Liberal MP, shambles on without introduction.

Behind him wander the evening's panellists, and it is evident that LWT has spared every expense, as three of *them — managing director* Brian Tesler, entertainment controller David Bell and sports controller John Bromley — are on the staff. The fourth turns out to be an older and plumper Hughie Green, who is to spend the rest of the evening rather grumpy and silent, which is not surprising because he is no longer a performer and never was prominent as a *producer or planner*.

There is a further delay as they have a second set of unsightly microphones pinned on them, and we are finally *off. No, we're not. Pardoe has* not allowed enough time for the sound operator to thrust a mike in front of the first questioner, so would he mind repeating his question? It turns out to be: "Why do we have to buy in such appalling rubbish as the Johnny Carson show — when we can make our own?" (Our own rubbish?) Another questioner produces some eggs and starts throwing them in the air in the manner of Carson, to prove that anyone can *throw eggs about and get a* laugh. He does.

As an illustrative clip, the producer seems to have picked the worst bit of Carson *— in which he and Burt* Reynolds are squirting shaving soap over each other — and the big boss, Brian Tesler, in his answer is testy about the choice. His main defence is that it cost very little, "a quarter the cost of *The Pyramid Game* chips in his lieutenant, David Bell. How much is that, presses Pardoe. He won't say. Why not?

"Because if you tell the public what it costs they expect their money's worth. It's a showbusiness rule. It's like why Vanessa Redgrave should not be in politics. She should either act or be in politics." I don't get it, and I don't think anybody else does.

Hughie Green says he was once on Carson's *Tonight* show and his regret is that we have not seen the serious side of Johnny, who is "the greatest chat-show man in the English-speaking language".

Pardoe says he is going to do an exercise in public opinion-taking. He asks those who enjoyed the Johnny Carson show to put up their hands. About ten do so. How many *disliked it?* About 40 put up their hands. Swallowing hard, Pardoe quickly says: "Pretty even, as far as I can see from here." Pandemonium, but he *won't count them.*

Time for the next clip. "We know from our researches that there is a lot of feeling in Walton-on-Thames about the *new quiz and so-called game* shows which are taking place early on Saturday evening on London Weekend." There follow bits from *Game for a Laugh, Punchlines*, and *The Pyramid Game*, in which we see Bill Oddie help a contestant identify the word nurse with the clue that it's the "female equivalent of a doctor". Surely that is going to cause some protests among women with raised consciousness, I think, but no, the audience is too busy con*demning the whole principle.*

"Scheduling gone crazy, a quiz show followed by a game show followed by a quiz show", complains the first *speaker. Tesler grimaces,* then admits: "We don't consider it ideal scheduling, either. I'll let you into a secret. We didn't have the goodies ready and nobody else on the network had another show which was of a different kind ready and those three shows found themselves back to back, jowl to jowl."

This is the cue for members of the cast of a sitcom called *Roots* to jump up and complain that, not only was their show ready, it had been running but was rudely taken off after three Fridays at eight o'clock. Whether Pamela Manson and Jeffrey Segal live in Walton or whether they heard about London Talking and insinuated themselves into the audience, I do not know, but they got very short shrift. "Disastrous ratings. We had to do something", explained Tesler, with the desperate air of a haunted man who has to tell the truth *whether or not it offended the* actors or his peers at Yorkshire Television.

Ignoring the diversion, the audience is ready to slam into *the trio of quiz and game* shows..."All three of them were absolutely dreadful-...*Game for a Laugh* left me absolutely speechless...They make me ask what sort of mentality you think you're appealing to?"

In desperation, the producer has allowed the record*ing of the first half of this* supposedly 45 minute programme to run over an hour, presumably in the hope of finding enough complimentary remarks about ITV to make a final edit of the right length which balances the complaints. No luck, and he evenually signals a halt.

The second part is much shorter and is devoted almost solely to rude remarks about ITV sport: the small amount of snooker, the too-early scheduling of the soccer on *Sunday afternoons*, the lunacy of having the Cup Final on both channels ("that's the BBC's fault, they won't take it in turns,") not enough minority sports, aren't you corrupting the public with gambling?

It is over, and people are milling about for autographs. *I spot the bulky figure* of Nick Elliott, LWT's head of features. I shake my head. He shakes his. "Back to the drawing board," he says. He has two weeeks to eliminate *the faults in the format before* he goes on the air with a real first first programme in the series. Meanwhile, the people of Walton are getting into their cars wondering when they are going to see themselves on the telly. The answer, I am very much afraid, is never.

Television/Michael Church

Late conversion

Until a couple of days ago, when I realized that it would be my lot to review a programme about him, I had never read a Wodehouse book. Like many another toiler in the academic vineyard I had had to translate bits of him into French and German, and had learnt to resent him

No matter, then, that Jeeves now glides about on ITV recommending sherry. No matter that Terry Wogan (heaven help us) now models his prose style on that of Plum. Nudged by the eloquent Benny Green, and goaded by an unwontedly graceful Auberon Waugh, I open *Carry On, Jeeves* and discover, very belatedly, a master of English prose.

Thank You, P. G. Wodehouse (BBC2) was both compliment and complement, a centenary tribute turned with clarity and precision. It was obvious from the outset that we were in safe hands, as dramatized pearls punctuated by a pretty art-deco device led into a deft biographical portrait. The graphics were adroit; the picture of Bland*ings which formed the back*drop suggested the familiar never-never land of Thirties railway posters. Keeping his welcome new (low) profile, Barry Norman presided with modest assurance.

"When you marry, grab a chump. Rap his forehead, and if it rings solid don't hesitate. Chumps always make the best husbands." Elizabeth Spriggs did sterling service as a succession of battle-axe aunts, as did Michael Aldridge and Jonathan Cecil in the starring roles. The relationship between master (valet) and servant (rich chump) was beautifully distilled with the *aid of the egregious check* suit. "All right, Jeeves. Give the bally thing away to somebody!" — "Thank you sir. I gave it to the undergardener last night. A little more tea sir?" Attired in the magic of Saville Row, a gleaming Psmith (Daniel Day-Lewis) took on the two-dimensional qualities of the rain-flecked canvas against which he posed.

We bowled through the life, from the sunny beginnings via the Broadway triumphs to the wartime sticky patch and then on to the venerated close. We heard the vindictive voice of Cassandra and the dignified, innocent tones of his political victim; we watched the master keeping sedately fit in his late eighties. It was all dashed interesting stuff about a jolly decent chap.

Radio/David Wade

Going on for 50

Will the BBC get its £50 licence fee — and if it doesn't, what will happen? That was the question behind Sir Ian Trethowan's appearance on *Tuesday Call* to answer listeners' questions about the cost of broadcasting. What you can do with a phone-in to make points clearly depends on what listeners ask, but with a subject like this at least some of the questions to which you want an answer will almost certainly turn up. Or if they don't, the *sklilful operator* can always make it seem as if they had, which may explain why parts of Tuesday's programme bore a strong reemblance to the interview with Anthony Howard which had appeared in last week's *Radio Times*.

Where it differed — apart from one or two questions *having little to do with the* theme — was that on the air Sir Ian managed to give a nicely judged picture of the BBC as one of the one hand compelled by stringency to show more cheap and nasty imports than it would like while at the same time running a tight ship. As for methods of financing, we received the clear and perhaps to be expected impression that, if the alternatives are direct grant (with risks of direct government pressure) or revenue from advertising (with risks of the falling standards that seem to go with "grinding competition") then the present system has a lot going for it.

But what will happen if that system does not produce the funds did not much enter into the discussion, although reports of the imminent demise of Radio 3 and other impending savageries were firmly denied.

So far as the magic figure of £50 is concerned, it would be astonishing if the BBC had not pitched its demand at least a little higher than it needs to carry on as now. It is also as well to remember that over the past two years we are said to have been suffering from the inadequacy of the last licence award which at the time was greeted with some public gloom and foreboding. Yet it seems to me that during this period the variety, standard and interest of programmes has actually improved,

Why the raising of the licence fee remains the issue that it is, why there is no haste to divorce it from politics has a lot to do with the consideration that no government wishes to reduce the great but unacknowledged influence it exercises. Which is also why, although we are known to have a politically independent broadcasting system, *the broadcasters keep* glancing over their shoulders in the direction of Westminster.

If *Tuesday Call* could be said to pose some of the questions the BBC wanted to answer, Ronald Hayman's *Why I am Afraid* (Radio 3, October 13) quite clearly adopted a stragegy for intro*ducing the questions that* appealed to its author. Setting out as a feature investigating the influence on Kafka's writing of his relationship with his father, it was suddenly interrupted by two commentators, a structuralist and a psychoanalyst. Refereed by Hayman, the one wanted to challenge the programme's *tendency to equate the man* with the work, while the psychoanalyst seemed rather to support it.

An interesting argument developed, slightly but fatally flawed by the fact that these were not true commentators but actors pretending. I found myself wishing that the argument had been staged for real: it might not then have produced all the author wanted; it would have introduced a wholly appropriate element of danger and uncertainty.

Theatre/Irving Wardle

A slippery piece

Arms and the Man

Lyric

As much as any of Shaw's multi-viewpoint later plays, *Arms and the Man* is a slippery piece to get hold of. It seems to present a comic duel between a realist and a pack of self-deluding romantics. But which is which?

Within minutes of the opening, young Raina has turned her back on the starry night and confessed to a healthy scepticism on the effects of too much opera-going. Louka is presented as a go-getting realist, but no figure fits more into the romantic picture than that of the flirtatious peasant maid tripping about in Bulgarian folk-weave. And in the end it is the supposed arch-romantic Sergius who settles for a down-to-earth marriage, and the arch-realist Bluntschli who carries off the Christmas tree fairy.

The standard explanation for such reversals is that Shaw turned the Victorian *stage categories* inside out. The point that emerges very clearly from Jonathan Lynn's production is that whatever else he was up to, Shaw was also careful to leave Victorian stage-craft in perfect working order.

This intention is inscribed in Alan Tagg's stage which reduces the Petkoff establishment, *with its fretwork bal*conies and distant mountain prospects to an assembly of naively pictorial back-cloths and insubstantial box interiors. *Boucicault would look* as much at home there as Shaw.

The action that develops within this toy theatre space likewise pays due respect to the melodramatic values. Raina's night sky may look as artificial as a sherry advertisement, but as soon as the fleeing Bluntschli breaks into her room, the atmosphere becomes charged with peril. The threat to her life, and the *search for Bluntschli* are played seriously; and so are such later melodramatic devices as Petkoff's missing coat and the fatal photograph.

The effect is to give full strength to a good story, and to show the characters switching dizzyingly between dolls and human beings. This process goes too far in the case of Anna Nygh's Louka, who pushes her defiant Carmen routine beyond the point of no return; and if there *is* a mature personality lurking inside Alice Krige's pirouetting Raina it is invisible to me.

I hold the production mainly to blame for this. It is a key factor in the plot that Raina is not a young girl but a woman in her twenties; but Mr Lynn none the less has *strewn* her *room* with soft toys including a jingling rabbit that she hugs in bed. When she takes pity on the exhausted Bluntschli, swinging on his sword arm and holding on to him like a crumpled sack, it is as though she were adding a battered teddy bear to her collection.

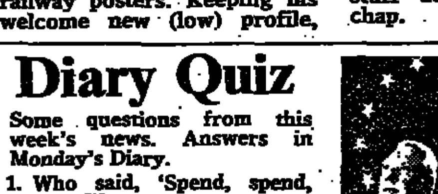
Things work out much better between Raina and Peter Egan's Sergius, each reinforcing the other's protestations on the "higher love" and then simultaneously turning enraptued faces to the audience as if cueing the pit band for a duet. Another form of old popular entertainment comes from Pat Heywood who plays the socially ambitious mother *in the likeness of a* burly pantomime dame, hurling her cap over the set like a cricket ball at the arrival of visitors.

It is a tribute to Mr Egan and Richard Briers that the central Shavian duel also remains firmly within the Victorian convention. Even when owning up to his identity confusions, Mr Egan keeps up his booming delivery and heroically statuesque attitudes of the romantic hero. He is the real chocolate *cream soldier*. Mr Briers makes comic contact with him through a gentler and more self-deprecting manner than Bluntschli usually adopts. Mr Briers has a long career of playing put-upon characters, and it is good to find him going into comic forward drive with no loss of his wry charm and quiet irony. I have seldom heard Shaw better phrased.

Diary Quiz

Some questions from this week's news. Answers in Monday's Diary.

1. Who said, 'Spend, spend, spend'?
2. Who announced a Dodgey move?
3. The unhappy event of the *week?*
4. Who followed in their grandmother's footsteps?
5. The Seeds of Time?
6. What has been dubbed the White House's 'New China Policy'?
7. Which report said, 'Hail to the Chief'?
8. Misunderstood terrorists?
9. Which ladies picked up gold, silver and bronze last Saturday?
10. Who, claimed P. G. Wodehouse, was the original Psmith?
11. What do every one in five children have in common?
12. Who accused the Government of aiding smugglers?



Good-humoured baiting of *politicians seems to be a* favourite with caption writers whatever the picture. Our usual bottle of champagne to the reader who sends in the wittiest caption to this picture of Mr Edward Heath.

Many thanks to all those who contributed to an excellent crop of captions. I liked "You *sure* it said 'Surbiton welcomes careful divers'?" *from* Christine Johnston of south London and the stark 'Brothers Grim' from Trevor Field of Aberdeen. The winner is Mrs G. Read of Aldington, Kent for 'Miss Underworld 1981 — and runner-up'.

Concerts/Hilary Finch

Homage to a friend

LSO/Abbado

Festival Hall

Homage was quietly paid last night by the London Symphony Orchestra and Claudio Abbado to their late President, Karl Bohm, in a dignified and unapplauded performance of Mozart's Masonic Funeral Music.

This meditation on mankind's "true and best friend" (Mozart's words), was as appropriate a tribute as Dvorak's Eighth Symphony was a jubilant affirmation of life at the start of the LSO's national tour in which they will play the work in each concert. One hopes that by next Thursday in Birmingham not too much of last night's rough animal energy will have been spent, *but that some of its coarser* edges — the overheated dynamic levels of the first movement, the braying brass of the last — will have been fined down a little.

Kubelik once remarked at a rehearsal, "In Bohemia, my friends, the trumpet does not summon us to war — always to the dance". And while *there was plenty of the spirit* of the carnival in the last movement's variations, its quieter episodes could have had a sharper energy of their own with more careful, less cavalier phrasing.

Before the interval, Maurizio Pollini was the soloist in a perhaps inevitably controversial performance of Brahms's Second Piano Concerto. It was not the warm-hearted, ruggedly magnificent Brahms that many in the audience may well have preferred to hear: someone sitting near me remarked of Pollini, "he doesn't *feel* Brahms". What Pollini does feel is the ebb and flow of an *idea's energy*, the *construc*tional life of the building, even if it is of harder, less richly decorated materials.

He will never expand within a phrase for short-term effect; *his climaxes are built*, rather than burgeoning. Most important, he always refreshes the taste buds and nowhere more tellingly than in the almost throwaway grace and dryly sardonic rigour of the last movement's episodes between its gross Viennese schmaltzerie.

The orchestra responded alertly, but nervously to some volatile tempi, but there were more than a few moments of sour intonation, and last night the energy seemed to be goaded rather than drawn out of them.

■ Two leading international violinists will be playing in November at public concerts with the BBC Northern Symphony Orchestra under Wilfried Boettcher: Ruggiero Ricci will play Paganini's *Concerto No 2 at the City* Hall, Sheffield, on November 6, while Igor Oistrakh will be the soloist in the Brahms Concerto at the Victoria Hall, Hanley, on November 10.

Bridge/Jeremy Flint

No shortage of technique

Technique is the bridge expert's scalpel. Any amount of accurate diagnosis or clever deduction will be profitless if a player lacks the dexterity to put the knowledge to good use. All those taking part in the world championship for the Bermuda Bowl which begins in America on Tuesday are excellent technicians.

This will be Pakistan's first Bermuda Bowl. Few would dispute that Zia Mahmood, who plays most of his bridge in England, will be Pakistan's star player. If some British masters irreverently suggest that Zia's bidding may be more intelligible to his compatriots than to them, none would deny the quality of his card play. Experts enjoy the reputation of being good "guessers". On this hand, Zia gave a simple but effective demonstration of a "guess" that wasn't.

Rubber bridge. Game all. Dealer South.

[illegible]

S: Mahmood

W	N	E	S
—	—	—	2NT
No	3NT	No	No
No			

Opening lead ♠2

Deferring his vital decision in the club suit until he had assembled all the available clues, Zia won the ♠A and cashed his three top hearts. On the third round of hearts, West discarded a diamond. Zia then cashed the ♠K and the ♠Q to confirm his impression that the spades were divided 4-4.

With no perceptible pause, he played the ♣K and took the successful club finesse. Lucky inspiration? Not at all. Unless West had unorthodoxically preferred to lead a spade from a four-card suit, rather than a diamond from a five-card suit, the finesse was a certainty. West was known to have four spades and only two hearts. Unless he had five diamonds, West must have *three clubs*.

Great Britain will also be playing in the Bermuda Bowl. This year, Claude Rodrigue is not a member of the team. His skilful play of this hand supports the belief that the team will miss him.

Rubber bridge. N/S game and 40 part score. Dealer South.

[illegible]

S: Rodrigue

W	N	E	S
—	—	—	1♡
2♣	2◊	No	2NT
No	No	No	—

Opening lead ♡J

Rodrigue won the heart lead with dummy's ♡K. He led a small diamond from dummy intending to duck the trick to West, but East alertly played the ◊9, forcing declarer's ◊K. Rodrigue continued with the ◊8. West discarded the ♣6 and East won with the ◊J. Fearing that the clubs in dummy would make a club switch unproductive, East returned the ♡9. Declarer covered with the ♡Q, *losing to* West's ♡A. West cashed his winning hearts and switched to the ♣10, which was covered in turn by dummy's ♣Q, East's ♣K, and declarer's ♣A.

Rodrigue paused to take stock. He had lost four tricks and made only three. The ♣J and the two minor aces would bring his tally to six. If, as appeared probable, West's distribution was 3-4-1-5, East could be end played to provide a seventh trick. But you win few medals by going one down. After some thought, Rodrigue played the ♣3! West was obliged to win with the ♣9. West's hand was reduced to nothing but clubs. His obligatory club return provided one of the missing tricks. When Rodrigue cashed the ♣A, the vice turned on East, who could no longer retain guards in spades and diamonds.

The South American championships provided an upset when Argentina proved too strong for the favourites, Brazil. Consequently the irrepressible Gabriel Chagas will be absent from this year's Bermuda Bowl. In Valkenburg, *Chagas stayed in the* same hotel as the British team. His love of the game is such that he would describe bridge hands endlessly over the breakfast table. In *Le Figaro*, Jose le Dentu recalls this hand which Chagas played in the South American championships when he was only 28.

[illegible]

Chagas was South and the contract was four hearts. East took the opening lead of the ♠2 with the ♠A and returned the ♡Q. Chagas won in hand with the ♡A and played the ◊3. The purpose of this odd-looking play was not to steal a trick, but to create an extra entry to dummy. West took the ◊K and persisted with a second trump. Chagas took the ♡K, cashed the ♠A, discarding a club, and ruffed a spade in his hand. He re-entered dummy with the ◊10 and ruffed another spade. He returned to dummy with the ◊J and ruffed a third spade. West could overruff, but to no avail, because dummy's spade, and the last trump, would win the remaining tricks.

West discarded his last diamond. Now Chagas played the ◊A. Once again, West could not gain by ruffing, so he discarded a club. A club ruff provided Chagas with his tenth trick. A most unusual reverse dummy, *reminiscent* of the many brilliant hands with which Chagas bemused the drowsy British team over the coffee and boiled eggs.

Chess/Harry Golombek

More of a rout than a match

Just returned from watching the world championship match between Anatoly Karpov and Viktor Korchnoi it occurs to me that this is the first such match that I have left before the finish and that, of all the eight that I have attended this is the only match which it has been a relief for me to desert.

The trouble is that this is not a match, it is a rout and a one-sided contest lacks interest since the whole point of a world championship match is that it is a struggle between the two best players in the world which is so evenly balanced that even a feather's weight might make it go one way or another.

At Merano the feather's weight represents the total avoirdupois of Korchnoi's cause whereas Karpov is finding victory all too easily come by.

On the one hand we have a 30-year-old world champion at the height of his powers, a person aided and supported in every way by his country and without any personal or family worries whatsoever.

On the other a 50-year-old challenger who must inevitably be on the decline both in physical and nervous stamina, not only without a country but pursued by hatred and continual persecution by the country he has deserted. One possessed too by the most dreadful family distress. For he has a 21-year-old son who is immured in a Siberian labour camp because of evasion of military service and of whom the most recent news is that he has been beaten by a gang of criminal hooligans in the camp.

We have been told that his wife and son will be given exit-visas but that in the son's case the visa will be operative only when he has finished serving his sentence next May. As Korchnoi's lawyer said to me on the day I left Merano "We wanted them out in August not next May".

I have often wondered at these matches how the contestants can manage to stand the heavy nervous strain. And if that is so in what one might call a normal match, how much greater must be the strain if you are worrying about a son who is imprisoned in some brutal icy waste in *Siberia*.

There exists also a marked contrast in the financial situation of these two contestants. Karpov, who must be as rich as a communist Croesus, has been able to prepare for this match without any worries about how he can maintain himself.

The challenger has been forced to play almost continuously up to a time that is not all that far from the date of the beginning of the match. Little wonder that his play has markedly deteriorated and that this deterioration has been carried on right to the very match itself.

Putting it with typical colour and force, the veteran Argentine grandmaster, Miguel Najdorf, told me the day before I left, "he (Karpov) has the world on his side." He was referring to the massive support the world champion has from his seconds and other helpers. These include the former world champion, Mikhail Tal, grandmaster Polugaievsky who got as far as the semi-finals of the Candidates' matches last year, and two powerful young grandmasters in Balashov and Saitzev — "the whole world" said Najdorf.

Against this tremendous show of force Korchnoi has, it is true, some of the finest young players in the world in Seirawan and Stean, together with Gutman, who, says Michael Stean, knows a lot and was, before he left the USSR for Israel, a second to Tal in Riga.

Can Korchnoi possibly recover from such a terrible *start? He has done so before*, it is true, but never has he shown such miserable form as in this match. Moreover, Karpov is now playing with great force and accuracy. In the past he has seemed vulnerable. At Merano he has been supremely competent.

The net result has been games of low quality, lacking in interest except to the sadist who hopes for something like a 6-0 victory for the world champion. Najdorf's estimate was that Karpov would win by 6-1, but I don't see from where the one win is coming (at least until the sixth game was played).

Rather than give one of the games of the match let me give a game won by a future world champion that was played in the recent international tournament at Tilburg in the Netherlands.

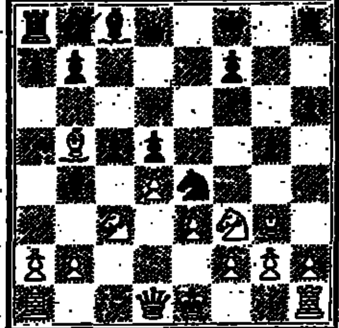
White: Kasparov. Black: Sosonko. Queen's Gambit Declined.

1 P-Q4	N-KB3	5 PxP	PxP
2 P-QB4	P-K3	6 B-N5	P-KR3
3 N-KB3	P-Q4	7 B-R4	P-B4
4 N-B3	B-N5	8 P-K3	P-KN4

Risky; better seems 8..,N-B3 as Sosonko has played in earlier games

9 B-N3	N-K5	10 B-N5 ch	K-B1

Natural and better was 10 . . ., B-Q2.



Position after 10. . ., K-B1

11 PxP	NxN	14 QxB	P-B3
12 PxN	BxP ch	15 P-KR4	P-N5
13 K-K2	BxR		

Against 15 . . ., B-Q2; 16 N-Q4 is still very strong.

16 N-Q4	K-B2	19 N-N5	Q-K2
17 B-Q3	N-Q2	20 N-Q6 ch	K-B1
18 Q-B3	N-K4	21 B-Q1	

The trouble about the position for Black is that his KR *is merely* a spectator on *the scene and does nothing.*

21 ...	P-N3	25 R-Q6	R-K1
22 R-B2	B-Q3	26 BxN	PxB
23 K-K1	B-B5	27 QxP	Q-KB2
24 NxB	PxN		

Better was 27 ..., R-KN1.

28 Q-K4	P-N6	29 PxP(N3)	resigns

The threat is Q-B6 and this cannot be survived.

Collectors' Diary/Geraldine Norman

Love's labour found

The thwarted romance of a great nineteenth-century painter has come to light with the appearance on the market of 14 hitherto unrecorded paintings. The small oil sketches (of great naturalistic charm) are the work of Sir David Wilkie, the father of nineteenth-century genre paintings, whose romance is in question. They are on show at the Fine Art Society in Bond Street until October 30.

The paintings were auctioned in November 1980 by Phillips in Edinburgh from the estate of the Hon Mrs Jock Leith of Glenkindie. Her great nephew, the Hon Alexander Gregory Leith, attended the sale and revealed to Anthony Reed of Cork Street, the happy purchaser of two of the paintings (the Fine Art Society bought the rest), the existence of a correspondence in his family's possession.

A nineteenth-century marriage linked the Leith family with the descendants of Sir Willoughby Gordon, one of Wilkie's most devoted patrons. Welcomed into the family circle, Wilkie found himself irresistibly drawn to Sir Willoughby's daughter Julie, whose talents as an amateur watercolourist the professional admired and encouraged. In a private letter to his patron dated May 8, 1834, he tried his luck, inquiring "whether I shall have the honour of your consent to make an Offer of Marriage to your most *amiable and most* beloved daughter Miss Julia Gordon".

Sir Willoughby, a baronet and, from 1813, Quartermaster-General of the army, dealt with the pretensions of his protege in a crisp and masterly manner:

"My dear Sir, I have this moment received your letter of this day, & can only express my regret that you should make a request to me that cannot be complied with, as with every respect and regard on my part for your character and talents, it is quite impossible for me to hold out any prospect of the acquiescence of any of the parties concerned to the attainment of your wishes."

Neither Wilkie nor Julia ever married, but it seems unlikely that the artist's heart was broken. The correspondence between him and his patron concerning commissions and projects continue unabated.

The story of Sir David Wilkie and Sir Willoughby Gordon is told in a fascinating foreword to the Fine Art Society's catalogue by Professor Hamish Miles of the Barber Institute. Twelve of the paintings are for sale, priced between £4,500 and £30,000.

□ The Furniture History Society has embarked on the most ambitious research ever attempted in the field, a *Dictionary of English Furniture-Makers* active between 1660 and 1840.

While the names of furniture designers, Chippendale, Adam *et al*, are well known, the craftsmen who actually made the furniture are largely unsung. In particular, little is known of the provincial makers who supplied the great country houses built in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

A vast army of volunteers have begun to comb all available records for information. These include old trade directories held in county and municipal offices, the family papers associated with stately and not-so-stately homes, newspapers, wills, insurance company records — work in progress was a serious fire risk for most workshops — and of course, public and private collections in which trade labels or inscriptions occasionally survive.

The work is being organized by 21 area coordinators and is expected to take two years; it is to be edited by Christopher Gilbert and Geoffrey Beard with the aim of publication in 1985. A special booklet of instructions has been printed for volunteer helpers, and more are being sought. Dr Geoffrey Beard, University of Lancaster, LA1 4YW, is the man to write to. The *Dictionary* is expected to run to 650,000 words. Its publication will no doubt mean that collectors pay a large premium for furniture whose maker can be traced.

□ On November 9 Sotheby's are offering a complete sale devoted to books, manuscripts, prints and drawings by Eric Gill, David Jones and their associates. A copy of the *Rime of the Ancient Mariner* published by Cleverdon in 1929 with David Jones's 10 engraved plates — Eric Gill's copy, much worn and scribbled on but with his letterpress bookplate — is estimated to fetch £200-£300.

□ Sotheby's Belgravia, the Motcomb Street saleroom specializing in nineteenth century art and antiques, has been celebrating its tenth anniversary this week — by not having any sales.

They have been replaced by parties which would have been impossible to hold among the usual clutter of items on view. The cream of the offerings which will be for sale later in the autumn has been elegantly displayed in the main sale room as a setting for convival gatherings of friends and supporters.

Sotheby's Belgravia was launched in 1971 to bring the same careful research and cataloguing to nineteenth century items which had long been lavished on earlier periods, and thereby increasing the collector appeal of the period. The type of academic collector whose curiosity it was intended to arouse has remained steadfastly uninterested in some nineteenth century fields, But in the main the strategy has succeeded.

This is underlined by the number of Belgravia oriented dealers who have set up shop in the neighbourhood, Christopher Wood, Gallery 25, Chiu, Dan Klein Ltd and Louise Whitfield among them. The records that the specialist departments have built up have provided the material for a spate of pioneering books in the field.

□ The first comprehensive history of corkscrews has just been published. Called *Corkscrews for Collectors*, it contains 21 colour and 164 monochrome illustrations and comes from Sotheby Parke Bernet publications at £12.95. The authors are the most learned men in the field: Dr Bernard Watney, founder (in 1974) of the International Correspondence of Corkscrew Addicts, and Dr Homer D. Babbidge Jr, its present chief officer.

Drink/Pamela Vandyke Price

Sipping pretty

Autumn is the time for study sessions — in wine as in other subjects. It is easy to make a tasting the focal point of an evening, with the wines afterwards offered for drinking or to accompany informal food. It is best to keep the tasting itself to wine-lovers — it really is distracting to have a lot of uninformed comment (and possibly the conflicting scents of various toiletries) when you are trying to register the character of a particular type of wine or grape.

With such a wide selection now available, it is not necessary to spend a lot on the wines. Indeed, a comparison of the "house reds" of three or four supermarkets or perhaps the cheaper Rhône reds from different suppliers can be just as educative as the study of several fine clarets or red Burgundies. "Rieslings from around the world" is a popular idea, but make sure, if you adopt this theme, that the "Riesling" for each wine is the same type: many southern hemisphere Rieslings, for example, are the Crouchen Riesling, which is very different from the Rheinriesling. The Wälsch, Olasz, and Italico Rieslings are not the same either.

In a future article I hope to suggest a selection of Sauvignons for study in this way, but, as the weather gets cooler, it seems appropriate to look at a recently introduced and astonishing range of Cavernet Sauvignons from branches of Waitrose. Some will already be familiar, but this great grape, the backbone of claret, is capable of many variations. All the wines mentioned are bottled in their country of origin, some at the estate making them, and their prices should confound those who assert that they "can't afford" wine yet possibly pour themselves a double measure of a spirit-based drink before a meal.

The 1977 Bulgarian wine is agreeable, if slightly lacking in character, but a good wine to "make the mouth" at the start of the tasting. It costs £1.85. The 1978 Houghton, from Western Australia, is direct, fresh and possesses a lightly fruity charm — this region is responsible for many fine wines and Houghton, first planted by a Colonel Houghton with South African cuttings in 1833, is a spectacular winery, impeccably equipped, making a range of much respected and injoyable wines (£3.45). From New Zealand vineyards at the tip of the South Island, there is the Montana Marlborough Cabernet 1978, assertive and with the leafy freshness often demonstrated by this grape, of moderate length (£2.85). The 1977 Conchay Toro from Chile (£2.45) has previously been mentioned here: it is still not fully developed and needs opening an hour or more ahead of time, when its depth and soft firmness will be more evident. As the phylloxera never invaded Chile, the vines are all ungrafted and, even in this admittedly inexpensive example, it is possible to note the length and 'bloomy' style that may often be found in wines from ungrafted vinestocks..

Carmignano, north-west of Florence in Tuscany, used to be one of the region's fine wine areas, which seems to be reviving; it now has its own DOC and is not at all like a Chianti — the grapes, of course, for Chianti do not include the Cabernet Sauvignon. This example, a 1975 from Artimino, is rather open-textured, but has a clearcut finish and, although a little light in body, is a pleasant drink (£2.35). From Portugal, Caves Aliança, whose wines seem usually both of good quality and reliable, make one called St Julian Reserva, of which Waitrose offer the 1966 vintage; this is a very well made wine, still with a future ahead of it and a big mouthful, almost "chewy" in its fruity substance — a bargain at £3.75.

Finally, Waitrose have the 1972 Château Musar, from Serge Hochar's estate in the Lebanon, where this dedicated man succeeds in making truly fine wines almost under fire. This has a very appealing bouquet, a soft, almost alluring flavour and a defined finish. It costs £3.95.

As, at any tasting, it is refreshing to "change the palate" by drinking a different wine after the hard work, even if you are then going to finish up the tasting samples, there is a remarkable white wine from Waitrose for this purpose: Houghton Supreme, 1980. Made from the Chenin Blanc and Muscadelle grapes, it is bright in tone, crisp as to bouquet, moderately full but dry — a real charmer, to be used by way of apéritif or a first course wine at a dinner, and, in quality, giving the impression that it costs twice as much as its £3.55.

Gardening/Roy Hay

Splashes of late colour

Two weeks ago my wife and I took a short trip down to the West Country and visited several gardens open to the public and some garden centres. We knew of course, that West Country gardens are at their best in spring; mostly they have acid soil and so rhododendrons, azaleas, camellias and other plants that like acid soil flourish mightily.

So we did not expect much colour in September nor did we see much. We called in at several garden centres and we were disgusted by what we saw and I am afraid, from what I hear from friends and colleagues there are quite a few garden centres still offering shoddy wares. In most of those we visited plants had obviously been far too long in their plastic containers. They looked starved and stunted, many with pale foliage, spotted or streaked with disease. The soil on top of the container was covered with algae, moss or weeds. If you go to a garden centre look for "happy" plants, of good colour all through the batch.

On both sides of the main A30 road to Cornwall we saw on fairly steep banks extensive planting of gorse in full flower, while all other gorse was completely bare of blossom. This planting was almost certainly of *Ulex minor*, often known as *U. nanus*. It likes a poor, dry situation otherwise it tends to become lanky and so is excellent for hot dry banks. It is offered by Hillier Nurseries, Winchester, Hampshire.

It was with great pleasure that we came home to find in our small garden a lot of colour. There are still the autumn flowering crocuses — not truly crocuses but colchicums, both single and double. They have increased generously over the years, so much so that my wife picks a dozen or more blooms once a week and with some grey foliage makes a lovely arrangement. The colchicums last a good week in water.

Then we have still in flower the red *Schizostylis coccinea* and on our trip west we picked up the pink flowered variety *S.* "Mrs Hegarty" that flowers well on into the autumn. Bressingham Gardens, Diss, Norfolk offer three varieties of schizostylis. *S. coccinea* "Major" claimed to be an improvement on the species with larger red flowers, *S.* "*November Cheer*" pink and *S.* "Salmon Charm". All schizostylis need a protective covering of a foot of straw, bracken or leaves in winter in northern districts.

Back in our own garden we still have sweet peas in flower, Michaelmas daisies, especially the rich rosy red *Aster novae angliae* "Elma Potschke". It is a unique colour in these late flowering asters; it grows to about three feet high and unlike the main run of Michaelmas daisies it is immune to mildew. One disadvantage, however — like all varieties of *A. novae angliae* it closes up its flowers at night and therefore is not so good as a cut flower.

Another great joy just now is our plant of *Clematis orientalis* which at present is covering itself with its golden yellow 2in wide, nodding flowers, with petals the thickness of thin orange peel. In the centre of the flower is a bunch of purple, almost black anthers. We cut our plant back each year after flowering and so vigorous is it that we have to trim it in early summer which means that flowering is delayed until September and October. Left alone it begins to flower in August and goes on well into October or until a frost puts paid to it. Very similar, but in some ways a better plant, is *C. tangutica* which at one time was considered a variety of *C. orientalis*. Both are splendid plants if they can be allowed to ramble up and over a large trellis or a tree. They will reach 20ft if given support.

Indoors a plant that has flowered continuously for many months and still has buds to come is a blue streptocarpus. These are splendid, easy-going pot plants, easily raised from seed. They make strap-shaped leaves a foot or more long and carry tubular flowers, several to a stem, in white, blue, pink, lavender or red.

The plant is easily propagated by cuttings made by cutting across a leaf to make a "slice" about three inches wide. This is then inserted vertically, edgewise, in a box of a cutting compost — say equal parts peat and coarse sand — and kept covered with a plastic bag or in a propagating case until it has rooted. Small leaves may be rooted by just inserting the base of the stem into the rooting compost. A temperature of about 60° F is necessary. Seeds are best sown in January or February in a heated greenhouse, propagating case or on the windowsill of a room with a minimum night temperature of about 65° F.

Also giving great pleasure this autumn have been our clumps of *Amaryllis belladonna* with their heads of three or four pink, trumpet-shaped flowers about five inches across. They have increased generously over the years and we have enough to furnish flower arrangements, give away to friends and still leave enough to make a show in the garden. So we were surprised when discussing this plant with several friends at the last Royal Horticultural Society show at Westminster that they had difficulty in persuading it to flower. One said they took a long time to settle down after being moved, but we have not found this. We lifted and divided a clump two years ago and they are all flowering well this year.

If there is a trick, or tricks with this beautiful autumn flowering bulb they are these. Plant them at the base of a sunny wall — south facing for preference. Feed the plants with a soluble feed several times during the spring and summer. Do not let them go short of water at any time and cover them with a cloche or other protection in winter. Ours are in a border which we protect with plastic-covered frame lights in winter

These lovely amaryllis are natives of South Africa. They have generous sun all summer, are not kept short of water for long periods at any time, and if we try to give them roughly the kind of conditions they enjoy in their native home, they will be happy here. This applies to all bulbs, and especially if one is trying to force them. I will come back to this fascinating subject again one day. Come to think of it this reasoning applies to all plants we have brought from their native homes to try to grow here, but this attention is particularly important with bulbous plants.

Travel/edited by Shona Crawford Poole

Locations/Elkan Allan

Brideshead visited

Places, as well as people, can act. For the two blockbusting rival television series, Granada's *Brideshead Revisited* and the BBC's *The Borgias* no expense has been spared in going to authentic seeming locations.

As you sit at home, revelling in the ravishing photography, you will almost certainly want to transport yourself to some of the places where they filmed. Few are what they seem. Here, so you can plan to go to where they really are, is a breakdown of the beautiful "actors":

Brideshead Revisited

Castle Howard (most episodes): "I have seen gigantic palaces before but never a sublime one", wrote Horace Walpole about the first building the playwright John Vanbrugh ever designed. Ironically the home of the chairman of the BBC, Granada has used it with the justification of Christopher Sykes, who noted, "The original of Brideshead can doubtfully be traced to many great houses which Evelyn knew, but I fancy a strong contribution was made by Castle Howard."

This spectacular example of English domestic architecture in Yorkshire is open to the public. Look particularly for the garden room, where Charles Ryder paints his first murals and which later becomes the all-white setting for Rex Mottram's parties; the Temple of the Four Winds is where Charles and Sebastian do their wine-tasting and where Cordelia gives Charles news of Sebastian 20 years later; the music room, where Sebastian appears drunk before his mother and is also painted white for scenes in the late 1930s. House and grounds open daily: telephone Coneysthorpe 333.

Tatton Park (episodes 3,6,7,8): the Neo-classic Tatton Hall at Knutsford, Cheshire, stands in for the interiors of Lord Marchmain's great London mansion. It is in the great drawing room, connected to the music room, with their cherry-coloured silk-lined walls and carved rococo gold furniture, that Julia breaks the news of her engagement to the cad Mottram. He proposes to her in the library. Park open daily (except Mondays); telephone Knutsford 333.

Heaton Hall Manchester (episode 7): becomes the interior of Nancy Tallboy's house in Regents Park, where her riotous party for the cast of *Blackbirds* in 1926 is held, mostly in the staircase, hall and the circular Etruscan room, turned bedroom, with its rare decorative scheme.

Lyme Park, Cheshire (episode 6): set on a moorland ridge and home of the Legh family for 600 years, it provides the chapel in which Julia and Rex marry. Park open all year; Hall from March to October; telephone Disley 2023.

Oxford (episodes 1,2,3,4): Ryder's rooms are the ones that Waugh himself occupied in Hertford College, repannelled and refurnished to match the novel's description. Lady Marchmain talks to Charles in the garden of Wadham. Christ Church is where Sebastian lives; and the rooms where Anthony Blanche emerged on to the balcony to declaim *The Waste Land* through a megaphone are those where Sir Harold Acton had done much the same in the mid-1920s. Walking tours start from Information Centre (opp. Town Hall) 10.45 am and 2.15 pm.

Venice (episode 2): Charles and Sebastian meet in the fifteenth century Palazzo Pisani Moretta; they alight by gondola at the water gate of the Palazzo de Polignac; Lord Marchmain's little place on the Grand Canal is the Palazzo Barbaro, where the descendants of Bostonians Mr and Mrs Daniel Curtis, who bought it in the early 1880s, still live.

'Brideshead' for tourists: Sebastian and Charles in Venice

Malta and Gozo (episodes 7,8): Dame Mabel Strickland's house in Malta provides the setting for the British Consulate in Morocco, and the souk was constructed in Gozo. The smaller island's landscape also provided the countryside of Mexico and South America, where Charles Ryder travels.

Portmeirion *(episode 6)*: Clough Williams Ellis's Italianate townscape on the shores of Cardigan Bay saved a trip to the French Riviera for Mottram's courtship of Julia.

The Borgias

Spoleto (episodes 1, 3, 8): Rovere's palace in the opening programme is really the Cortile Palazzo Trinici in nearby Foligno; St Peter's Rome is represented by Spoleto's Piazza del Duomo in the third part; and Bevagna's Piazza Filippo Silvestri stands in for Imola in part 8.

Urbino (episode 7): the Ducal Palace plays itself: built from 1465 to 1474, it marks the beginning of perfected Renaissance architecture.

Cortona (6, 8): Near Perugia, this is one of the most ancient cities in Italy. The Castel Montecchio Vesponi represents Faenza and the Cortile della Biblioteca di Piazza Signorelli plays the part of Imola.

Pienza (2, 3, 9, 10): this charming little town between Sienna and Viterbo shows what Rome looked like in the time of the Borgias.

Viterbo: marvellously preserved town just north of Rome that appears in more episodes than any other location. Cesare's camp in episodes 7 and 10 are the Vitorchiano; the Piazza San Pelligrino and the Palazzo degli Alessandri combine for the Singallia in episode 8. Civita Castellana, 30 miles away, appears throughout the serial as the Vatican, together with Caprarola's Palazzo Farnese.

Class Distinctions/David Hewson

Join the club

Not so long ago airline passengers fell into two camps, the elite, cosseted in first class with their glasses permanently topped up, champagne and a feast of culinary delights spread before them. And the rest of us in economy, packed in like sardines with a meagre lunch on a plastic tray.

No more. Be it Club Class or Marco Polo, most airlines have introduced something in between, not quite first but better than economy.

The benefits of these different executive classes vary enormously, as the table shows, but their creation all stems from the same complaint. So many discounted air fares now abound that business passengers, who have been paying the full economy fare, have become disenchanted to find holidaymakers sitting next to them for half the price.

A new class, so the argument runs, could provide extra services for the businessman, frequently in a separate cabin, for about the same as the full economy fare. Something for nothing? Well, not quite. A standard Apex return can often work out at less than two thirds the price of its "economy" equivalent.

In return, you will usually receive a choice of meal, free drinks and, depending on the airline, anything from a free gift to real sheepskin covers on the seats (the latter, naturally, with Air New Zealand).

These benefits may be welcome, but they are hardly useful. The real attraction of executive class to the business traveller should be measured in the extra service you get in boarding and the extra *space* you are allowed in your seat.

Most airlines offer executive passengers a separate check-in, but few match this with a late boarding facility and a quicker baggage service. The question of legroom, an important matter for the taller among us, is equally divided. Seat pitch, which is what the airlines call the distance between passengers, determines how many people they can pack on to a flight, and consequently their profit.

Travel agents Lunn Poly surveyed some of the major airlines offering an executive class and concluded that the best legroom was on six-seat arrangements on 747s, DC-10s and Tri-Stars, with a 36-40 inch pitch.

	British Airways	British Caledonian	Delta Air Lines	Iberia International	Japan Air Lines	KLM	Kuwait Airlines	Lufthansa	Northwest Orient	Pan-Am	Air Portugal	Qantas	Singapore Airlines	Thai Airways	TWA	Air New Zealand
Special baggage service		●		●			●				●	●	O		●	●
Separate check-in	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	A	O	●	●	●
Cabin bag											●			●		●
Airport lounge									V	M		B	O		1	●
Late boarding		●		●			●						O		2	●
Reclining seats	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●		●	●
Wider seats	T								●	●	●	●			●	●
Extra leg room	●	●	●			●				●	●	●			●	●
Free bar	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Choice of menu	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
In-flight duty-free	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Newspapers/magazines	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Eyemask	●	●	●		●			●	●		●	●		●		●
Slippers	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●
Headset	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Hot towels	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Toilet kit			●		●			●	●	●	●				●	●
Blankets/pillow	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Separate W.C.	●			●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●		●	●	●
Separate cabin	●	●		●	●				●	●	●	●				●
Free Gift						●		●					●	●		●

T = Wider seats on 747 Super Club transatlantic flights only

Ronda (i.e. Business) Class available on transatlantic flights only

V = VIP Traveller members

M = Clipper Club for members

Executive class on B747 long-haul routes only

A = Use of 1st class facilities

B = Where available

1 = Ambassador Club

2 = Airport Express

O = Only at some airports

Source: Lunn Poly

This is available on British Airways, Pan Am, TWA, Qantas and Air Portugal. Cathay Pacific, meanwhile, has ditched its old seats altogether in what it calls, rather quaintly, Marco Polo class, and brought in new and larger ones.

KLM gives a roomy 38 inches of leg room on its 747s, but will put you in normal economy seats on other aircraft, while Northwest Orient has economy leg room but wider seats. The situation becomes even more complicated by the fact that, though most airlines will do their best to make sure the seat next to you in executive class is not occupied, they do not guarantee it. So if you find yourself on a particularly full flight, you could end up in the same seating arrangement as economy.

So how does one choose? It is not the most satisfactory answer, but really one can only use experience and individual taste. Only one airline fulfilled all 23 categories checked by Lunn Poly. But as that was Air New Zealand, it seems that this apparent Ritz of the skies will interest only those flying toward the Antipodes.

Discount Holidays/David Hewson

Two cheap Steppes

Destination	Nights	Company	Price	Save	Conditions
Moscow/Leningrad	7 f/b	Thomson	£145	£25	November 13, 20 G
Gambia	7/14 h/b	Thomson	£266/£356	£25	November 16, 23 G
Tel Aviv	7 b/b	Thomson	£180	£15	November 15, 22 L
Classical Greece	7 h/b	Thomson	£180	£20	November 18, 25 B
Tunisia oasis tour	7 f/b	Thomson	£174	£20	November 16, 23 M
Tunisia	17 f/b	Portland*	£155	£54	Oct. 27 G ret. L
Malta	14 s/c	Portland	£139	£39	Oct. 23 G ret. L
Malta	7 s/c	Portland	£119	£41	October 31 G
Portugal	7 s/c	Portland	£130	£28	November 3 G

Airport key: G — Gatwick; L — Luton; B — Birmingham; M — Manchester; *May only be booked directly Telephone Portland 01-388 5111.

Russia again offers the most interesting discount this week. Thomson have taken £25 off the price of a week's two-centre holiday in Leningrad and Moscow, including the rail transfer between the two.

Interested parties should book at least two weeks in advance to enable Thomson to arrange entry visas. Portland continues to offer discounts on Mediterranean holidays, and Thomson still have a discounted winter sun programme for those who book before the end of October.

Shoparound

by Diana Pollock

Beryl Downing is away

Foul weather friends

Somehow I had not thought of the umbrella business as capricious until Mr Harvey, manager of James Smith's splendid umbrella emporium, said so. It all depends on the weather. Rain sells lots of brollies; fair weather doesn't. Of course they also deal in canes, parasols, walking sticks, even the occasional state umbrella for an African chief and ceremonial sticks to whirl before military bands on parade.

Their rain-to-rain customers come in for tassels and simple repairs, done while you wait. Recovering and the rescue of bent frames can be done in the workrooms above, where they sill make umbrellas by hand of the best materials. The original Mr Smith set up in business in 1830. His son moved to the present premises in 1867 and a fourth generation is now in charge at 55 New Oxford Street, London WC1.

Personal service is a personal pleasure; dealing with craftsmen who know their skills and love their work makes anyone who has once shopped at James Smith come back from the furthest shires or across continents.

The choice of handles is enormous — hickory, maple, apple, malacca, rosewood, ebony, leather, stag's horn, Calcutta lizard (very expensive and rare).

The length of the umbrella can be thoroughly uncomfortable if *you aren't standard size. (What's* that, anyway?) They have a special measuring stick with a telescopic end to find the exact length to suit a customer. Ends can be cut, ferrules adjusted, handles modified.

Perhaps handmade umbrellas have no place in our present age and it is certainly not easy to get trained staff. It all goes with the shops's remarkable façade, which has been replaced to match exactly the design and lettering from the 1890s. They cannot quite find out if the building is listed, but, by now are thankful that they never made so much money that anyone tarted the whole thing up with glass and metal trim. At the moment it all hides behind a structure of scaffolding but is still a delight and well worth a detour — except on Saturdays when the shop is closed.



The price is in the handle — real ivory costs £250, plastic as little as £5.75.

New shapes in sitting

Inventiveness is far from dead judging by the ideas thrown up by this year's Dunlopillo's Design Awards. Alas, furniture manufacturers are scared to chance their arms on new shapes like this spiral chair which won Arno Bojahr, a freelance designer from Hanover, a well deserved *prize.* He started life as a carpenter so understands the potential of special fine plywood used for the sprial. Upholstery is high density foam covered with stretch jersey.

With other winning designs it's at the Design Centre, Haymarket, London, till November 4; at the Furniture Show, Birmingham from November 10-15.



Right: The three pieces, spiral seat, cruciform base, pack flat.

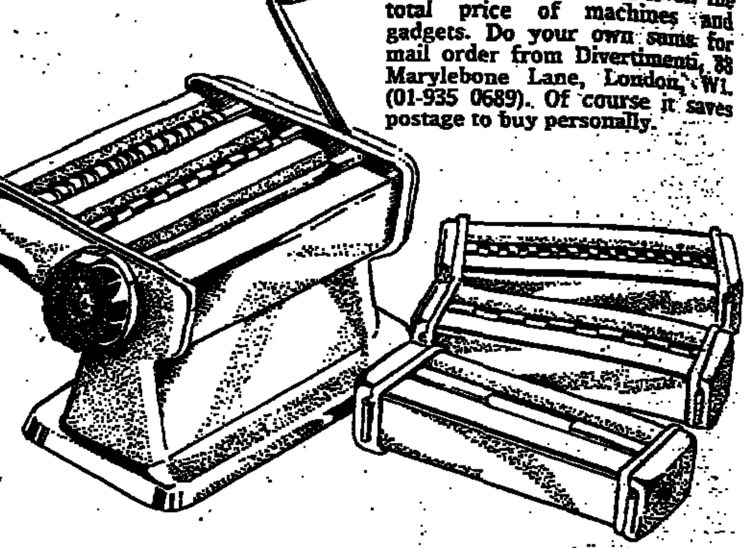


As cover-ups for tiny tots these sturdy, plastic, wipeable tabards are just the job. They only measure 15 inches from shoulder to hem, and have bootlace ties on each side. As well as the nurse's outfit and rabbit shown here, there's a scarlet guardsman's tunic with a VC on the medal line. The price is £2.75 (plus 35p. p & p) from Barker's of Kensington; all branches of Chiesmans as well as the Army & Navy Stores at Guildford, Camberley, Bromley, Eastbourne, Aldershot and Chichester. Photograph by Jeany Savage.

Pasta by the yard

Your family may have to be great pasta eaters to make it worthwhile buying a machine to produce the stuff by the yard. If they are then Divertimenti's October offer of 15 per cent off the price of their Pasta Maker plus any one of five other attachments is for you. The machine itself is £19.80 (£2.40 p & p) with its two sizes of tagliatelle cutters. There are four other possible attachments for pasta in 1.5, 4, 8 or 50mm widths at £8.50 each (£1 p & p each).

A Ravioli Maker fits on the main machine and will set you back another £17.50 (£1.50 p & p) with cutter and pastry brush included. The discount is on the total price of machines and gadgets. Do your own sums for mail order from Divertimenti, 88 Marylebone Lane, London, W1. (01-935 0689). Of course it saves postage to buy personally.



Dodging in to see the experts

● Praise for Dodge City, for realizing that do-it-yourselfers need expert help. Chaps on the floor in their 34 branches are more than shop assistants reaching for what you want from the shelves. They have plumbers in the plumbing section, wallpapering specialists in the wall-covering department. They have rethought the graphics,too, so it's easier to find what you need. Their newest shop opens today in Cardiff and another opens in Aberdeen next week.

● Good antique furniture deserves loving care but it can be hard to find the craftsman to do the rescue work to long-neglected surfaces. But help is here in Colron's Refinishing Range of products in larger branches of Woolworth Texas chain stores and soon in Fads branches. It comes with an excellent illustrated booklet, *How To Be Your Own Restorer.* To dissolve ancient dirt use the Restorer and Cleaner (£2.48, 500ml), followed by Wood Reviver and Liquid Wax (both £1.58 for 250ml) and finishing Wax (£1.78 for 180ml). My efforts have been successful and I am becoming quite ambitious.

● David Mellor, the cutler, will sharpen knives and scissors taken into his shops in Sloane Square, London, and Manchester. Minimum charge is £1 for about four knives but timing is a bit erratic and depends on vans going to the Sheffield works. A new shop opens at 26 James Street, Covent Garden, London, WC2, soon.

● Re-tinning the insides of *copper pans can be done via the* Kitchen Supply Shop, Covent Garden Market, or Elizabeth David Shop, Bourne Street, London, SW1. Also by Divertineuti, 88 Marylebone Lane, London, W1.

● Practical information on *How To Cope At Home* is well worth the £6.95 for Barbara Chandler's book (Ward Lock). It covers cleaning, home safety, useful tools, running repairs and how to deal with pests — even burglars. Also new off the presses, the first of a day-to-day home series by Habitat; a limpback called *Home Care* at 95p from all their stores.

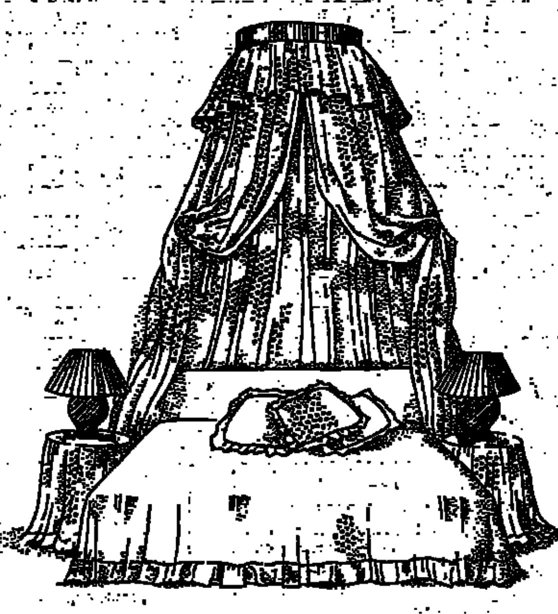
● Resurfacing old, glazed baths is a specialist job but can be done at home — but not glass fibre or *plastic ones.* Price about £48.75 for white £58.75 for coloured baths. Bath Services have franches in Sheffield, Leicester, Cambridge, Southampton, Lancaster, and London. Details from Bath Services, 26 Romilly St, London, W1 (01-437 8238/8713).

Those good old nights

Unashamed nostalgia is how Enriqueta herself describes her bedroom draperies: Thanks to synthetic fibres every last ruffle is washable and, with Enriqueta's forethought, easy for anyone to put up or take down. The base of the corona swagging in this illustration is made of chipboard. In the same mood are circular tables with petticoats and glass tops, kidney-shaped dressing tables and stools.

Choose your own colouring from her fabric samples of plain underskirts with muslin or sprigged voile on top. There are ruffled bedspreads, pillows and little bolsters. I wish I had another room to furnish this way. Everything comes with its coverings made up to fit and with mounting instructions. Although Enriqueta will provide the glass table tops she points out that they travel badly and expensively, so her template and a trip to the local glazier might be more sensible.

Illustrated literature, samples and order form are available from Enriqueta Workshops, Devonshire House, Barley Mow Passage, London, W4, with s.a.e. and 11½p stamp.



Full coronas cost from £150, dressed tables from £59.40. Prices include carriage.

Why tiles are not up against it

One man who feels the recession has done him some indirect good is Christopher Crewe-Reed whose Reject Tile Shop at 178 Wandsworth Bridge Road, London, SW6, is prospering gently. "*People are taking care of their major investment, their homes,*" he told me.

A visit to his shop certainly explains why customers and their money part company so happily for he has a splendid selection of tiles from Victoriana to ultramodern. Ends of lines are cheapest and prices depend on the rarity of the tile, whether it's embossed, hand-painted or just run-of-the-kiln. We fell for these cats, part of a set of six, all six-inch squares, at £2.50 each.

The shop is open till 5pm on Saturdays and postage can be arranged, but bearing in mind the weight, it could be expensive. Phone inquires to 01-731-6098

The Times Cook/Shona Crawford-Poole

To tickle the palette

Reading bits aloud from books or newspapers can be companionable or downright irritating. Working on the do-as-you-would-be-done-by principle, it is something I try not to do, at least not too often.

Once in a while the temptation is too much, and an unexpected cause of that overpowering urge to share is a collection of drawings, recipes and thoughts on food entitled *The Royal Academy of Arts Cookery Book.*

"I 'take part' in cooking, that is to say, I peel things! Apples and onions and I rush into the kitchen and turn the cooker down when I'm told to, to keep things simmering. I'm a sort of 'Cook's Labourer'." This from architect and landscape painter Maxwell Fry, born 1899.

You see what I mean. It is such entrancingly intimate glimpses into the daily lives of distinguished artists that makes such compelling reading, and such irresistible repeating.

I had always thought of painters as great burners of midnight oil. Icy-garrets and all that. But not a bit of it. They rise with the birds, for the light they say, and all seem to eat enormous breakfasts.

Maxwell Fry again: "I have an elaborate breakfast, often in bed now. Orange juice, mixed grill, sausages and mushrooms; fried apple or banana with bacon is very good, and toast and home-made marmalade and coffee

Or sculptor James Butler, born 1931. "I suppose that my tastes in food are most unexciting and rather simple. I am a cheese and onion man. *I am very fond of cheese* — very strong mature cheddar, gorgonzola, stilton etc.

Or painter, sculptor and potter Jean Cooke, born 1927. "If I cook, I don't paint. When I was pregnant I used to make an excuse and say I couldn't stand so we had baked beans, baked potatoes and chops.

"We had them for about six years, then I thought 'this is awful' and I tried to change the regime, but the family didn't like change, they liked what they were used to, so it's been hard work trying to introduce new things.

"My father was a grocer and when I was little I used to sit under the counter and eat dog biscuits and crystallized violets and if I wanted something more exotic, I used to put my finger in the drawers of spices. I adored dog biscuits."

Or painter and writer John Bratby, born 1928. "When I was at the Royal College of Art, I cooked breakfast in a pan in the Mural School on a Valor oil stove ... My student love was baked beans fried slowly in butter and put on buttered toast."

The recipes in *The Royal Academy of Arts Cookery Book* are as varied as the work of the academicians, or academicians' wives as is often the case, who contributed them. There are very posh recipes and very simple ones, "health" foods, foreign dishes and some frightfully fattening puddings. Most, however, are eminently practical and not at all expensive.

James Butler contributes a recipe for marinated chicken pieces. (A cup measure holds 250 ml or 8 fl oz).

Marinated chicken pieces

Serves six

6 chicken pieces

For the marinade

1 small onion, chopped

1 clove garlic, crushed

1 tablespoon chopped parsley

Juice of lemon

1 tablespoon sugar

1 teaspoon dried tarragon

2 cups white wine

Freshly ground pepper and a teaspoon of salt

½ cup wine vinegar

Mix all the ingredients together to make the marinade. Leave six pieces of chicken in marinade for at least 6 hours — turning occasionally.

Roast in butter or olive oil in a preheated oven (200°C/400°F, gas mark 6). Or even better, barbecue the pieces on a charcoal fire. (Cooking times depend on the size of the chicken pieces. Stick a skewer into the thickest part of the meat, and if the juice runs clear, not pink, it is ready).

Jean Cooke describes her blackberry water ice as "the cheapest exotic sweet I know".

Blackberry water ice

Serves four

450g (1lb) blackberries, sieved

110g (4oz) sugar

150ml (¼ pint) water

If possible 2 or 3 sweet scented geranium leaves

Make a syrup by boiling the sugar and water together for five or six minutes with two sweet scented geranium leaves. When cool add the syrup to the sieved blackberries, and put into the freezing tray with a fresh scented geranium leaf on the top. Cover with foil and freeze at the normal temperature for ice making for 2½ hours.

A tablespoon of two of rosewater makes a fair substitute for the sweet scented geranium leaves. I never have any geranium leaves or rosewater, but we made blackberry water ice every day the summer before last when the sun was so hot and the blackberries were early.

**The Royal Academy of Arts Cookery Book*, researched and compiled by Constance Ann Parker, is published by the Royal Academy and available from its gift shop at £4.50. To order by post, write to Selina Fellows, Royal Academy of Arts, Piccadilly, London W1V 0DS, adding 70p for post and packing.

More interest from the banks, page 20

Business News

THE TIMES Saturday October 17 1981

Personal investment, pages 20 and 21

Laker gets further 30 days credit

By Michael Prest

Sir Freddie Laker, chairman of the airline which introduced cheap transatlantic travel, has been given a second 30-day extension of the period at the end of which bank debts of $12.6m (£6.5m) fall due.

Laker Airways wants a one year rescheduling of its debts, but the extension means the airline has effectively obtained 60 days' credit on part of its debts.

The first extension period expired on Thursday. But Eximbank, the United States government export credit agency, said yesterday that it had agreed to a postponement by Laker of more than $5m of principal due on debts it backed.

Eximbank guaranteed a $74.4m loan made by the Private Export Funding Corporation of New York and other private lenders to Sir Freddie to buy five McDonnell Douglas DC10s worth in total $228m.

It is also understood that the extension will apply to loans made by Marine Midland bank, Morgan Guaranty Trust, International Westminster Bank, and the financing arm of McDonnell Douglas. Those credits were not guaranteed by Eximbank.



Sir Freddie: wants loans rescheduled

In addition, Eximbank made loans of $86.6m on its own behalf to Laker. The Eximbank board has not yet considered Laker's request for a rescheduling of that debt, but no repayment of that loan is overdue.

A spokesman for Laker said yesterday: "Sir Freddie has instructed me to say 'no comment'." Sir Freddie has consistently said, however, that the airline makes an operating profit. He wants the loans rescheduled because of the fall in the value of sterling since the agreements were made.

Laker Airways also borrowed a further $131m from a syndicate headed by Midland Bank International to buy three A-300 Airbuses from Airbus Industrie. The next payment on this loan falls due in January.

Sir Freddie has asked the bankers to include a "release and recapture" clause in the loan agreements. Bankers say this is standard practice in international loan agreements. He denies, however, that this amounts to a rescheduling, and insists that if agreement is not reached the airline can pay.

While the immediate pressure has been caused by the weak pound, Laker Airways is now facing intensified competition from other airlines which are cutting their fares.

10 pc inflation target certain to be missed

By David Blake, Economics Editor

The annual rate of inflation fell slightly to 11.4 per cent in September, but Whitehall officials admit that the Government seems certain to miss its target of getting the inflation rate down to 10 per cent by the last quarter of the year as higher mortgages and supplementary rate demands take effect.

Price cutting by petrol companies and cuts in bus fares held the increase in prices to 0.6 per cent last month. Higher prices for beer, cigarettes and newspapers contributed to the increase. There was also a jump in the price for eggs and apples.

Although the monthly increase was small, the annual rate of inflation has stuck between 10.9 per cent and 12 per cent for the past six months and no big declines are in prospect.

There is bad news in store over the next few months as housing costs rise because of higher mortgage charges and supplementary rate demands which are being sent out by many councils. Many nationalized industries also plan to raise their prices, though these are not likely to fuel inflation as they have over the past 18 months. Price increases are planned for gas, coal, telephone charges and rail fares.

In the longer term, the Government will have great difficulty in meeting its target of inflation down to 8 per cent by the second quarter of next year. Much will depend on what it does in the Budget, which raised prices significantly this year.

At the moment, there are conflicting pressures on the inflation rate from domestic and international factors. Low pay settlements and rising productivity are holding down labour costs, which account for over half the total costs of manufacturing.

But the fall in the pound is pushing up the costs of raw materials and also increasing some High Street prices.

One bonus for the Government over the past nine months has been the never-ending series of special sales which have continued throughout the summer. This squeezed retailers' margins, but high interest rates may encourage shops to go on with special offers in order to keep their stocks down.

Manufacturers are also being forced to trim their profit margins to hold on to their markets.

Failing to meet its forecast of 10 per cent inflation will be a blow to the Government, which until now has consistently done better than either it or its critics expected in the battle against rising prices.

Forecasts for the inflation rate have been prepared by the Treasury as part of its general forecasting exercise for the Chancellor this autumn. Outside forecasts mostly suggest that the Government will find difficulty in getting inflation down to single figures before the end of next year, unless it does something dramatic like cutting Value Added Tax in the Budget.

Even more depressing in terms of its likely effect on the Government's popularity is the decline in living standards implied by the 14.9 per cent increase in the Tax and Prices Index. This increase is greater than the increase in earnings over the period, showing that living standards have fallen.

The index was introduced by the Government to give people a better guide to the movement of their living standards than the Retail Price Index. At the time it was introduced, it was expected that tax would be cut by the Government, instead of being allowed to rise.

Tables, page 22

Sterling slips after BL strike threat

By John Whitmore, Financial Correspondent

The prospect of a full-scale strike at BL caused the pound to lose further ground on foreign exchange markets and made for renewed nervousness in domestic financial markets.

By last night's London close sterling's fall over the week had almost eliminated the strong recovery of the previous week.

Yesterday's fall of a further 1.6 cents, to $1.8340, brought the total loss over the week to 6.6 cents. Sterling also lost ground to other leading currencies. Its index against a basket of currencies slipped 0.9 to 87.4, a decline of a full two points since last Friday.

At one stage yesterday afternoon the pound was as low as $1.8220 in spite of market reports of Bank of England intervention below $1.83.

Although sterling was weak on its own account, the position was not helped by the relative strength of the dollar.

In mid-morning funds moved out of the Deutschemark, pushing the dollar above DM2.24, on rumours of Russian intervention in Poland.

The United States currency maintained most of its gains as dealers covered their positions ahead of the weekly money supply figures.

The failure of sterling to hold its gains of the previous week has inevitably created renewed nervousness over interest rates. At yesterday's weekly Treasury Bill tender the average rate of discount at which bills were allotted rose from 14.81 to 15.34 per cent.

Government stocks lost ground across a broad front, registering falls of about ½ of a point. Share prices also fell back, the FT 30 share index closing 9.8 points lower at 463.4, its lowest level of the day.

Over the week as a whole the index has declined 34.8, bringing it back to within 6 points of its lowest (closing) level in late September. Although the BL situation has provided a new worry for markets, international interest rate and exchange rate movements continue to be the preoccupation.

No real upturn in economy

By Our Economics Staff

Cyclical indicators of how the economy is moving fell slightly in August but remained above the level of the late spring.

The indicators, published by the Central Statistical Office, also suggest that any recovery could be short-lived. Both the longer leading indicators and those predicting the short term trends, fell in August. But all the estimates are subject to substantial revision.

The figures suggest that economic activity stabilized at some point over the summer but that so far there has been no real upturn. The movement of the indicators would suggest that the economy should show some growth over the next few months, but that this may peter out as 1982 wears on.

The shorter leading indicators, which are supposed to predict movements about six months in advance, started turning upwards at about the beginning of the year but have now stopped rising. The longer leading indicators predict the economy about a year in advance.

Mason plan to sell Illingworth stake

By Philip Robinson

Mrs Pamela Mason, the Hollywood chat-show hostess who has been threatening to dismiss two top executives of Illingworth Morris, the Yorkshire textiles group, announced yesterday she plans to sell her 46 per cent stake in the company.

The prospective buyer is Abele, a company connected with Mr Alan Lewis, a London property dealer.

Mrs Mason, 65, was not available for comment yesterday. Mr Lewis was said to be in a meeting.

Abele will buy 19 per cent of the votes and 14 per cent of the non-voting A shares for £707,718 and take out an option for the remainder which must be exercised within six months for £327,903.

But the option, which would trigger an obligation for Abele to make a full takeover bid for Illingworth, depends on approval of the High Court and the withdrawal of the winding-up petition against Lothbury Investment Corporation through which Mrs Mason exercises control over the 46 per cent stake as sole executrix of the estate of the late Mr Isadore Ostrer.

A spokesman for Mr Lewis said Abele was an Isle of Man company of which Mr Lewis is a director. As well as being chairman of Hartley Industrial Trust, Mr Lewis, 43, was chairman of the Anglo Manx Bank and has other trading interests.

The statement to the Stock Exchange came during the High Court hearing of the winding-up petition and of legal action by Mrs Isabella Blench, Mrs Mason's step sister, to prevent Mrs Mason using her voting control to oust Mr Donald Hanson, the Illingworth chairman, and Mr Peter Hardy, joint chief executive. The hearing was adjourned last night while the petitioners consider their position and should be resumed on Monday.

Mrs Mason, former wife of Mr James Mason, the actor, has said for some time that she was negotiating to sell the stake. She says there are £2m worth of death duties to be paid on her late father's estate.

But if the deal goes through, she will receive only £1m in total. It is understood that this is substantially below the price offered by a number of City financial institutions and put together by Hill Samuel, Illingworth's merchant bankers, in August. Mrs Mason failed to accept the offer by mid-September and it was withdrawn.

In court yesterday, it was stated the deal meant Mrs Mason would not be going ahead with trying to unseat the Illingworth executives and the composition of the board would be up to the new shareholder who had his own ideas.

Robots reproduce

Robots are making robots at this new factory in Japan. Although the plant operates 24 hours a day, only two humans have to work the night shift

Fanuc, a subsidiary of the Fujitsu electronics group, built the factory near Lake Yamanaka, 65 miles west of Tokyo, to manufacture industrial robots. The company has already produced 70,000 of the 100,000 industrial robots in use around the world.

Robots process and inspect parts, assemble them into new robots, and transport them to the warehouse. The total number of human employees is 60: about 1,000 would have been required without the use of robots.

EEC urges curb on public spending cuts

From Peter Norman, Brussels, Oct 16

The British Government should be prepared to override its targets for a reduction of the public sector borrowing requirement in the coming financial year, the European Commission said today in its annual economic report.

Public finance plans in Britain should give greater priority to expanding special employment measures, reducing the employers' National Insurance surcharge or bringing forward worthwhile investment projects.

The Commission has echoed many of the points raised at this week's Conservative Party conference by Sir Ian Gilmour, who was dismissed by the Prime Minister for failing to support the Government's economic strategy.

It pointed to the danger of "overkill" when a country adopts budgetary action which reduces demand that leads to a weaker level of economic activity that in turn increases the budget deficit and leads to a new round of restrictive government policies.

In the case of Britain, which has been the main example of an EEC member state experiencing a more serious recession after the second oil shock than after the first, the Commission said the causes were a combination of rigorous financial policies, with a preparedness to let the pound float outside the European Monetary System, and the failure of employers and trade unions to adapt their wage settlements to the financial stabilization policies introduced by the Government.

The Commission's generally gloomy assessment of Europe's economic prospects contains few crumbs of comfort for the United Kingdom.

The very modest recovery in prospect will be well below that of the EEC as a whole. Despite recent improvements in efficiency, Britain still suffered from relatively high levels of real wages, low labour productivity and low profitability. Productive investment was too low and the production structure was not sufficiently competitive.

The authorities should keep a firm grip on public sector pay rises and there should be a big change in the composition of national income, with a reduced share going to labour and more to increasing profits.

The Commission also said that Britain should strive for exchange rate stability to help combat inflation, and advocated putting sterling into the exchange rate mechanism of the European Monetary System.

While the Commission's judgment of Britain's economic performance may be negative, its assessment of the position of the Community in relation to Japan and the United States is little better.

Japan and the United States have adjusted better to the problems thrown up by the 1970s than Europe. Between 1974 and 1980 the United States increased total employment by 12 million while the increase in the EEC was a mere 115,000. Since 1976 Japan's economy has grown by 5.3 per cent a year.

Since early 1980, the number of registered unemployed in the EEC has grown by three million to over nine million at present, and although the business cycle is now turning for the better, the improved outlook and economic performance expected for next year will not reverse the trend of unemployment and absorb the increased supply of labour in Europe.

The Commission expects that the EEC's gross domestic product will grow by only 2 per cent in real terms next year.

News group reports losses since May

By Our Financial Staff

News International, Mr Rupert Murdoch's British publishing company which owns The Times, The Sunday Times, The Sun and the News of the World, has been making a loss since the beginning of May.

This has been caused by increased competition for The Sun, the launch of Sunday magazine with the News of the World and the continuing losses at Times Newspapers, Mr Murdoch said in reporting the group's figures yesterday.

He added that in spite of the losses so far this year, the group would end the year with a profit albeit very much smaller.

News International has reported a pretax profit for the year to the end of June of £26.1m, compared with pretax profits for the six months to the end of June last year of £13.2m, and profits in the first six months of the present year of £20.4m. These are the first full year figures from News International after its capital reorganization and the offer by News Corporation, Mr Murdoch's Australian parent company, for the 50 per cent of the shares in public hands.

Turnover at News International which also has interests in provincial newspapers and the Eric Bemrose printing group, amounted to £293.4m compared with £114.1m in the six months of last year. The profit figure has been struck before an extraordinary surplus of £4.38m after tax and credits of £3.78m from the writing back of deferred tax.

A final dividend of 4.95p a share gross on the special dividend shares is being recommended. The shares closed at 85p, down 13p.

Pritchard expands in US

By Catherine Gunn

Pritchard Services, the industrial cleaning group, has expanded its American interests with the £20m acquisition of National Medical Consultants, a private company providing temporary nurses and health care services to hospitals and individuals.

The acquisition will increase Pritchard's share of the American hospital services market to 25 per cent, and puts it fifth among groups offering temporary nursing care in the United States. The deal should be completed by early December.

Mr Peter Pritchard, the chairman, said yesterday that this brings the group's recent rapid expansion to a halt. National Medical takes Pritchard's annual American turnover to $300m (£164m), two-thirds of that in health care, he said, and United States interests will provide half the group's future annual pretax profit.

To pay for National Medical, 10.5 million Pritchard shares were placed with British institutions by Morgan Grenfell, which raised £14m, and £7.6m has been borrowed in the United States.

Tin consumers reject proposed price rise

By Our Financial Staff

Tin consumers yesterday rejected a proposal from producers at the International Tin Council meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, that tin prices should be raised by 12.5 per cent. A second producer's proposal that prices should be increased by 10 per cent was also turned down.

The rejection leaves speculators, including producing countries, waiting to see whether today's council meeting will agree on a price increase sufficient to avoid potentially heavy losses on tin purchased at high prices.

Market sources in London estimate that £100m has been spent since mid-July on forcing tin prices up by about 20 per cent. They are now above the council's buffer ceiling of $Mal35.47 (£8.27) a kilogramme. Three months tin closed on the London Metal Exchange last night at £8,353 a tonne, compared with £7,097.50 on July 17.

It is widely believed that two commodity companies, one in London and one in New York, have been acting on behalf of tin producers led by Malaysia.

Prices started rising after the producers and consumers failed to agree on a price increase in July. The consumers, some of whom are said to be annoyed at the subsequent price increase, yesterday would go no higher than the 4.5 per cent increase they rejected in July.

Industry sources calculate that an increase of at least 7 per cent is needed for speculators to recover their money.

The producers are Australia, Bolivia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nigeria, Thailand and Zaire. The 22 consumers at the meeting are led by the EEC, Japan, the Soviet Union and the United States.

Stock Markets

FT Index 463.4 down 9.8
FT Gilts 61.12 down 0.43
Total bargains 15,342
All share index 282.12 down 3.05

Sterling

$1.8340 down 160 points
Index 87.4 down 0.9
New York: $1.8360

Dollar

Index 108.4 up 1.0
DM 2.2380 up 173 pts

Gold

$445.00 up 50 cents
New York: $440.20

Money

3 mth sterling 16¼-16
3 mth Euro $ 16⅝-16½
6 mth Euro $ 16 11/16-16 9/16

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Assam Frontier	7p to 200p
Atlntic Res	20p to 275p
Boustead	8p to 138p
Change Wares	3p to 33p
Feedex	3p to 36p
Howard Tenens	4p to 61p
Husky Oil	28p to 540p
Ingall Ind	3p to 39p
Massey Ferg	7p to 117p
Ranger Oil	23p to 476p
Urd Gas Ind	3p to 64p
Valor	4p to 56p

Falls

Amber Day	4p to 12p
Brit Syphon	5p to 28p
Churchbury Est	15p to 618p
GEC	15p to 674p
Grindlays	13p to 203p
Lucas Ind	11p to 192p
Martin R. P.	15p to 255p
News Int	13p to 88p
Plessey	11p to 292p
Racal Elect	17p to 391p
Smiths Ind	13p to 293p
Thorn EMI	12p to 413p

Showdown at Hoover

Trade unions representing 9,000 Hoover workers in the United Kingdom last night said they would resist any plant closures or wage cuts "with all possible means".

This came after talks with management at a Heathrow Hotel broke down after three and a half hours.

Hoover lost £6.1m in the first six months of this year and has put a number of survival proposals to the staff.

It is threatening to close the Cambuslang plant near Glasgow employing 2,000 or the factory at Perivale, West London, employing 1,500. Another alternative is to slim the workforces at both places or erect a custom-built factory elsewhere in the United Kingdom.

The company is also demanding that staff take a 10 per cent wage cut which it estimates would save the company £6m.

Shell boosts pay offer

Shell has offered 3,000 refinery workers an improved 8 per cent pay rise boosting union hopes of winning deals in parts of private industry well above the Government's 4 per cent public sector norm.

The offer will be put to plant meetings on October 26 though it is understood union negotiators are not recommending that it be accepted.

Paper on leasing

The Accounting Standards Committee yesterday published a discussion paper on accounting for leasing. Exposure draft 29, as it is known, took six years to prepare.

Details, page 21

BUSINESS BRIEFING

Former BL man builds stake in BL dealer

Suter Electrical, headed by a former BL executive, has bought nearly 15 per cent of the loss-making Appleyard Group, the distributor of BL and Ford cars.

Mr David Abell (right) became chairman and chief executive of Suter 10 months ago. Earlier this year Suter bought Prestcold from BL for £9m. The Appleyard stake was acquired in the market and other shareholders are believed to have been approached.

Mr Abell, who is 38, met Mr Ian Appleyard, the car group's chairman yesterday afternoon. He said the meeting was amicable but refused to say whether Suter would buy more shares or why the group had bought its initial stake.

He declined to comment on market suggestions that Suter had also been buying shares of Caffyns, the south coast BL distributor. Appleyard's price rose 3p to 68p yesterday. Caffyns' was up 8p at 144p.

ROLLEI CLOSES ITS SHUTTERS

Competition from Japan has closed the Rollei Camera Company in Britain and its factory at Wellingborough, Northamptonshire. The company will go into liquidation next month when creditors will be told debts approach £2m.

The world famous Rolleiflex camera was once a must for every press photographer and is still a prized possession of many amateurs. Production is being continued in Germany

☐ West German insolvencies are likely to rise by 26 per cent to a record 11,500 cases in 1981 from 9,140 in 1980 with little hope for improvement seen for 1982, Creditreform.

Money supply up in US

United States money supply M-1B rose $5,600m to a seasonally adjusted $435,100m in the week ending October 7. M-1A money supply rose $3,500m to $362,100m.

United States banks' average net borrowed reserves rose $67m to $427m in the week ending October 14.

Industrial production in the United States declined a seasonally adjusted 0.8 per cent in September.

☐ ICI is forming a joint company with Ascahi Glass to built a factory near Tokyo to handle ICI's Fluon range of plastics.

Merger may boost Ulster search for oil and gas

The search for oil and gas off the Northern Ireland coast could be increased with the signing of a merger agreement in Belfast yesterday between two companies operating in Ohio.

Ohio Resources, mainly owned by Northern Ireland interests, signed an agreement under which it will acquire 72.5 per cent of the Columbus Oil and Gas and National Petroleum, its drilling and production subsidiary.

The two groups own mineral leases for more than 300,000 acres in Ohio and jointly own a gas-gathering pipeline system.

Ohio Resources was initially floated on the Vancouver stock exchange by the Northern Ireland investors led by Mr Gerard McQuillan, a building contractor from Newry, co Down.

One immediate project will be the drilling of another 20 wells on property already owned by Ohio Resources.

Mr McQuillan said: "Now that oil and gas prospecting is under way in and around Northern Ireland we will be looking at opportunities here. Several possible projects are under examination."

Help urged for textiles

Textile producers last night urged the Government to act immediately to halt the decline of the industry in Britain.

Mr Russell Smith, president of the British Textile Confederation, who was addressing the annual dinner of the British Wool Confederation in Bradford, said: "Either the United Kingdom acts urgently to match the advantages enjoyed by our EEC competitors or the textile industry must suffer an increasing rate of decline

CHINESE WOO INVESTORS

A special economic zone where foreign investors will be given preferential treatment is being set up on the island of Amoy off south-eastern China.

The official New China news agency says income tax rate has been fixed at 15 per cent for enterprises funded by Chinese and overseas capital.

Aid pledge for BMK carpets

Possible buyers of the BMK carpet group, Blackwood Morton, of Kilmarnock, which has called in the receiver, are likely to receive state aid.

Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, said: "The Scottish Office is ready to assist urgently in viable proposals for the company which would secure employment in the area".

Egypt to open up oilfields

Egypt expects to sign 20 new oil prospecting agreements before the end of the year, Mr Ahmed Ezzeddin Hilal, the petroleum minister, said in Cairo.

There are seven main exploration zones, from the Western Desert to the Sinai.

Egypt's oil production mainly from fields in the Gulf of Suez, will be about 33 million tonnes this year and will reach 35.5 million tonnes next year.

Better service from the building societies. . ?

The banks and building societies are in competition for both savings and home loans. Margaret Drummond and Adrienne Gleeson look at how this may affect customers.

In the past few months consumer finance has been turned on its head. Charges introduced by the banks for cashing personal cheques of their high street rivals has sounded the death knell of the most advanced and flexible consumer banking organization in Europe, if not the world.

At the same time the building societies are losing out to the high street clearers in the home loan market — witness the Woolwich decision to scrap differential mortgage rates early this week. Will we now turn to the banks for mortgages, and to the building societies for current account facilities?

Building societies have, on and off, given thought to extending their range of services to customers, but never more seriously than at the moment, when the banks have pitched so aggressively for both mortgage business and small savers deposits.

John Fry, the general manager for marketing at Abbey National says: "We are now looking very carefully at a whole range of alternatives — the provision of cheque-books, cash cards, credit cards and the like."

At the moment Abbey National is advertising itself under the headline "Want a current account that pays you interest?"

The thinking is that building societies may be able to compete not by offering a baffling array of higher interest term-share accounts, but by drawing customers' attention to the way they can use a building society as a bank — and obtain interest on their money.

Use of a building society account in this way is strictly limited: you can withdraw cash at will; you can obtain cheques made out to a third party; if the sums are large enough, you can get the building society branch to *actually pay over such* a cheque to a third party.

But John Fry thinks the day will dawn soon when building societies will be offering extra services to customers, possibly in return for a lower rate of interest than the traditional ordinary share rate.

"At the moment" he says "we are giving customers too much interest for real current account money. A bank, for instance, pays them nothing. *We may have to consider* a stucture where we offer something less for this in return for giving customers a real alternative to a current account at a bank".

This "real alternative" is unlikely to take the form of a thorough going system of cheques. "The banks would be required to put them through their clearance system and in the present state of competition between us, they are unlikely to view that kindly."

MD

. . . and more interest from the banks?

It is also about time — in fact more than time — that the British clearing banks started to pay interest on current accounts. With overnight money earning 16 per cent a year in the money markets it is absurd that anyone who leaves cash in his (or her) account should should get no more for it than remission of his bank charges.

The customer who leaves the bare minimum required for free banking (£100-£200), and who then proceeds to use his account with enthusiasm will, of course, be winning all the way. But what of the one who leaves thousands in his account and hardly uses it at all?

He does not, of course. He would have to be mad to do so. Invested in an ordinary share account at a building society, £1,000 would at present rates bring him £97.50 a year tax paid (or almost £1.70 a week). It's small wonder that the building societies have made such inroads into the banks' share of total deposits (building society deposits have increased by £32,000m to £50,000m over the past five years; bank deposits in the same period have only increased by £17,000m to £36,000m).

This, however, presents the banks with a problem. Not only do they need the deposits to sustain their business; they also have relied on the use of the current account money to subsidize the costs of their extremely expensive branch network, branch managers, and money transmission services.

With interest rates as high as they are at the moment they can get by with the odd few hundred million pounds of profit. But if interest rates fall, and they cannot get back the current account deposits, they are going to have to cut their costs and/or put up their charges.

In principle there is nothing wrong with the idea that the banks should charge enough to cover their costs, and much to recommend the idea that those who use their services most should pay most heavily for them. In practice, however, there is plenty wrong with what the banks are doing now: bumping up their charges is one obvious example. There is also the case of Barclays, charging other banks' customers for the honour of cashing their cheques. And there are also the cases identiied in the article alongside.

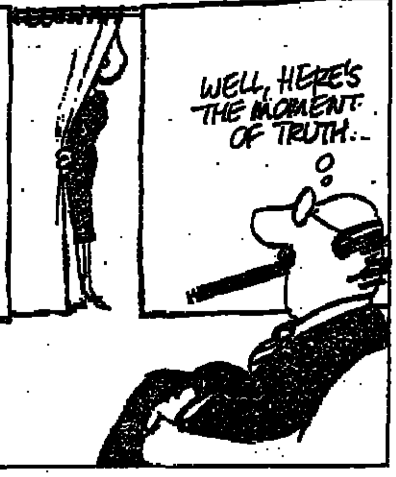
Anyone subject to such increases has a good right to feel aggrieved that the bank gets the free use of his current account balance as well. In an attempt to recover their share of deposits, the banks have already started to pay more sensible returns on longer-term money: it is time they did the same on the current account.

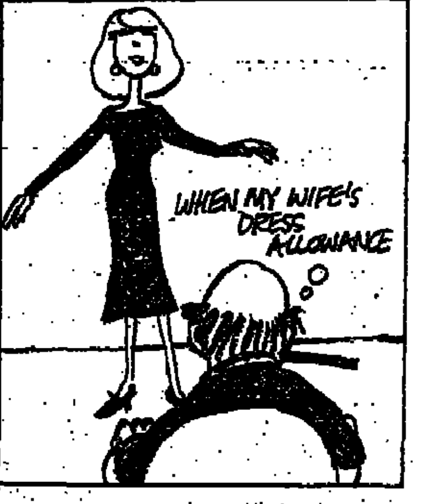
At the moment they seem to be having it both ways: heads they win, and tails you lose.

AG

HOFF of HEYBRIDGE HEATH

BY ROSS









Save the overdraft

It is about time that somebody set up a Society for the Preservation of the Overdraft. For the overdraft, though you may not yet have realized it, is an endangered species.

It is threatened by cost-cutting bankers, with one envious eye on the ease with which credit card loans are administered and another on the simplicity with which finance house loans are granted.

Listen to Mr Deryk Vander Weyer, deputy chairman of Barclays Bank, no less: he told a galaxy of top European bankers at a congress in Berlin earlier this month that the "flexible but expensive overdraft system traditional to clearing banks in the United Kingdom will be increasingly irrelevant" from now on.

Historically, he said, the personal customer "would be interveiwed by a mature bank manager who would make a subjective judgment based on expensive experience and supported by the costly acquisition of collateral security". (What? My bank manager has never asked me for security when I have been in to tell him that things will be tight for a month or two.) But, he went on, "the highly systemized credit scoring method of lending is cheaper, easier and much more appropriate for 90 per cent of personal loan needs".

Credit scoring is the method which hire purchase and other credit companies use to determine whether you are credit-worthy. It will award you points on the information that you have disclosed on a form, according to how well (or badly) you fit its stereotype of the perfect borrower.

If your score is adequate you will get the credit that you want and, if it is not, you won't — and no amount of sweet reason or cold fury will change the credit company's mind.

The bank manager, by contrast, will make his decision on much more subjective grounds. He will take the facts into consideration, of course, but whether or not he decides to give you the money is likely to be determined s much by his view of your character as by his opinion of your financial standing. He is likely, in consequence, to take more risk in some cases and less risk in others.

But the implication of Mr Weyer's speech is that the end result — the percentage of bad debts — is not sufficiently different to justify employing him in the first place.

Even if you, the cousumer, do not have a soft spot for your bank manager, this ought to be a cause of concern. For one thing, overdrafts tend to be cheaper than personal loans. (After last week's half point cut in base rates to 15-15½ per cent, most customers will be paying between 20 and 21 per cent for their overdrafts, as against 22-23 per cent for personal loans.) For another, they are certainly more flexible.

You can borrow up to an overdraft limit or not, as the will takes you, and that facility is not available on any other form of credit, except a revolving loan (such as a credit card), which could cost you up to half as much again.

So the overdraft is a facility that is worth keeping even if the bankers — or at any rate the bakers; chiefs — would prefer to kill it off. Next time you ask your bank manager for one you should point out that the Society for the Preservation of the Overdraft is campaigning for his job as well. You might even get him *to join.*

AG

A charge on the unit trusts

It is not just the man in the street who is moaning about the banks assault on services. The unit trusts are up in arms about a huge increase in charges for the dividend mandate facility; hands up who knows what that is. Since the summer, it appears, the banks have been charging 10p an item for distributing dividends to shareholders directly into their accounts.

A company could write one dividend cheque to each of the clearing banks, which would then pay the dividend to each customer. There was no charge — or only a fractional one — for this service until last June. But following the Office of Fair Trading's ruling on inter-bank agreements (designed to prevent banks operating a cartel on charges) the 10p charge appeared.

Mostly this has resulted in company registrars (almost always banks) paying each other and loading the charge on their corporate customers. But the unit trusts are looking askance at the suggestion that their management companies should cough up the money.

What does the Unit Trust Association think of the suggestion? "Not a lot", says Tony Smith of the UTA. "We are going to discuss this at a meeting next week."

Unit trusts have long been able, free of charge, to *distribute dividends direct to* unitholder's accounts through the dividend mandate system. Now the banks are insisting on payment for the service. But who will pay the bill?

The banks are shy of charging their own customers to whom the dividends are distributed.

It cannot be denied, however, that the facility does save dividend distrubutors postage and paperwork. What irritates the customers so much, corporate and personal alike, is that the old rather gentlemanly and certainly effective banking system is becoming rougher, tougher and more expensive, but not any more efficient and flexible.

MD

Investor's week

Down in the city— hubble, bubble toil and . . .

A columnist needs clues like a soothsayer needs signs or an actor props. But what does a chap do when he does not know what is going on?

Straight out; no messing; making a clean breast of it; honesty the best policy — I know not from one moment to the next what will happen to the pound, interest rates, the Tory party or BL. Worse, the market does not know either, and all and sundry keep their money on deposit.

It is not as if those who whistle or support saloon bars to sustain their courage do not have a case. The *FT* index seems to move 10 or 20 points every other day, and the fall this week from 498.2 to 463.4 could just as easily have gone the other way.

All the misery from Mogadon man Sir Geoffrey Howe and his Treasury aides about the need to raise taxes unless public spending falls only spells growth postponed, rather than growth cancelled. The best people say that United States interest rates will plunge next Spring. So all City folk have to do between now and lambing time is keep their heads down, play golf and leave their stockbroker alone.

But it is not enough. Faced with the threat of a shutdown of BL and most of the Midlands the City is stupefied and it remembers that the key ministerial gamble, that United States interest rates would come down and let our own off the hook, has already been lost.

Time and again in the past three weeks nerves have been tested by the alacrity with which shares dive at the slightest interest rate twitch and now the *FT*index approaches the level last seen on Black Monday, Sepember 28, when it plunged to 457.5.

Next week brings the fifty-second anniversary of the Wall Street crash and the Croydon by-election. This the Tories will presumably lose after their dutiful espousal of Mrs T's Blackpool bread and water.

From now on the stock market will become increasingly political. It will have a choice, it seems, of more bread and water, or a "hung" *Parliament* with no party winning a majority, which would undermine the City's confidence in whoever runs the Exchequer.

So this week misery multiplied and rumour ran amok. John Brown, once the pride of Clydebank and now a successful engineering company, was spurned by its shareholders in a quest for £29m. Underwriters had once to earn their commission.

Blackwood, Morton, of BMK carpet fame, fell into the hands of receivers appointed by the Royal Bank of Scotland. Rockware, which rivals United Glass in the glass bottle business, recorded a £1.35m loss in the first half year.

Rumour wrapped itself round both mighty Tube Investments and offshoot British Aluminium, though it was quickly dismissed as "poppycock".

Perhaps we should see our way ahead of we knew more about our great companies. However, Professor T. A. Lee and Mr D. F. Tweedie have prepared a survey of our leading brokers, fund managers and analysts for the English Institute of Chartered Accountants. They found that nearly half had little understanding of inflation accounting and their actualy understanding of reported information "was characterised by imprecision and variability".

Peter Wainwright

Taxation

Treating staff to lunch at the local restaurant

Not many companies realize they can provide lower paid employees (roughly anyone earning less than £8,500 a year) with subsidized, or free food at a restaurant without this being taxed as a perk. Or that the managers, directors or anyone earning more than £8,500 a year have to partake of their subsidized lunches on the premises if they want to escape the taxman.

This has emerged following a letter to the Inland Revenue last month asking if employers without canteen facilities might be able to provide this attractive benefit to the workforce by using restaurant facilities instead.

Small firms with no canteen facilities are at a distinct disadvantage in the labour market when compared with larger organizations, which can provide free or highly subsidized meals for all levels of staff in their canteen.

In the letter it was suggested that small employers could reserve tables in a local restaurant where they and the staff could eat at the company's expense from the fixed price menu. The company would settle the bill on a weekly or monthly basis according to how much had been consumed.

Employees would not be provided with vouchers for meals or anything resembling credit cards — otherwise the benefits would certainly be taxable. In the letter, it was explained how financial control would be maintained without falling foul of either the voucher or credit card legislation.

Back came the answer from the Revenue — yes, such meals would not be taxable for lower paid employees (basically those earning under £8,500 a year). This is because the benefit cannot be turned into money or money's worth.

"Provided that the contract for the supply of meals (which are non-transferable) is made directly between the company and the restaurant and that no vouchers or company credit cards are involved . . ."

However, any directors or higher paid employees who join the staff for a free lunch in the restaurant would be taxable on the benefit — according to Inland Revenue practice. So a restaurant cannot be a canteen for management — only lower paid staff.

This practice is based on a statement made in the House of Commons as recently as May 18, 1949. . . ."exemption which the law gives for meals in a canteen may properly be given where lunches on a reasonable scale are provided for directors and high officials on the business premises if lunches are provided for the staff generally whether on the premises or elsewhere".

So, if you want to give higher paid employees free meals, then the following conditions seem to apply:

● They must be on a reasonable scale (no Fortnums hampers or caviar).

● They must be on the business premises of the employer, although, we believe not necessarily in a room specially reserved for the purpose.

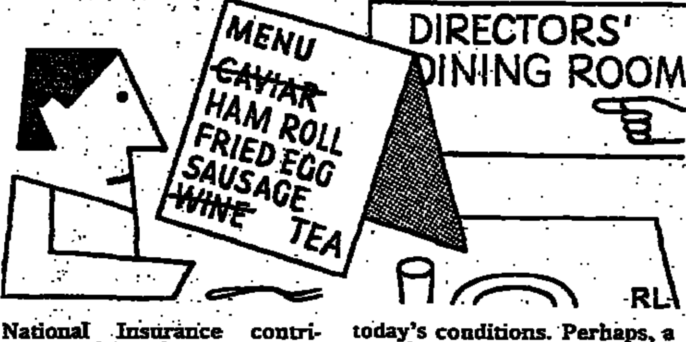
The staff can eat separately or in restaurants or even merely receive 15p luncheon vouchers.

Unlike entertaining expenses, meals provided for employees in the way proposed were, in the Revenue's view allowable expenses for the company.

On a practical level, therefore, employers who search for tax efficient ways of paying staff, should consider setting up restaurant schemes for their lower paid employees. Thousands of London commuting employees are going to be affected by the abolition of the season ticket perk on April 5, 1982; this could be a worthwhile replacement.

Directors and higher paid employees, meanwhile, should explore the take away meal market. Tax free fringe benefits are very worthwhile, so long as it costs over £1 in basic rate tax and total National Insurance contributions in order to put £1 cash into an employee's pocket.

In policy terms, one has to wonder whether the difference in treatment between higher and lower paid employees, particularly in this respect, is still appropriate in today's conditions. Perhaps, a practice based on a statement in the House of Commons more than 32 years ago needs updating.



Danby Bloch and Raymond Godfrey

Mortgages

Woolwich leads the way on larger loans

This week has witnessed a revolution in building society thinking as it prepares to take on the competition in the home loans market.

The recent round of interest rate rises has brought into focus the battle which is *being fought between* the building societies and the banks to lend you and me money.

Last summer the banks launched an offensive on larger loan interst rates which left the building societies reeling. As one of Britain's big five societies, the Woolwich Equitable, has finally responded by scrapping its differential rate for loans under £37,500.

Within days similar moves were announced by the Bradford-based Provincial and the Brighton-based Alliance. Although neither of these smaller societies have gone all the way with the Woolwich.

So while the banks and societies fight it out, the customer, looking for the larger loan can take his pick.

Already the Woolwich has brought its interest rate structure in line with that of the banks. On paper at least the London based society is matching the principal high street banks with an across the board 15 per cent interest rate. The Midland has restructured its home loans rate, severing its links with base rate.

From Monday, investors will be able to hold up to £5,000-worth of index-linked National Savings certificates (Granny bonds). The present limit is £3,000.

A £25,000 loan from the Woolwich will now cost £322.51 compared with £351.51 a month gross under its old interest rate structure. Because banks calculate interest rates differently, the same loan from the Midland now will cost you £315.39 a far cry from the £372.21 it was charging at 18 per cent interest.

At the same time the Provincial has also had a change of heart about rates. It has not scrapped differential rates entirely; instead it loads mortgages of over £20,000 by ½ per cent and over £35,000 the rate increases to 16 per cent, and above £50,000 the rate rises to 16½ per cent.

However, the Provincial is only applying this structure to new mortgages, so existing borrowers must continue paying a higher rate for their loans.

It says they cannot afford to scrap differential rates completely and it is applying the basic 15 per cent rate up to £20,000 to help first time buyers. Even for larger loans the society now believes it can compete successfully with the banks.

The Alliance, rather than abolish differential rates has flattened the spread of its punitive charges for larger loans. Unlike the Provincial, its threshold for incurring a higher interest rate is £13,000. Loans up to and including that figure will be charged the basic 15 per cent, over £13,000 and up to £25,000 mortgages will carry 15½ per cent rates.

Higher mortgages will be charged interest at 16 per cent with no extra penalty whatever the size of the loan. Unlike the Woolwich it has a £37,500 threshold, above which interest rates are negotiable.

If you are looking for a mortgage then it is worth shopping around between building societies and banks to see who is offering the best deal.

MONTHLY MORTGAGE REPAYMENTS

25-year term

Size of mortgage	Home lending rate %	£15,000	£20,000	£25,000
Midland	(15)	£189.24	£252.31	£315.39
Barclays	(15½)	£196.00	£261.00	£326.00
Lloyds	(15)	£189.09	£253.20	£316.50
National Westminster	(15)	£193.38	£257.84	£322.30
Williams & Glyn's	(15)	£189.23	£252.30	£315.38
Building society	(15)	£193.50	£265.60*	£341.75†
Woolwich	(15)	£193.51	£258.01	£322.51
Provincial	(15)	£193.50	£258	£332*
Alliance	(15)	£199.30	£265.60	£332

*15½%, †16%.

Baron Phillips

EDITED BY MARGARET DRUMMOND

Insurance

Problem of the wayward golf-ball

Sir Harry Secombe and the woman spectator he felled with that well-publicized mis-hit golf ball could both tell you of one of the lesser hazards of the ancient game. For golf, and other peaceful pastimes, carry risks which are not immediately apparent and which can prove costly both to player and spectator alike. But fortunately they can be insured against.

Professional sportsmen earn enough to take out expensive private insurance or their employers carry the liability. But that liability seldom extends to the village green or the millions of citizens who take part in amateur golf, tennis, cricket, badminton, squash, bowls or angling.

The most complete way is to take advantage of composite policies which offer more than legal liability insurance. There is a specific one for the above sorts devised by Cornhill and its tariff acts as a general guideline.

There are three areas of concern to the sporting amateur — injury to others, injury to her or himself, and loss of, or damage to, property belonging to either.

For an annual premium of £10 for a sport (with a further £3.75 premium for each of the other named sports) your sportsman can be protected against all three. Even assuming a 13-week season, that comes to only 77p a week.

In the unlikely event of a cricket ball writing off a double-decker bus, or seriously injuring a passer-by, the legal liability carries an indemnity limit of £500,000. You are covered up to that level of damages — provided, of course, that it was an accident.

As great a worry is the effect of injury to the player himself. Accidents received while involved in or playing your favourite pastime are compensated as follows:

Death, loss of sight in one or more eyes and permanent loss of limb carry £4,000 compensation each, with the death cover limited to £500 for anyone under 18. More likely, it is to be hoped, is the kind of accident which puts the sportman off work for a time.

For up to 104 weeks he can get £20 a week, doubled for any time spent in hospital.

There is the usual list of exceptions to this compensation scale and there is an age bar of 70 in all cases.

Personal injury is not nearly as common as the theft of property left in the dressing room or loss of, or damage to, sporting equipment.

Take the equipment first, which for fishing, say, can be very expensive. Loss or damage through any cause is covered up to £500, with the insurer paying the first £10 or £20, depending on where he lives, should the property be stolen.

There is one exception the sportsman should beware of — breakage. Should the handle of his bat come away in his hand while at the crease, for instance, there will be no pay-out.

For dressing room thefts effects will be covered up to £250, with the insurer paying the first £5. But the insurers will not pay out on money or jewelry.

There are other ways of achieving the same cover as parts of the specialist policy, but to protect yourself fully you would need three policies: Loss of, or damage to, your equipment may come under your house contents policy, if you have one, but you should look carefully at any exclusions in your policy. You can take out a personal or a family health insurance, which will sometimes cover your leisure activities, provided that they are not considered too hazardous.

For injury to others or damage to their property, a personal liability insurance policy should cover you.

These policies usually specify that you, your spouse or your family are at the time involved in private, personal activities, and these often exclude anything to do with horses, as well as the more obvious motor sports.

Readers whose leisure activities are more demanding, such as rock climbers, hang-glider pilots or free-fall parachutists can usually find cover through a broker and here it pays to shop around.

Roger Beard

Readers' Forum

This specialist readers' service has been compiled with the help of Ronald Irving, John Drummond and Tony Foreman

Cost of paying off a mortgage

I took out a mortgage in November, 1978, with one of the smaller London building societies. When I came to redeem it on selling my house recently I was sent a redemption notice requesting three months additional interest. On inquiring I was told that this was standard practice as I was redeeming within five years of taking out the loan. I asked for the matter to be considered by the society's board, but they said that they were bound to charge it under their rules. A colleague tells me that this is illegal as it is regarded as a penalty. Could I please have your advice, as the amount involved is more than £400 (DF, London W14)

Your building society rule book sets out the conditions upon which you as borrower can redeem your loan prematurely. You would also have been given a copy and should have read them when you took out the loan.

The Building Societies Association has recommended that building societies should not charge redemption interest and most building societies do not now do so. Your society is apparently one of the few remaining exceptions. Where a society still insists on charging redemption interest it should not charge it where more than five years have elapsed since the loan was taken out. Again, if the borrower is purchasing another house with a loan from the same society, no redemption interest should be charged.

Recently the company for which I work has been undergoing certain structural changes, which have included offering completely new contracts to all middle managers and above. I am concerned because I believe that the offer which has been made to me constitutes one which I have to refuse. The question which I would like to put to you is — what is the difference between an employee being made redundant and an employee resigning of his or her own volition?

The main points concerning the new contract offer are:

1. there is a slight change in the job title;

2. the job content includes all my past responsibilities plus some additional ones (although this is not spelt out in any way on the contract);

3. there is a 7 per cent pay rise;

4. the new contract is offered without a car being included, although the old job included one (which was leased). The only compensation for this change is the offer of an interest-free loan to purchase my own car;

5. the new job is offered with one week's holiday less than the old job:

6. the new job specifies that overtime will not be paid, whereas in my present job I am eligible for overtime although I have never claimed it. (A. P. C., Birmingham.)

APC Birmingham raises a variety of issues which it is not practicable to deal with in the course of a brief reply.

The main point seems to be concerned with what is known as "constructive dismissal". This may be put in non-legal terms by saying you do not have to go so far as sacking someone to dismiss him. You only need make his life, while at work, so miserable that he has no alternative but to leave.

The definition has been laid down by statute (Sections 55(2)(C) Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act, 1978) and has been interpreted by the Court of Appeal in Western Excavating (EEC) Ltd -v- Sharp in 1978. Summarizing their effect the items to consider are:

(a) were the employers in breach of the terms of the contract of employment? Did they do something that broke their arrangements for the employee's employment?

(b) was the breach so serious or fundamental to the contract of employment that the employee is entitled to leave immediately (even if he leaves later), treating the contract of employment as brought to an end by the employer?

The notion of constructive dismissal is rather similar to that of constructive desertion in matrimonial law, where, for example, a wife refuses to continue looking after the husband's needs (food, bed, laundry, etc.) — driving him out of their home, although he is the one to leave.

The items set out under point 1 seem to be of little significance, unless the job title change amounts to a lowering of status. Point 3 is hardly a "breach" of the employer's obligations. The other items (2, 4, 5 and 6) are possible breaches, that is, they could constitute grounds for arguing that the employee was constructively dismissed.

A word of caution, however. If the "new" contracts have been offered to all middle managers and above, who have found them acceptable (apart from APC), then it will be difficult to succeed in a claim. APC will be regarded on the basis that "they are all out of step except our Johnnie".

In the present economic climate, where businesses suffer from the recession and there are more than three million unemployed, some adjustments may be necessary for businesses and employees to survive financially.

Last summer I ordered a new (foreign) car. The dealer undertook to take my used car in part exchange at a "price to be agreed". I was asked for and paid £100 "deposit". When, four months later, the new car was ready for delivery, an offer was made for my 3½-year-old car (of a different make) which was unreasonably low and I declined to go ahead with the deal. The retailer has refused to return my deposit. The United Kingdom Concessionaire (of this expensive make of European car) sympathized with my predicament but has been unable to persuade the dealer to refund my money, and now the Motor Agents Association have told me they cannot assist. Informal advice from a solicitor friend indicates that legally I am in the right but that the cost of legal proceedings would not justify them. Is the dealer to be allowed to get away with it? (AJW, London SW1).

You do not state the retail price of the new car but it was clearly to reduced by "an amount to be agreed" for your old one.

It is clear, therefore that the sale and purchase are interdependent, that is, it is a single transaction. As you have been unable to agree between you the part-exchange value to be allowed on your existing vehicle, the entire transaction is void.

Consequently, you are entitled to the return of your deposit which was merely to show good faith on your part. If the dealer complains he now has a car which he cannot sell. This is his own fault for not fixing the part exchange value in advance.

Unit Trust Performance

The tables show the value on October 1 of £100 invested 12 months ago (A) and three years ago (B), income reinvested and based on offer-to-offer prices.

Figures supplied by Planned Savings, 150-152 Caledonian Road, London, N.1. 9RD.

FINANCIAL	A	B
S & P/Financial	116.1	143.1
Abbey Wrldwde Bd	115.0	—
Target/Inv Trust	114.6	151.8
GT Wrld Bond Fnd	114.0	—
James Finlay Inv Tr	110.9	155.6
Nat West Financial	110.4	149.7
S & P/Intern Bond	109.6	—
Kleinwort B'sn Fts	108.6	143.6
Key Fixed Interest	107.4	106.9
Target/Financial	106.1	168.3
Abbey Invest Trst	103.6	126.2
M & G/Fits	103.5	146.2
Britannia Fin Secs	102.6	157.4
S & P/I.T.U.	101.3	131.6
Practical	100.6	128.3
Hill Samuel/Fin	100.3	160.0
Schlesinger I.T.U.	100.3	125.3
Tyndall/Preference	100.0	106.6
Henderson Prf & Glt	99.4	—
Arbuthnot Capital	99.4	144.0
Britannia Inv Tst Shs	98.5	129.6
Henderson Fin	97.9	180.8
Allen H'y & Ross Glt	96.7	—
Target/Preference	96.4	110.7
S & P/Scotbits	96.3	130.9
Brown Shipley Fin	95.9	158.1
S & P Glt & Fix Int Inc	95.2	—
Chieftain Pref & Gilt	94.9	—
Abbey Gilt & Fxd Int	94.5	—
A-Hambro Govt Sec	93.6	—
S & P Glt & Fix It Grth	93.6	—
Craigm. 'nt Gilt	93.4	—
Tyndall/Gilt Income	92.7	—

	A	B
Hill Sam'l Gt & Fi In	92.3	—
Target/Gilt Capital	92.3	105.4
Henderson Gilt	92.0	—
Arbuthnot Fn & Prp	91.7	124.5
Britannia Pref Shrs	91.7	97.7
London Wall/Finance	91.4	144.3
Target Gilt Income	91.0	—
Fidelity Glt & Fxd In	90.8	—
Arbuthnot Pref	90.4	103.2
Arb'thn't Glt & Fx In	89.7	102.4
Britannia Prp Shrs	89.3	155.1
Barclay Unic Fin	88.5	158.6
Gartmore Gilt	87.7	—
Britannia Gilt	87.7	—
GROWTH	**A**	**B**
Gartmore British	125.7	150.4
Perpetual Grp Grth	124.9	175.7
Bishopsgate Prog	120.9	167.7
Capel Capital	118.4	148.0
Quilter/Quad Rec	113.8	—
Hill Samuel/Sp Sits	113.6	—
TSB Scottish	112.8	141.0
Schroder Capital	112.6	165.9
A-Hambro O/S Earn	111.8	133.7
Target Special Sits	111.7	165.8
Schroder General	111.4	155.0
S & P/Capital	111.3	128.8
Brown Shipley Grth	110.3	160.7
Martin Currie	110.2	—
A-Hambro Rec Sits	108.9	138.7
Stewart British Cap	108.2	143.1
Friends Prov Units	108.1	148.5
Nat West Cap	107.9	152.7
HK Private	107.7	159.2
Henderson Spec Sits	107.9	140.3
Baring Brs Stratton	107.0	151.8
Pearl Growth	106.9	138.2
Britannia Assets	105.9	124.9
Buckmaster/Marlb	105.8	126.9
Arbuthnot Giants	105.8	118.4
HK Technology	105.3	110.0
Barclayunic Capital	104.9	138.5
Nat West Gwth Inv	104.8	125.5
TSB General	104.4	138.7
Framlington Capital	104.3	138.6
Equity and Law	104.0	136.7
A-Hambro Accum	103.8	138.6
Abbey Capital	103.3	125.5
M & G/Compnd Gwth	102.2	144.9
Brown Shipley Tech	102.0	120.5
M & G/Conv. Growth	101.4	168.6
Gartmore Insce Ags	100.8	127.2
Fidelity Special Sits	100.5	—
Barclayunic Recvry	100.3	117.7
Hill Samuel/Capital	100.1	129.3
New Court Equity	99.9	120.1
Wieler Growth	98.9	116.9
Gartmore Spec Sits	98.7	—
Henderson/Cap Grth	98.6	174.2
M & G/Recovery	98.3	137.6
Target/Professional	98.2	145.9
Barclayunic Grth Acc	98.1	141.3
Royal Trust Capital	97.8	132.1
Tyndall/Capital	97.7	132.0
NPI Growth	97.7	134.1
Manulife Growth	97.5	140.4

	A	B
Bridge Capital	97.3	143.7
Ulster/Growth	97.2	105.6
Carr Sebag Capital	96.6	125.2
HK UK Market Leaders	95.7	119.6
London Wall Cap Grwth	95.6	98.0
G T Capital	94.4	156.7
Arbuthnot Growth	93.8	113.5
HK Accumulation	93.8	115.7
Choularton Growth	93.4	89.0
Lndn Wall/Specl Sits	93.1	96.3
Midland Drayton Capt	93.1	112.6
T&G/Vanguard Grth	92.7	117.1
Target/Growth	92.4	132.1
Britannia Pro	92.2	156.4
HK Growth	91.7	116.7
Britnia Cap. Accum.	91.3	123.8
Britnia Spec Sits	91.3	104.4
Tower Special Sitns	90.8	—
M & G/Magnum	89.0	155.2
Schlesinger Spc Sts	87.7	149.3
Britannia Growth	86.3	125.2
Craigmount Recvry	82.2	—
Henderson Recvry	81.5	91.0
Brown Shipley Rec	81.4	79.7
Perpetual Inc	118.7	—
Great Winchester	115.6	116.9
James Fnlay Hgh Inc	115.2	130.5
Hendrsn Inc & Grwth	114.9	141.9
L&C. Income	114.4	133.6
TSB Income	114.1	131.5
Hendrsn Smll Cos Div	111.5	109.3
Quilter/Quadrant Inc	109.3	110.5
Prolific High Income	109.2	140.8
Nat West Income	109.2	126.9
Barclayunic Income	109.2	129.8
Brown Shipley Inc	109.0	155.4
Framlington Income	108.0	120.9
Kleinwt Bnsn Hgh Yld	107.5	137.2
Abbey Income	105.8	115.6
Mayflower Income	105.7	116.8
Carliol High Yield	105.6	91.0
Discretionary	105.6	134.1
Dartington	105.5	—
Fidelity Grwth & Inc	104.7	—
Tyndall/Scottish Inc	104.4	113.5
S&P/Select Income	104.2	121.5
Capel Income	104.1	111.3
A-Hambro High Inc	103.3	127.3
Framlngtn Ext Inc	103.3	—
Gartmore High Inc	103.2	104.0
Crescent High Dist	102.9	108.2
Gartmore Extra Inc	102.4	98.9
Schroder Income	102.0	127.5
Canlife Income	101.6	114.2
A-Hambro Equity Inc	101.4	124.0
Ansbcher Inc Mnthly	101.3	98.1
Pearl Income	100.9	118.4
T&G/Wickmoor Div	100.7	113.6
Chieftain Inc & Grwth	100.5	109.2
New Court Income	100.5	106.6
Rowan High Yield	100.3	122.0
Henderson/High Inc	100.3	110.6
Lloyds Inc	100.3	117.2
M&G/Mid & Gen	100.1	86.6
Gartmore Inc	99.9	115.0
Hill Samuel/High Yld	99.7	98.2
A-Hambro High Yld	99.5	97.5
M&G/High Inc	99.2	112.0
London Wall/High Inc	99.2	77.1
M&G/Conv. Inc	99.2	118.8
Tundall/Inc	98.8	103.3
Key Inc	98.7	95.6
S&P/Inc	98.3	110.9
S&P/High Return	98.2	102.3
Nelstar High Inc	98.1	83.2
Nat West Extra Inc	98.0	92.7
Grveson/Barr Hgh Yld	97.9	106.2
Midland Drayton Inc	97.9	119.7
M&G/Extra Yld	97.9	103.5
Chieftain High Inc	97.7	92.1
Mutual/High Yld	97.7	101.9
G.T. Inc	97.7	130.7
Hill Samuel/Inc	97.6	108.5
ritish Life Div	97.5	90.3
enderson Extra Inc	97.3	103.0
arr Sebag Inc	97.3	105.5
Midlnd Draytn Hgh Yld	97.1	107.7
Delphi Income	96.5	140.0
Bridge Income	95.9	110.1
M&G/Dividend	95.8	112.5
Ridgefield Income	95.4	88.7
Target/Extra Inc	95.3	95.4
Lloyds Extra Inc	95.0	103.2
HK Income	94.9	100.9
Alben Income	94.8	111.4
Schlesinger Inc	94.6	116.0
S&P/Scotyields	94.5	102.1
S&P/High Yield	94.4	109.7
Target/Income	94.3	92.5
HK Extra Income	93.6	106.4
Arbuthnot High Inc	93.5	93.4
Royal Trust Income	93.0	102.2
T&G/Vangrd Hgh Yld	92.3	102.7
Mutual/Income	92.1	115.7
Britannia Inc & Growth	91.6	104.2
Barclayunic Extra Inc	91.3	108.1
Craigmount High Inc	91.2	84.6
Arbuthnot High Yield	90.9	101.8

	A	B
Tower Inc & Grwth	90.8	—
Britannia Ext Inc.	90.5	89.3
Britannia Nat. High Inc	89.8	93.3
Middle Mount High Inc	89.4	103.0
Brwn Shipley Hgh Inc	89.3	89.1
London Wall/Extra Inc	87.4	68.9
Choularton Inc	87.3	68.1
Arbuthnot Ext Inc	86.5	89.9
Buckmstr/Cumberlnd	86.2	101.4
GENERAL	**A**	**B**
Mercury General	123.3	164.2
Arbuthnot Smllr Cos	119.5	130.0
College Hill	119.4	132.7
M.L.A. Trust	117.4	201.4
Leo Capital	117.1	170.4
Friars House	117.0	158.4
Schroder Small Cos	115.6	—
Nat West Smaller Cos	114.0	—
Rowan Merlin	113.8	190.2
Target Inc & Growth	112.1	—
Grievsn/Barr Smll Cos	111.8	—
Quilter/Quadrant Gen	111.7	154.9
T&G/Wickmoor	110.3	148.9
Barclayunic '500'	109.5	134.0
Kleinwt Bnsn Smll Co	108.8	130.7
A-Hmbro 2nd Smll Co	108.5	143.9
Mayflower General	108.4	124.0
New Court Smaller Co	107.9	158.1
T&G/Barbican	107.7	129.3
Lloyds Smll Cos & Rec	106.4	—
HK Small Companies	106.3	112.7
Barclaytrst Invest	106.1	130.1
T&G/Colemco	106.0	150.0
Reliance Opportunity	105.6	106.5
A-Hambro Capital	105.6	131.4
Barclayunic Trustee	105.4	136.3
Chieftain Smaller Cos	105.4	—
Pelican Units	105.2	147.8
Intel Smaller Cos	104.9	—
Minster	104.7	122.6
Legal & Gen	104.6	150.3
Reliance/Sekforde	104.4	105.1
Rbrt Fraser Unit Tst	104.0	130.9
Norwich U Gp Trust	103.9	129.3
Pearl Trust	103.8	127.3
Abbey General	103.4	127.1
Schlesinger Mkt Ldr	103.3	131.1
A-Hambro Elec & Ind	103.2	131.9
A-Hambro Gwth &'In	102.9	137.3
Lloyds Life Equity	102.6	138.5
S&P/Scotshares	102.6	141.2
Key Small Cos Fund	102.3	141.9
A-Hambro Small Cos	102.3	139.6
Lloyds Balanced	102.0	139.4
British Life	102.0	133.4
Archway Fund	101.7	146.2
Rowan Securities	101.3	143.6
Britannia Smaller Cos	101.3	124.3
Northgate	101.1	—
Barclayunic Pro Assn	100.9	166.9
M&G/General	100.6	134.9
M&G/Second	100.6	139.6
M&G Smaller Cos	100.5	149.0
Tyndall Int. Earnings	100.4	131.5
Scott Equit Earnings	100.4	125.6
Kleinwrt Benson U Fd	100.4	138.0
Canlife General	100.1	123.8
G&A Units	99.8	133.5
Equitas Units	99.7	128.6
Guardhill	99.7	142.4
Brown Shipley Index	99.5	121.8
A-Hambro First	99.3	135.3
Family Fund	99.3	123.0
Prudential/Prutrust	99.3	127.5
Alben	99.1	133.0
Barclayunic Gen	98.8	129.6
Vanguard Trustee	98.7	125.1
A-Hambro Fund	98.5	128.2
T&G/Glen Fund	98.5	124.7
M&G/Trustee	98.3	119.3
Confed Growth Unit	98.2	144.1
Hill Samuel/Brit	98.2	128.4
Grieveson/Barrington	97.8	145.5
Key Equity and Gen	97.8	120.1
Nat West Portf Inv	97.7	118.3
Crescent Res	97.7	130.0
Trades Union Units	97.6	121.4
Brit Life Balanced	97.0	121.0
Hill Samuel/Security	96.7	121.5
S&P/UK Equity	96.3	134.8
A-Hambro Brit Ind	95.8	121.4
Henderson/Inc & Ass	95.1	118.1
Buckmter/Buckgham	94.2	118.3
Mutual/Blue Chip	93.5	120.0
Nelstar Trust	92.7	123.4
Brown Shipley Units	90.8	117.2
Britannia Domestic	90.7	117.6
Anderson	90.1	114.7
Mutual/Security Plus	90.0	109.5
Intel Inc & Grwth	90.0	96.5
Govett/Stkhrs Europe	90.0	—
Britannia Shield	89.4	132.0
Target/Equity	88.4	129.1
Britannia Com & Ind	85.8	101.3
HK Intl Earnings & As	82.0	105.5
Crescent Tokyo	162.2	161.8
Midlnd Drayton Japan	158.6	—
Henderson/Japan	156.0	136.5
H Samuel Far East	155.2	—
G.T. Japan & General	151.9	145.5

	A	B
S&P/Japan Growth	151.9	121.5
Chieftain Far Est	148.9	—
GT Far East & Gen	146.9	—
Gartmore Far Eastrn	143.6	150.1
Arbuthnot Estrn+Int	141.4	177.5
Grieveson/Endvr	140.3	200.9
Brtannia Am Smll Cos	139.8	—
Henderson/Nth Am	139.6	150.6
Britannia Japan Perf	139.1	188.8
Hndrson Am Sml Cos	138.9	172.2
Fidelity American	137.0	—
M&G/Amercn Rcvry	136.3	—
Target/Pcfc	136.0	154.1
Intel Pcfc	133.7	—
Gr Winchester Oseas	133.6	163.5
Nw Crt Internatnl	133.6	162.7
A-Hambro Sec Of Am	133.5	159.5
Framlington Am	133.3	173.6
Britannia Am Grth	133.1	161.5
M&G/Japan	132.1	107.0
Grvsn/Lndn & Brssls	131.2	137.9
Tyndall/Nrth Amer	131.2	—
Frmlngtn US Tnrnd	130.7	—
Lloyds Int Tech	130.5	—
Frmlngtn Int Grth	130.2	178.4
A-Hambro Pacific	129.8	147.8
M&G/Far Eastern	129.8	195.3
Bishopsgate Int	129.7	175.3
M&G/American	129.5	148.3
S&P/South East Asia	129.4	—
Stewart Am Fund	128.6	149.3
Hndrsn/Pcfcsmll Co	127.7	—
London Wall/Int	127.3	121.1
Gartmore American	127.2	147.6
G.T.U.S. & General	127.1	157.2
Crescent Inter	126.7	139.8
Hill Samuel/Inter	125.7	125.5
Mid Drayton Amer	125.1	110.4
Crescent American	124.6	168.0
Rowan America	124.3	154.6
Tyndall/Far Eastern	124.0	—
Brit Amer Spec Sits	123.6	148.7
Target Amer Eagle	123.4	152.9
Hill Samuel/Dollar	122.8	124.1
Chieftain Inter	122.7	193.7
Abbey Amer Growth	122.7	—
NPI Overseas	122.1	165.0
S & P/U.S. Growth	121.8	156.5
Henderson/European	121.3	115.9
Nelstar International	120.6	—
Barclayunic America	120.3	116.3
Brwn Shipley Nth Am	120.1	160.5
Quilter/Quadrant Int	119.9	—
G.T. International	119.2	155.2
Intel American Tech	118.5	—
James Finlay Internat	116.8	170.6
Fielding International	116.7	—
Mid Drayton O'seas	115.8	136.6
Bridge Inter Recy	115.8	146.4
L. & C. Inter & Gen	115.5	142.1
Craigmount N Amer	115.4	137.6
Govett/Stockholders	115.4	128.1
Mayflower Inter	114.5	146.0
A-Hambro Inter	114.4	134.6
HK American	113.8	132.6
Bridge Amer & Gen	113.7	158.6
Grieveson/Grantchstr	113.2	128.1
Britannia Far East	113.1	156.0
Lloyds Worldwide Gr	112.3	154.6
HK Far East & Gen	111.9	155.7
Henderson/Inter	111.4	146.8
Capel N. American	110.9	—
Britannia Inter Grth	110.5	134.4
Arbuthnot Foreign	108.3	136.1
Chieftain American	107.7	131.0
Prolific Unit Trust	107.4	141.6
Barclayunic Worldwd	105.9	117.0
Murray European	105.8	85.4
Ridgefield Internl	104.9	111.9
Gartmore Inter	[illegible]	139.9
Mercury Interntnl	103.9	144.6
Nat West Univ Fund	103.9	102.8
S&P/Euro Grwth	103.5	87.2
S&P/Select Interntnl	101.7	136.8
Arbuthnot Nrth Amer	101.4	110.4
Choularton Interntnl	101.0	—
S&P/Univl Grwth	100.2	127.9
Craigmount Canadian	97.8	—
Barclayunic Australia	95.6	168.8
Hendrsn/Austrln	95.1	198.3
M&G/European	93.7	121.0
Schroder Europe	92.3	73.2
M&G/Australasian	76.7	160.4
Target Commodity	100.9	188.0
New Ct Enrgy Res	99.9	164.9
M&G/Commod & Gen	98.1	171.9
S&P/Commod Share	96.3	185.7
A-Hambro Met & Min	93.6	167.4
Hendrsn/Oil & Nt Rs	91.5	198.6
S&P Energy Ind	89.9	190.6
Midlnd Draytn Comm	89.0	161.3
Arbuthnt Comm Shre	88.7	146.4
Gartmore Commodity	87.1	192.9
Tyndall/Natural Res	86.4	120.5
Britannia Comm Shre	83.0	172.3
Target Energy	82.8	—
Britannia Minerals	81.4	229.3
Britannia Gold & Gen.	80.0	215.3
Chieftn Basic Res	75.1	176.9
Britnnia Univ Enrgy	73.9	186.7
Key Energy Ind	68.3	157.0

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	15½%
Barclays	15½%
BCCI	16 %
Consolidated Crdts	16 %
C. Hoare & Co	*15½%
Lloyds Bank	15½%
Midland Bank	15½%
Nat Westminster	15½%
TSB	15 %
Williams and Glyn's	15½%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 15½%, up to £50,000 14%, over £50,000 14½%.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
114	100	ABI Hldgs 10% CULS	110	—	10.0	9.1	—	—
76	39	Airsprung Group	70	—	4.7	6.7	11.1	15.4
52	21	Armitage & Rhodes	44	—	4.3	9.8	3.7	8.3
200	92½	Bardon Hill	193	—	9.7	5.0	9.4	11.4
104	88	Deborah Services	97	—	5.5	5.7	4.8	9.1
126	88	Frank Horsell	115	+1	6.4	5.6	10.4	25.0
110	39	Frederick Parker	60	—	1.7	2.8	26.1	—
110	50	George Blair	50	—	—	—	—	—
102	93	IPC	96	—	7.3	7.6	6.9	10.4
113	59	Jackson Group	95	-1	7.0	7.4	3.0	6.7
130	103	James Burrough	108	—	8.7	8.1	7.9	9.9
334	244	Robert Jenkins	285	—	31.3	11.0	4.0	10.1
59	50	Scruttons "A"	53	—	5.3	10.0	8.2	7.6
224	187	Torday Limited	suspended	—	15.1	8.1	7.2	12.4
23	8	Twinlock Ord	13	+½	—	—	—	—
90	68	Twinlock 15% ULS	76	+1	15.0	19.7	—	—
56	34	Unilock Holdings	34	-1	3.0	8.8	6.1	10.3
103	81	Walter Alexander	84	—	6.4	7.6	5.5	9.8
263	181	W. S. Yeates	225	-1	13.1	5.8	4.3	8.7

FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets

BL vote and weak pound shake confidence

Gloomy news and rumours again played havoc with the market yesterday as share prices took another nosedive.

This time it was the result of the BL workers' vote to strike in the face of threats of closure from Sir Michael Edwardes, and another poor performance by the pound. It was enough to bring the bears out in force, confident that the market's only direction next week will be downwards.

As a result, jobbers were again forced to go on the defensive, marking prices sharply lower. All hopes of a rally ahead of the weekend as investors squared up their books quickly faded. Rumours that Russia had invaded Poland, and Mrs Thatcher's speech at the Tory Party conference at Blackpool also did little for sentiment.

The *FT* Index opened 2.8 lower at 10 am and drifted throughout the day extending its loss at the close by 9.8 at 463.4—a fall on the account so far of 34.8. Dealers remained openly sceptical about the prospects for a rally next week in the face of Monday's US money supply figures and Tuesday's UK trade figures—both expected to make gloomy reading.

The weaker pound and higher bill rates in the money markets laid the foundations for a spate of persistent selling in the gilt market. The new tap Exchequer 15 per cent 1997 slipped lower, closing at £24¼ part paid, or £¾ discount over the offer price. In longs, falls were contained to £¾ while in shorts losses of up to £1 were reported.

Leading industrials clearly reflected the mood of the market, with prices continuing to be marked lower in an attempt to stave off the sellers. ICI fell 4p to 256p, Beecham 4p to 188p, Glaxo 6p to 374p, Unilever 5p to 553p, Blue Circle 4p to 452p BOC International 3p to 132p and P & O D'fd 2p to 95p. Hawker Siddeley shed another 6p at 262p ahead of half-year figures on Wednesday, making a fall of 38p so far this week.

The threat of a permanent shutdown of BL sent a shudder through much of the engineering and automotive industries. Lucas Industries fell 11p to 192p, Smiths Industries 14p to 292p and GKN 6p to 144p while BL, where a few shares are still held by the public, slipped 1p to 16p.

It was time to take profits in KCA International yesterday as a line of 500,000 shares went through the market at 130p. Another line of 150,000 was still looking for a home last night and may still be doing the rounds on Monday. The price closed 7p lower at 132p.

Elsewhere, in motors Caffyns rose 8p to 144p amid suggestions that Heron Motor was about to bid, and Appleyard Group rose 3p to 68p as Mr David Abel's Suter Electrical bought a 15 per cent stake. Shares of Suter D'fd rose 6p to 46p and the ordinary closed unchanged at 54p.

News that Mrs Pamela Mason had agreed to sell her controlling stake in Illingworth Morris clipped 1½p from the shares at 19p, as David Hume Securities's bid added 8p to Scottish Ceylon Tea at 35p.

The Government's decision not to sell off the gas showrooms to private enterprise produced 4p boost for Valor at 56p and a 3p rise for United Gas at 64p.

Details of its £20m United States acquisition clipped 4p from Pritchard Services, which had brokers Rowe & Pitman place 10½m shares at 135p with various institutions to help pay for the deal.

Re-arranged terms from Hanson Trust, down 2p at 260p, left Berec ½p higher at 107p and now values the offer at 116p a share. But R. P. Martin slipped 10p to 260p after returning recently from suspension with terms for a merger with the German group Bierbaum. Speculative buying helped Old Swan Hotels 6p to 75p, Boustead 8p to 138p and Feedex 3p to 36p.

Trading losses were responsible for a 5p fall in British Syphon at 28p, a 4p fall in Executex Clothes at 18p and a similar loss in Forward Technology at 56p. A warning on trading losses wiped 13p from News International at 88p.

Talk of new industrial development in China added £4 to China 5 per cent at £17, £3 to China 5 per cent 1913 at £14.

Equity turnover on October 15 was £87.362m (10,096 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were Global Nat Resources, ICI, Plessey, P & O D'fd, GEC, Ocean Transport and *Thomas Tilling*.

Traded options: Total contracts amounted to 1,060 of which BP attracted 251 in calls and 22 puts.

Traditional options saw calls in Tube Inv on 11p, RP Martin on 28p and Woodside on 8½p.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Amber Day (F)	40.02(30.19)	0.29*(0.64)	4.66*(3.26)	—(1.96)	—	0.9(2.56)
Arcolectric (I)	1.73(2.37)	0.015*(0.14)	0.3*(0.9)	—(0.23)	—	—(0.23)
Erskine House (F)	15.3(14.5)	0.42*(0.046)	14.4*(2.24)	—(1.18)	—	—(2.28)
Executex Clothes (I)	1.56(1.07)	0.4*(0.096)	19.04*(4.5)	—(0.73)	—	—(1.55)
Forward Tech (I)	18.9(23.3)	0.37*(1.12)	2.1*(4.5)	2.3(3.3)	—	—(5.6)
R. Goodwin (F)	6(5.01)	0.28(0.25)	2.03(1.76)	0.5(0.5)	25 11	0.5(0.5)
Hallam Group (I)	5.49(5.24)	0.29* (0.099*)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
News Int (F)	293(114†)	26(13.2†)	33.2(16.7†)	3.4(2.4†)	—	6.3(2.4†)
United Eng (I)	11.2(10.07)	1.4(1.55)	2.93(3.31)	1.5(1.29‡)	4 12	—(3.58‡)
U.U. Textiles (F)	4.17(5.47)	0.075* (0.15*)	3.4*(3.5*)	—(—)	—	—(—)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown *pretax and earnings are net.* * Loss; † For six months; ‡ Adjusted for scrip issue.

Accounting for leased equipment

By Our Financial Staff

Greater disclosure by companies using leased equipment is called for in a paper from a leading accountancy body.

The main proposal made in the exposure draft is that in *the case of a finance lease* — one which transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee — the lessee should recognize substance over form and capitalize the asset, showing on his balance sheet both the leased asset and the obligation to pay future rentals.

The draft, which represents six years of study on accounting for leases and hire purchase contracts, was published yesterday by the Accounting Standards Committee. It is know as Exposure Draft 29.

While admitting that there is nothing new or contentious *about the proposals on hire* purchase, the draft suggests that the proposals on leasing are new and contentious, although given the six years that ED29 has been in preparation the suggestions are not that novel.

On the treatment of financial leasing, the draft suggests that the lessee, by following its proposal, will treat the asset in a similar way to an asset which is being financed by a hire purchase contract.

"In this way, off-balance-sheet finance, as it has been called, will be brought into the open and on to the balance sheet—thus enabling readers and analysts to obtain a proper appreciation of return on capital employed, and of the gearing of the enterprise," a committee statement said.

The chairman of the committee, is Mr Tom Watts and the head of the leasing working party is Mr Paul Rutteman. Published with the exposure draft are guidance notes to assist companies to comply with the standard.

Comments on the exposure draft are called for by next March 31. It is considered highly likely that the committee will hold public hearings on the subject next spring.

The committee believes these are at least three key points that have to be brought into the open for public discussion, the first time the committee has found it necessary to take such action.

The three are:

☐ Bringing the finance onto the balance sheet might adversely affect a company's borrowing powers under its articles or debenture trust deeds.

☐ While some companies are prepared to use off-balance sheet finance to acquire productive assets, they might not acquire the assets if the finance came into the open and on-balance-sheet.

☐ The issue of an accounting standard requiring capitalization might persuade the tax authorities to change the tax treatment of leased assets, so that capital allowances might in future be given to the lessee, rather than the lesser.

Amber Day tumbles into loss

By Margareta Pagano

Amber Day blames its plunge into the red in the year to May on the costs of switching production to meet changes in fashion trends.

The group, part clothing manufacturer and retailer to stores and mail order houses, lost £290,000, compared with *the previous year's pretax* profits of £643,000. Sales increased by 32 per cent to £40m.

The final dividend has been passed, leaving the total payment at 1.2p gross for the year against 4.08p gross. This saw the share's dip 4p to 12p, the low for the year. Attributable losses are £789,000 against profits of £617,000.

Mr Ronald Metzger, chairman, says the disappointing results reflect the tough trading conditions, but were caused particularly by the heavy losses in the outwear manufacturing division and ladies' wear retail concerns.

Losses in both divisions were far deeper than forecast, because of the manufacturing problems and costs in switching quickly from tailored garments to more casual fashion. This has now been achieved, he said, but losses are again expected in the ladies' wear division.

The number of ladies retail outlets has been cut from 25 shops to 10, which has released finance on the sale of properties. But the 30 menswear shops are trading profitably.

Redundancy and closure costs of £280,000 cover some 120 redundancies over the year and concentration at Amber's main factories. But the group has, since the year end, employed another 60 people.

Results include profits of £665,000 from Rosgill Holdings, the direct selling group, which Amber and a private company, Lawncast, bought earlier in the year. This is expected to make £800,000 this year.

Good third quarter for leading US banks

Three more American banks have reported increases in third-quarter earnings. Chase Manhattan Corporation, the holding company of the Chase Manhattan Bank, the third largest US bank, has reported consolidated third-quarter income before securities transactions of $116.1m (£63.4m). The highest quarterly earnings in Chase's history, they were up 20 per cent on the $96.5m earned in the third quarter of 1980.

Net interest income on a taxable equivalent basis for the third quarter of 1981 was up 14 per cent on the third quarter of 1980. The improvement in third-quarter net interest income was due principally to wider net interest rate spreads, and to a lesser extent, a greater volume of interest earning assets.

Bankers Trust New York Corporation earned $51.9m before securities transactions in the third quarter of 1981, an increase of $8m or 18 per cent over last year's third quarter. On a per common share basis, earnings were $1.92 in the third quarter compared with $1.66 a year ago.

The 1980 third-quarter results exclude a gain of $5.8m from the sale of 13 branches. Net income for the third quarter was $48.2m, compared with $43.9m a year ago, again excluding the branch sale gain from the 1980 results.

Los Angeles-based Security Pacific has announced record earnings for the first nine months of 1981. Consolidated earnings for the period amounted to $153.6m, up 16 per cent from the $132.9m for the first nine months of last year.

Francis Parker dividend

Shareholders of Francis Parker, the building materials and property company, are to get an 0.5p gross dividend, only its second payment since 1975, but with it came news of a fall in pretax profits from £349,000 to £275,000 in the six months to June. Turnover in the period fell £2.6m to £8.6m. The group's shares stayed at 25½p.

Mr Robert Francis, chairman, says that 1981 was proving even more difficult for the construction industry than was predicted earlier. Nevertheless, he believes that the group is on line to at least match last year's profits of £500,000, when it returned to a dividend.

However, a direct comparison between the two periods is not possible now that the F. M. Francis Aggregates subsidiary has been sold to Tarmac for £1m cash.

Aggregate's finance was provided mainly by bank borrowings of about £5.6m, which were assumed by Tarmac. This was partly responsible for the drop in interest charges to £435,000 from £1.06m last time.

CYCLICAL INDICATORS FOR THE UK ECONOMY

Based on the CSO composite indices of the business cycle in the UK.

	Longer leading (5 indicators)	Shorter leading (5 indicators)	Coincident (7 indicators)	Lagging (5 indicators)
1980				
August	102.2	101.0	96.7	92.8
September	104 0	101.0	95.2	90.3
October	106 0	101.0	93.7	87.8
November	108.2	101.2	93.2	85 2
December	110.5	101.5	92.7	83.7
1981				
January	112 9	102.3	92.3	82 6
February	115 5	102.8	92.0	81.4
March	117.1	103.9	91.6	81.1
April	118 5	104 5	90.7	80 2
May	119.0	105 3	90.6	79.4
June	118 6	105.9	91.0	78.2
July	118 2	107.1	92.1	79.4
August	117.5	106.8	91 8	79.3
September	116 0			78.6

Hanson alters terms for Berec

Hanson Trust is offering its convertible loan stock to Berec shareholders as an alternative to its existing, £70m offers of three Hanson shares for every eight Berec, or 105p per share in cash. The share offer values Berec at 97½p a share, whereas the new offer, of 110p of 9¾ per cent convertible loan stock, 2001-06 for each Berec share, values Berec paper at 116p, taking the market price for the loan stock.

Hanson now has 15.6 per cent of Berec, after buying another 275,000 shares at 105p yesterday, and still maintains that its offer is fair, despite Berec's price of 107p in the market, down ½p yesterday.

Arcolectric slumps

After a loss for the first half of this year, Arcolectric (Holdings), a maker of electric switches and neon signal lamps, is not paying an interim dividend. For 1980 shareholders received an interim of 0.32p gross, but no final.

In the six months to June 30, Arcolectric made a pretax loss of £16,000, compared with a pretax profit of £144,000 in the first half of 1980. Turnover fell from £2.37m to £1.73m. However, the board expects some improvement in the second half.

Erskine House

Erskine House Investments slumped heavily into the red in the year to March 31, so shareholders will not be paid any ordinary dividends, compared with a total of 3.11p gross for 1979-80. Although turnover expanded from £14.6m to £15.3m, the group lost £422,000 before tax, compared with a pretax profit of £46,000 the year before.

But the board reports that, since the year-end, a restructuring of the company has taken place and this has been reflected in an immediate return to profitability.

Forward Technology

Forward Technology yesterday reported a pretax loss of £370,000 for the six months to June, compared with profits of £1.12m on sales down by £5m to £18.9m. The half-time dividend is cut from 4.7p to 3.2p gross. The group says trading is still depressed, although there are some signs of a revival in overseas markets. Profits are expected in the second half of the year.

Dunlop-Pirelli

As announced in Dunlop Holdings' first-half report on Sept 24, the final stage of the dissolution of the Dunlop-Pirelli union took place on Thursday. Dunlop has now received from Pirelli cash payments equivalent to £22m in final settlement.

Executex loss

In the six months to June 30, Leeds-based Executex Clothes slumped to a pretax loss of £404,500, compared with a pretax profit of £96,000 in the first half of 1980. This was in spite of an increase in turnover from £1.07m to £1.56m.

Ordinary shareholders will not receive an interim payment, against 1.04p gross for 1980, which was followed by a final of 1.6p gross. However, the board is confident that the second half will show an improvement.



Commodities

COPPER was barely steady.—Afternoon.—Cash bars, £899-900 a metric ton; high-grade three months, £926-27. Sales: 3,950 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £897-98: three months, £922-23. Sales: nil tonnes. Morning.—Cash bars, £902.50-903.00; high-grade three months, £938.50-29.00. Settlement, £903. Sales: 6,450 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes £901-903: three months, £923.50-24.00. Settlement, £903. Sales: nil tonnes.

TIN was steady.—Afternoon.—Standard cash £8,210-20 a tonne: three months £8,351-55. Sales: 385 tonnes. High grade, cash £8,210-20; three months £8,351-55. Sales: nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard cash £8,220-30; three months £8,355-60. Settlement, £8,230. Sales, 470 tonnes. High grade cash £8,220-30: three months £8,355-60. Settlement, £8,230. Sales: nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, SM 35.52 a picul.

LEAD was barely steady.—Afternoon.—Cash £365-66 per tonne; three months £374.50-75.00. Sales, 1,850 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £367-67.50; three months £375.60-76.00. Settlement £367.50. Sales: 8 025 tonnes.

ZINC was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash £467-68 per tonne; three months £482.50-83.00. Sales, 2,375 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £472-73; three months £487-87.50. Settlement, £473. Sales: 2,900 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £230.50 ($422.50) a troy ounce.

SILVER was quiet.—Bullion market (fixing levels) —Spot 517.50p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 950.10); three months 536.70p (985.30c); six months, 555.75p (1,023.50c); one year 594.90p (1,100c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash 517-19p; three months 535-37p. Sales: 18 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 518-20p; three months, 537.5-38.0p. Settlement, 520p. Sales, 59 lots.

ALUMINIUM was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £620-21 per tonne; three months £647.50-48.00. Sales: 3,500 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £621.50-22.00: three months £648-48.50. Settlement, £622. Sales: 3,400 tonnes.

NICKEL was quietly steady.—Afternoon.—Cash £2,915-25 per tonne: three months £2,980-90. Sales: 420 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £2,905-15; three months £2,985-90. Settlement, £2,915. Sales: 630 tonnes.

RUBBER.—Nov, 55.50-57.00; Dec, 55.50-57.50; Jan-March, 58.90-59.00; April-June 62.60-62.80; July-Sept, 66-66.30; Oct-Dec, 69.30-69.70; Jan-March, 72.60-72.80; April-June, 75.90-76.10; July-Sept, 79.20-79.30. Sales: 351 at 15 tonnes.

COFFEE—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): Nov, 1,100-1,102; Jan, 1,108-1,110; March, 1,112-1,114; May, 1,109-1,115; July, 1,108-1,113; Sept, 1,110-1,113; Nov, 1,100-1,120. Sales: 5,759 lots including 93 options.

COCOA (£ per metric ton).—Dec, 1,293-1,294; March, 1,277-1,278; May, 1,270-1,271; July, 1,270-1,271; Sept, 1,268-1,273; Dec, 1,271-1,275; March, 1,273-1,278. Sales: 5,651 lots including seven options. ICCO prices: daily (Oct 15): 100.74c; indicator price (Oct 16) 5-day average 100.78c. (US cents per lb.).

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was £3 lower at £160: the "whites" price was £2 lower at £176. Futures (£ per tonne): Jan 161.50-161.75; March 169.10-169.30; May 173-173.20; Aug 176.75-177.05; Oct 181-181.25; Jan 182.50-185.00; March 185.75-186.00. Sales: 4,412. ISA prices (Oct 15): daily 12.26c: 15-day average 12.50c.

SOYABEAN MEAL.—Oct 141-145; Dec 135.50-135.70; Feb 136.40-136.50; April 138.70-139.20; June 141-142; Aug 143-145.50; Oct 144-148. Sales: 63 lots.

WOOL.—NZ CROSSBREDS No. 2 contract (cents per kilo): Oct buyer unquoted, 410 seller; Dec 388-394; Jan 392-395; March 401-403; May 407-409; Aug 418-421; Oct 423-433; Dec 438-439; Jan 430-432; March 437-440. Sales: 106 lots.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—WHEAT.—Canadian western red spring unquoted. US dark northern spring No. 2, 14 per cent: Oct £113.75; Nov £116; Dec £117 trans-shipment east coast sellers US hard winter 13½ per cent: Oct £121.50 trans-shipment east coast seller. EEC unquoted. English feed fob: Oct £109.25 east coast; Nov £110.50 Bristol Channel.

MAIZE.—French: Nov £127.50 trans-shipment east coast seller. South Africa white/yellow: optional Nov £86.25 seller UK.

BARLEY.—English feed fob: Oct £104 Bristol Channel: Nov £106 east coast. All of UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC origin.—BARLEY: Nov £100; Jan £103.90; March £107.55; May £111.25; Sept £100.65. Sales: 348 lots.

WHEAT: Nov £105.20; Jan £109.10; March £112.75; May £116.80; July £120.15; Sept £106.40. Sales: 232 lots.

Home Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other Milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
Eastern	—	£104	£95.80
E Mids	£108.50	£104	£97.50
N East	£107.70	£103.60	£97.60
Scotland	—	£102.90	£93.80

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on Oct 16: GB cattle, 88.25p per kg lw (+2.54); UK sheep, 165.15p per kg est d.c.w (+6.34); GB pigs, 81.05p per kg lw (+2.46). England and Wales: Cattle nos down 5.2 per cent, ave. price 87.79p (+2.47); Sheep nos down 9.6 per cent, ave. price 163.01p (+7.34); Pig nos down 16.6 per cent, ave. price 81.05p (+2.46). Scotland: Cattle nos up 4.7 per cent, ave. price 91.77p (+2.78); Sheep nos up 31.7 per cent, ave. price 160.51p (+0.81).

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE ($ US per tonne).—Oct, 313.00-312.75; Nov, 318.75-318.25; Dec, 320.50-320.00; Jan, 323.00-322.50; Feb, 324.75-324.50; March, 325.50-325.00; April, 326.00-324.50; May, 327.50-326.00; June, 327.00-326.00. Sales: 1,612 lots of 100 tonnes each.

POTATOES (Gafta).—Nov, £77; Feb, £89.50; April, £103.30. Sales: 298 lots of 40 tonnes each.

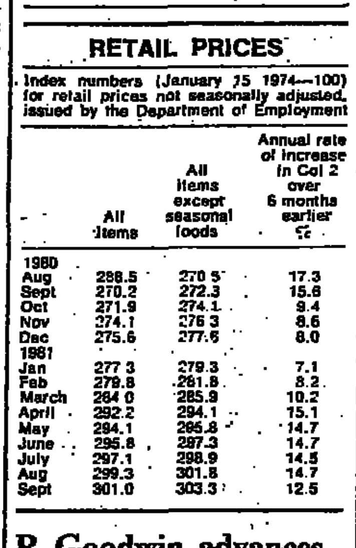
No Syphon dividend after loss

By Margareta Pagano

Fierce competition forced British Syphon Industries, the soft drinks cooling equipment and packaging group, into the red in the six months to June. A pretax profit of £802,000 was turned into a loss of £291,000 on sales that slumped by £2m to £14.5m. The half-time dividend has been passed, against 1.8p gross, and the group's shares slipped 5p to 28p.

Mr James Eardley, chairman, said that despite the recession the group, through vigorous marketing and selling, managed to increase sales in the merchant division and maintained its market share in the drinks dispensing activities. But fierce competition forced down prices and margins on sales which were at a similar level to the second half of 1980.

He added that there were signs of an improvement in parts of the group, but it was impossible to predict the year's outcome. The group aims to resume dividend payments as soon as it returns to profits.



RETAIL PRICES

Index numbers (January 15 1974—100) for retail prices not seasonally adjusted, issued by the Department of Employment

	All items	All items except seasonal foods	Annual rate of increase in Col 2 over 6 months earlier %
1980			
Aug	268.5	270 5	17.3
Sept	270.2	272.3	15.6
Oct	271.9	274.1	9.4
Nov	274.1	276 3	8.6
Dec	275.6	277.6	8.0
1981			
Jan	277 3	279.3	7.1
Feb	279.8	281.8	8.2
March	284 0	285.9	10.2
April	292.2	294.1	15.1
May	294.1	295.8	14.7
June	295.8	297.3	14.7
July	297.1	298.9	14.5
Aug	299.3	301.8	14.7
Sept	301.0	303.3	12.5

R Goodwin advances

On turnover £1m up at £6m, pretax profits at R. Goodwin and Sons (Engineers) edged forward from £255,000 to £286,000 in the year to April 30. Earnings per share are up from 1.76p to 2.03p and the dividend is being held at 0.769p

Wall Street

New York, Oct 16.—The stock market closed lower in quiet trading with the Dow Jones industrial average down by 4.57 points at 851.69. Declines led advances by eight to seven.

Volume totalled about 38 million shares down from 42.83 million shares yesterday as investors pulled back, waiting for the money supply figures. After the close the Federal Reserve Board reported a $5,600m rise in Mi-B.

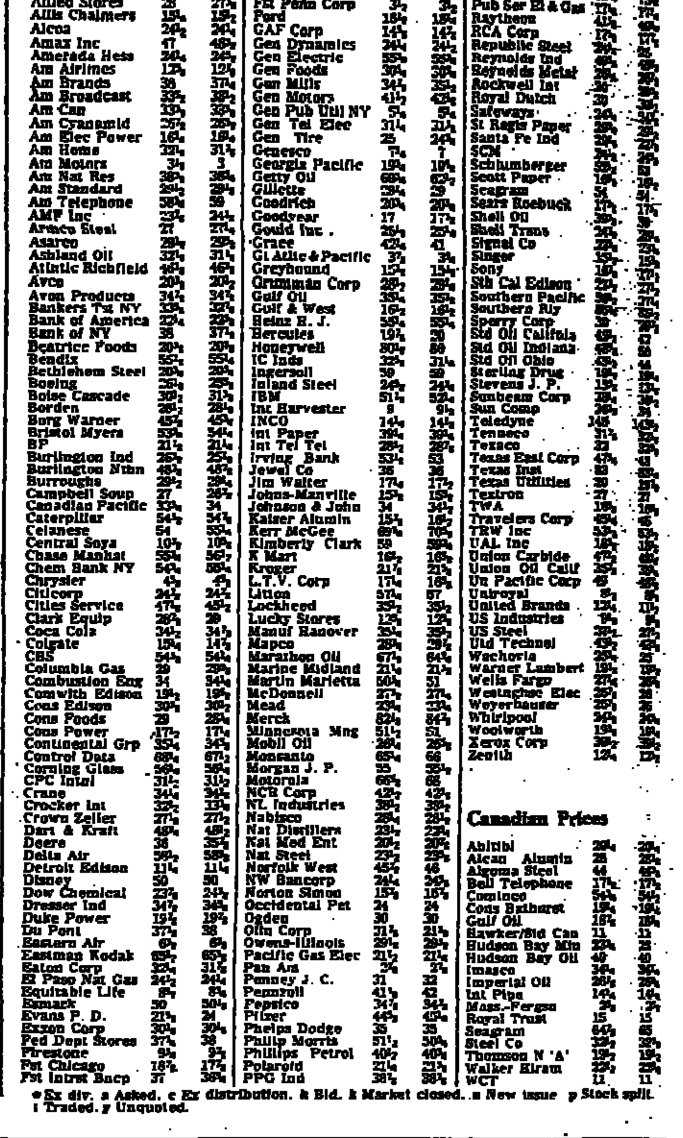
Today's decline brings the drop in the Dow Jones industrial average to more than 21 points for the week, more than wiping out last week's 12-point gain.

Mr Ralph Acampora, vice president—technical analysis at Kidder Peabody, said: "What we are getting is a very orderly market pullback following the recent strong run-up in prices."

The initial decline in interest rates brought investors back to the market. Investors would become more confident on any further weakness in rates and selling pressure would dry up.

On a technical basis the pullback was just what the doctor ordered to correct some of the excesses of the last two weeks.

In the news today the Fed said that industrial production in September declined by 0.8 per cent for the second monthly drop in a row



	Oct 16	Oct 15		Oct 16	Oct 15		Oct 16	Oct 15
Allied Chem	43¼	43¾	Fst Nat Boston	43¾	44½	Proctor Gamble	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allied Stores	28	27¾	Fst Penn Corp	3½	3½	Pub Ser El & Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allis Chalmers	15¼	15½	Ford	18¼	18¾	Raytheon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alcoa	24½	24¼	GAF Corp	14¾	14¾	RCA Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amax Inc	47	48¾	Gen Dynamics	24¼	24½	Republic Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amerada Hess	24¼	24¾	Gen Electric	55¾	55¾	Reynolds Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Airlines	12¾	12¾	Gen Foods	30¼	30¾	Reynolds Metal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Brands	38	37¼	Gen Mills	34¾	35½	Rockwell Int	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Broadcast	33½	32½	Gen Motors	41½	42¾	Royal Dutch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Can	33¾	33¾	Gen Pub Util NY	5¾	5¾	Safeways	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Cyanamid	25½	25½	Gen Tel Elec	31¼	31½	St Regis Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Elec Power	16¼	16¾	Gen Tire	25	24¾	Santa Fe Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Home	32¼	31½	Genesco	7¼	7	SCM	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Motors	3¼	3	Georgia Pacific	19¾	19¾	Schlumberger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Nat Res	38¾	38¾	Getty Oil	68¾	62¾	Scott Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Standard	28¾	28¾	Gillette	29¾	29	Seagram	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

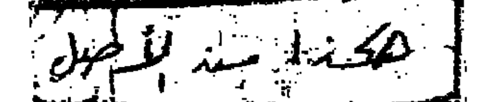
Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

This table is published on Wednesday and Saturday—*FT* Index change on week 463.4 −34.8 (7%)

Prev W'end Offer	Ch'ge on Week	Trust	Bid	Current Offer	Yield
		Authorized Unit Trusts			
		Abbey Unit Trust Managers.			
		72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296-5941			
67.5	+1.1	American Grwth	63.8	68.6	2.11
51 1	−2.1	Capital	45.3	49.0	4.49
61.3	−3.2	General	53.7	58.1	5.38
100 1	−1.4	Gilt & Fixed Int	93.8	98.7	13.27
37.9	−0.6	Income	34.5	37.3	9.41
106.3	+2.8	Worldwide	102.9	108.9	5.18
53.8	−1.6	Investment	48.3	52.2	4.60
90.3	−5.8	Equitas Prog	78.2	84.5	4.84
		Alben Trust Managers.			
		Bath House, London EC1A 2SU 01-236 5060			
101.6	+1.1	Alben Trust (3)	95.5	102.7	5.13
77.3	−0.3	Do Inc (3)	71.8	77.2	10.15
		Allied Hambro Group Ltd.			
		Hambro Hse, Hutton, Essex. 01-588 2851			
100.5	−3.9	Allied Capital	90.3	96.6	4.93
92.9	−4.2	Do 1st	82.9	88.7	5.90
79 0	−2.2	Brit Inds	71.8	76.8	6.95
58.2	−3.2	Growth & Inc	52.0	55.0	4.80
47.5	−2.1	Elec & Ind Dev	42.4	45.4	5.29
71 5	−1.5	Met Min & Cmdty	65.4	70.0	5.27
		Charinco Charities Narrower-Range Fund.			
		15 Moorgate, London, EC2. 01-638 4121			
112.3		Income (34)		112.3	12.82
206.3		Do Accum (34)		206.3	12.82
		Charities Official Investment Fund.			
		77 London Wall, London, EC2. 01-588 1815			
147.3		Income (42)		147.3	8.14
365.6		Accum (42)		365.6	
		Chieftain Trust Managers Ltd.			
		11 New St., London, EC2M 4TP. 01-283 2632			
32.1	+0.7	American Fnd	30.2	32.8	1.54
53.4	−1.1	Basic Resources	48.2	52.3	2.20
43.4	+2.3	Far Eastern	41.1	45.7	1.32
36.5	−3.0	High Income	30.9	33.5	13.19
25.3	−0.8	Inc & Growth	22.5	24.5	9.14
53.8	+0.1	International	49.6	53.9	1.46
20.6		Pref & Gilts	19.0	20.6	15.50
28.9	−0.1	Smaller Co's	26.6	28.8	3.82
		Crescent Unit Trust Managers Ltd.			
		4 Melville Crescent, Edinburgh. 031-226 4931			
48.7	+1.1	American Fnd	43.4	46.8	0.54
94.8	+0.1	International	87.9	94.9	1.50
41.1	+0.3	Tokyo Fund	38.4	41.4	0.90
		Legal & General (Unit Trust Managers) Ltd.			
		5 Rayleigh Rd, Brentwood, Essex. 0277 217238			
97.9	−4.7	Equity Dist	86.2	92.2	4.33
137.3	−6.5	Do Accum	121.0	130.8	4.33
105.2	+1.0	Gilt	100.9	106.3	9.04
		Lloyds Bank Unit Trust Managers.			
		Goring-by-Sea, Worthing, W Sussex. 01-623 1288			
42.1	−0.3	Exploration Fd	38.9	41.8	0.25
104.3	+1.2	Financial Secs	98.2	105.5	2.63
60.9	+1.3	Int Bond	58.0	62.2	2.36
386.7	−1.6	Exempt Int	364.8	385.1	8.65
193.4	+3.1	Do Income	186.1	196.5	7.96
		Scotbits Securities Ltd.			
50.2	−0.9	Scotbits	45.9	49.3	4.51
109.3	+7.6	Fxd Int Pen	110.9	116.9	..
108.3	+0.2	Money Pen	103.0	108.5	..
109.4	+7.8	High Yld Pen	110.9	116.9	..
142.0	+2.2	AMEV/Fram Am	136.8	144.2	..
121.2	−0.5	Do Income	114.5	120.7	..
156.6	+1.8	Do Intl Gr'th	149.6	157.6	..
129.5	−0.4	Do Capital	122.8	129.4	..
124.4	−2.6	Eq Series Cap A	115.7	121.8	..
186.4		Pens Man Cap	177.0	186.4	..
229.7		Do Man Acc	209.8	220.7	..
146.0		Do Gtd Cap	138.6	146.0	..
172.9		Do Gtd Acc	164.2	172.9	..
136.5		Do Eq Cap	129.6	136.5	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Offshore and International Funds

Prev W'end Offer	Ch'ge on Week	Trust	Bid	Current Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]



Stock Exchange Prices

Gilts take a beating

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct 12. Dealings End, Oct 23. § Contango Day, Oct 26. Settlement Day, Nov 2

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

MEDIUMS

LONGS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

C—E

F—H

I—L

M—N

O—S

T—Z

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

MISCELLANEOUS

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
45	25	Calcutta Elec	33	..	9.1	27.5	..
34½	28½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£29	..	500	17.2	..
99	37	Gt Nthn Tele	£78	..	150	5.4	10.5
353	150	Imp Cont Gas	159	..	11.1	7.0	10.3
135	[illegible]	Milford Docks	124	-3	0.7	0.6	..
193	88	Nesco Inv	[illegible]	..	10.0	6.3	..
35	28½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£28½	..	500	17.5	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Aerospace Engineering 25p Ord (155)	135
Chloride Group 7½% Cum Pf (£1)	57
East of Scot Onshore 25p Ord (50)	55
Exchequer 15% 1987 (£95½)	£24¼-¼
F and C Enterprise Tst 10p Ord	8½
Fleet Street Letter 5p Ord (52)	53
Hamilton Oil 10p Ord (140)	104+1
Hanson Trust 9½% Cnv Ln 2001 (£100)	£106¼-1
Jeavons Engineering 25p Ord (62)	45
Memec 10p Ord (140)	195-3

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
BP (275 partly paid)	Dec 28	136-4
Fosezo Minsep 25p Ord (182‡)	Nov 27	2 prem-1½

Issue price in parentheses. • Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £60 paid b. £20 paid. f fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid. i £30 paid. j £25 paid.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) October 16	Market rates (close) October 16	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.8220-8470	$1.8330-8350	0.07c prem-0.03c disc	0.12-0.22c disc
Montreal	$2.1925-2200	$2.2045-2065	0.55-0.65c disc	1.50-1.70c disc
Amsterdam	4.50-55fl	4.52½-53½fl	1¼-¼c prem	3⅝-2⅝c prem
Brussels	68.40-69.10f	68.75-85f	15-25c disc	70-85c disc
Copenhagen	13.11-25k	13.18-19k	130-215ore disc	390-515ore disc
Dublin	1.1530-1630p	1.1565-1555p	40-60p disc	110-235p disc
Frankfurt	4.06-14m	4.10-11m	1⅞-1⅝pf prem	4⅞-4⅝pf prem
Lisbon	116.50-119.25e	118.00-40e	55-390c disc	135-600c disc
Madrid	174.40-175.90p	175.40-70p	8-27c disc	60-95c disc
Milan	2165-90lr	2177½-79½lr	6⅞-9⅞lr disc	29½-32½lr disc
Oslo	10.81-97k	10.90-91k	215-105ore prem	555-475ore prem
Paris	10.23-35f	10.27-29f	1⅛-2⅛c disc	6-7½c disc
Stockholm	10.08-19k	10.16-17k	305-235ore prem	905-835ore prem
Tokyo	420-28y	422½-23½y	3.45-3.15y prem	9.20-8.85y prem
Vienna	28.60-90sch	28.75-80sch	12-8gro prem	24-15gro prem
Zurich	3.41-46f	3.42½-43½f	1⅝-1¼c prem	4⅛-3⅞c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was down 0.9 at 87.4

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 15½%
Discount Mkt. Loans %
Weekend High 15½ Low 14½
Week Fixed: 15⅞-15¼

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	15⅛	2 months	15⁵⁄₁₆
3 months	15⅞	3 months	15⁵⁄₁₆

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	15½-15⅜	3 months	15²⁹⁄₃₂
3 months	15⁷⁄₁₆-15⁵⁄₁₆	4 months	15⅞
4 months	15¼-15⅛	6 months	15½
6 months	14⅞-14⅝		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	16⅞-16¼	7 months	15⅞-15⅝
2 months	16⅝-16⅛	8 months	15⅞-15⅝
3 months	16⅝-16⅛	9 months	16¼-16
4 months	16⅝-16	10 months	16¼-16
5 months	16⅝-15⅞	11 months	16¼-16
6 months	15⅞-15⅝	12 months	16-15¾

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	16¹⁄₁₆-15¹⁵⁄₁₆	6 months	16-15⅞
3 months	16¹⁄₁₆-15¹⁵⁄₁₆	12 months	15⅞-15¾

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	15¼	3 months	15⅞
7 days	15¾	6 months	15⅞
1 month	15⅞	1 year	15½

Interbank Market (%)

Weekend: Open 15⅞-15½ Close 14½

1 week	15⅞-15⅝	6 months	16⅛-16
1 month	16⅛-16	9 months	16-15⅞
3 months	16⅛-16	12 months	16-15⅞

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)

3 months 16½ 6 months 16½
Finance House Base Rate 14½%

Treasury Bill Tender

Applications	£154m	allotted	£100m
Bids at	£96.16½	received	57%
Last week	£96.30½	received	27%
Average rate	15.3449%	Last week	14.8056%
Next week	£100m	replace	£200m

Other Markets

Australia	1.6035-1.6065
Bahrain	0.6920-0.6950
Finland	8.0245-8.0745
Greece	102.40-104.40
Hongkong	10.9750-11.0150
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.5160-0.5193
Malaysia	4.1770-4.2070
Mexico	45.80-47.30
New Zealand	2.2010-2.2110
Saudi Arabia	6.2700-6.3050
Singapore	3.8150-3.8450
South Africa	1.7480-1.7630

Dollar Spot Rates

*Ireland	1.5770-1.5800
†Canada	1.2032-1.2034
Netherlands	2.4710-2.4760
Belgium	37.52-37.57
Denmark	7.1800-7.1900
West Germany	2.2370-2.2390
Portugal	64.40-64.70
Spain	95.40-95.50
Italy	1189.0-1190.50
Norway	5.9300-5.9400
France	5.60-5.62
Sweden	5.5250-5.5350
Japan	230.50-230.70
Austria	15.68-15.71
Switzerland	1.8700-1.8740

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8308-0.8310

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 15-16; seven days, 15⅜-15⅛; one month, 15⅞-15¹¹⁄₁₆; three months, 16⅛-16⁷⁄₁₆; six months, 16⅞-16¹¹⁄₁₆.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $441.25 (an ounce); pm, $443.75 close, $445.
Krugerrand (per coin): $458-460 (£250.25-251.50).
Sovereigns (new): $108-110 (£59-60).

Football

The princes of Wales are on the point of seizing English throne

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

Wales may have bid farewell to their World Cup chances but today their pride may be restored by Swansea City, who may overtake Ipswich Town and become the first club from the Principality to lead the English championship since Cardiff City did so 57 years ago.

Six of the side that drew against Iceland last Wednesday will travel to Stoke City but Swansea's two Yugoslavs, Rajkovic and Hadziabdic, may not, in which case either Stanley, bought from Everton last month, or Marustik, aged 20, will make his first appearance.

Ipswich, who threw away a two-goal lead over Southampton and then beat the lowly Wolverhampton Wanderers by an only goal, have yet to find last season's form. Although they are unchanged, they visit an Everton side who are unbeaten at home this season and held West Ham United at Upton Park last Saturday. Thomas, absent for Wales in midweek, has recovered.

Tottenham Hotspur and West Ham, the only other sides within reach of the peak, are both a long way from home today. Spurs travel to Sunderland without Villa, who is replaced by Hazard, who was born within a lengthy goal-kick of Roker Park. His family will make the shorter journey to watch him. Sunderland, who have not scored for almost eight hours, bring in McCoist to lead their attack.

West Ham, one of the few sides who have been untroubled by injury, are unchanged again. Aston Villa, though, can rarely put out the same side twice. Swain misses only his third out of 136 games and he may be joined in the audience by Evans, Bremner and Withe. West Ham, last defeated 27 games ago, have conceded four goals on each of their last three visits to Villa Park.

Two internationals profited from their outings in midweek by regaining their club positions. Hansen proved his fitness for Scotland in Belfast and is recalled in Liverpool's defence against Brighton; Lawrenson, at £900,000, is an expensive substitute. Case faces his former colleagues for the first time and Brighton can also call on Grealish, who was not available for the Republic of Ireland's victory over France.

Nicholl performed admirably for Northern Ireland in Belfast and he opens his season for Southampton against Notts County. Channon, Holmes and Moran have appointments with the trainer before the game but Williams completes his comeback; so does Chiedozie for Notts County.

Caton feels he has nothing to prove at Highbury even though he knows that Arsenal have made three unsuccessful bids for him. "I just want to show them that their valuation was a good one. It's flattering to know how highly they assess me", he said yesterday. Young, another figure involved in the market for central defenders, is out with an infected toe and Whyte, who is black, makes his bow. Rix returns but McDermott awaits news on Hawley to hear his own.

McIlroy, injured on Wednesday, failed a fitness test, so Coppell gains an instant reprieve against Birmingham City. Birtles, whom he replaced in the derby last Saturday, has made a full recovery and Macari begins his return from an ankle injury among the reserves.

Leeds United, whose overtures to Andy Gray struck a discordant £1m note last night, introduce Burns, their acquisition from Nottingham Forest, to their defence and move Cherry to full back for the game against West Bromwich Albion, a contest that is sunk in the depths of the first division. West Brom recall Brown, who spent the summer in the United States, and retain Batson in spite of his request for a transfer during the week.



Proving his worth. Caton is flattered to be so highly valued and means to show Highbury how right they were.

Cricket

An Indian shadow falls over England

England are still hoping that their tour of India, starting next month, will go ahead as planned despite reports of an Indian ban on two of their party, Geoff Boycott and Geoff Cook, because of their South African connexions.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) reported yesterday that the tour was "virtually off" because the sporting links of Boycott and Cook with South Africa were unacceptable to the Indian Government.

The United News of India (UNI) quoted "informed sources" as saying that the tour would not be allowed unless the two were dropped.

Donald Carr, secretary of the Test and County Cricket Board, said last night that he had heard nothing official from the Indian Cricket Board and that he still hoped that the tour would go ahead.

"There have been reports that the Indian Government have been looking at the situation more closely since the Commonwealth Conference finished in Melbourne earlier this month," he said. "The Indian Cricket Council have been making inquiries on both our behalfs and we were in contact only this morning. The stories coming out certainly make the situation less promising than we believed."

A Foreign Office spokesman said that he had no information that a decision had been taken and S. K. Wankhede, chairman of the Indian Cricket Control Board, said he was still awaiting a Government decision.

India abide by the 1977 Gleneagles Agreement between Commonwealth countries which discourages sporting links with South Africa because of that country's policy of apartheid. Boycott and Cook have been regular visitors to South Africa for coaching and playing purposes.

BULAWAYO (Zimbabwe): Three-day match: West Indians, 215; Zimbabwe, 89 for 2.
SHEFFIELD SHIELD: (Perth): Western Australia 186 (D Lillee 51 not out, G Winter 5 for 67); South Australia 39 for 1. (Brisbane): Queensland 247, Victoria 28 for 0.

Rugby Union

Australian forward strength can launch tour with exciting win

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

Few tours have since the war have been anticipated with such relish as the one that the Australians launch against the Midlands division at Leicester this afternoon. After yesterday's lovely autumn weather the forecast for local parts sounds promising and, with two teams well armed to spin things wide, Bob Templeton, the Wallabies coach, is justified in suggesting that there are all the ingredients for a great game.

Bereft for the moment of the seasoned Hipwell, who has been struggling with a sore and swollen leg, the Australians had some anxiety about the scrum-half position on Thursday when Parker developed a stomach upset. But the youngest member of their party had the appetite for a full training programme yesterday, and the side will play as selected.

Although the tourists' management aver that all 30 players are in genuine contention for a place in the international matches, it was predictable, with a hard game due against the Northern division seven days hence, that a strong and experienced Saturday combination would play today.

The back division looks particularly exciting, including the entire three-quarter line which played against France in the summer. It is supported too with the pace and power of Gould, a full back who would have played against the French but for injury, and the steadying expertise of Paul McLean at stand-off half. No doubt we can expect to see the three Ella brothers in action for the first time on this tour when the Australians play Oxford University next Wednesday.

Having scrummaged impressively against the French, the Wallabies may be entitled to believe that they have the ball-winning capacity at close quarters which their predecessors here have tended to lack. It will not be a good omen for their prospects if their forwards fail to get the whip hand against a Midland pack weakened by the withdrawal of Pearce, who did a sound job for England on the tight head side in Argentina.

The Midlands must hope that their forwards are good enough to encourage their own distinguished backs. The presence of the four England men—Davies, Dodge, Woodward and Rose—adds another glamorous touch to the occasion. But I have a feeling that they may run short of good possession and that the Wallabies will get the wind in their sails and win with comfort and style.

They could then think of giving the rest of their party a game at Oxford, where the university, for their first contest at Iffley Road, against Richmond, have chosen Crowe, the Australian international wing, in the centre. They have also named five freshmen, three being the Bath and England wing, Wyatt, who certainly is no chicken; Millerchip and Herod, both English schools internationals, at full back and prop; Barnes, who may be chosen for Wales B against the Australians; and another prop, Abbott, who has played for Sydney.

In the northern group of the county championship, sponsored by Thorn-EMI, who also support all four divisional games against the touring side, the home teams, Lancashire, Northumberland and Yorkshire, are expected to continue winning ways. Lancashire, entertaining Cumbria, have never lost on the lush pasture at Vale of Lune. Yorkshire have Collingbourne, a Roundhay stand-off who got 20 out of 28 points against Cheshire, and a young open side flanker, Winterbottom, [illegible] have exciting potential.

London Irish take their 100 per cent record to Wasps at Sudbury but [illegible] Coventry's strength against Bridgend at Coundon Road. Gloucester, whose [illegible] are at home to a Newport side which includes Stuart Lane [illegible] and British Lions flanker [illegible] also play at centre, Mark Fenwick, brother of Steve, who has [illegible] days in the League code [illegible] template a testing 72 hours [illegible] a visit to Cardiff today and a home assignment against Bristol on Monday.

MIDLANDS: [illegible]

AUSTRALIANS: [illegible] Referee: C Norling (Wales).

Three internationals

Auckland, Oct 16.—Australia will play three internationals against New Zealand on their 14-match rugby tour next year, the New Zealand Rugby Union announced yesterday. The Wallabies last visited New Zealand in 1978.

ITINERARY: July 28, v Taranaki; 31, v Manawatu. August 1, v Hawke's Bay; 7, v Southland; 10, v South Canterbury; 14, v New Zealand (Christchurch); 18, v Buller; 21, v Otago; 24, v Waikato; 28, v New Zealand (Wellington). September 1, v Bay of Plenty; 4, v Counties; 8, v North Auckland; 11, v New Zealand (Auckland).—Reuter.

England's sorry parting shot

From Gerry Harrison
Sydney, Oct 16

England's parting gesture from the world youth championships here looks like lowering the country's international standing again. After their play-off for third and fourth place in Adelaide tomorrow the team were expected to return to Sydney for the final and farewell presentations before flying home on Monday.

Instead, because the Football Association are under pressure from the clubs to get their players home as soon as possible, they have decided to fly from Adelaide on Sunday morning at considerable expense "as much as $A23,000 of their own money", according to one Australian football official.

The locals, and FIFA, regard this departure much like a guest leaving a dinner party before the main course to search for a bag of chips. There will be resistance to England's efforts to recoup that unnecessary outlay.

It is such a pity that they cannot finish off a difficult trip correctly. The players have worked very hard and have been impeccably behaved off the field. John Cartwright, the manager, has performed wonders in creating a useful team from this hastily-gathered collection of youngsters. With better finishing against Qatar, Sunday's final could have been their surprising reward.

Inadequate organization and unreasonable demands on the players —like getting up at 4 am on Sunday to fly back to Sydney— has encouraged the unfortunate decision to run for home. Yet officials who travel the world first class must realize how closely England's every move is monitored.

Sunday's final in Sydney has an unlikely look about it. Qatar, the product of Persian Gulf oil wealth and Brazilian coaching, are the underdogs. West Germany, with the nucleus of the 1981 European youth champions side, are the favourites. It is unlikely that the well drilled Germans will be caught out so naively in the offside trap as England or indeed, miss so many chances. Yet Qatar are fit, well organized and thoroughly enjoying themselves.

White gloves, brave saves

By a Special Correspondent
Leicester City 1, Chelsea 1

Like their cheerleader, who had problems scanning "When the yellows go marching in", Chelsea, in alternative strip, found difficulty at first in putting their game together last night at Leicester.

The white gloves of Borota soon flickered into action when he charged from his area to kick away a long ball slung upfield by Leet for Young. By quarter time, Borota had half a dozen saves behind him. His opposite number, Leicester's captain, Wallington, was by contrast virtually untested when Chelsea scored first after 27 minutes.

Locke and Britton combined in space on the right, Fillery collected, interpassed with Lee and hit a shot past the uncovered Wallington.

Leicester were behind for but four minutes and their equalizer also, when it came, was due in part to loose marking. Melrose found himself alone with a bouncing ball 10 yards out and hooked it murderously under the angle.

Before half time both Borota's posts and his crossbar had been struck. Young, with only the keeper to beat, pondered his failure to score. Chivers turned a cross on to his own bar and a muddled rush by City brought a rebound from the other post.

Leicester attacked from the restart. One corner was touched over and a second brought splendid service from Hutchings, holding the Chelsea line.

When Pates headed out and Borota clutched a Lineker header, saved at the feet of first Young and then Melrose, it became probable the more thrusting side would have to be content with a point.

Lee's ban reduced

The appeals body of the Union of European Football Associations (UEFA) have reduced the suspension of England's under-21 player, Sammy Lee (Liverpool) from six to four matches. Lee was sent off for fighting against Hungary on June 5.

Yesterday's results

Second division

Leicester	(1) 1	Chelsea	(1) 1	
Melrose		Fillery		18,358

LEADING POSITIONS
Division 2

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Luton T	9	6	1	2	19	11	19
Watford	9	6	1	2	14	9	19
Sheffield W	9	6	1	2	11	6	19
Chelsea	10	5	2	3	14	10	17

Fourth division

Colchester	(2) 4	York	(0) 0	
McDonagh, Bremner, Leslie, Allinson				3,139
Stockport	(0) 2	Crewe	(0) 0	
Williams, Coyle				2,669

LEADING POSITIONS
Division 4

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Blackpool	10	6	4	0	25	8	22
Bradford C	9	7	1	1	28	12	22
Bournemouth	9	6	3	0	11	3	21
Colchester U	10	6	1	3	24	9	19
Bury	9	6	1	2	18	8	19
Sheffield U	9	6	1	2	16	8	19

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland division: Gloucester 3, Banbury 0.
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Bristol City 1, Southampton 1.
CENTRAL LEAGUE: Blackpool 1, Nottingham Forest 3.
RUGBY UNION: Northampton 22, Leicester 6.
RUGBY LEAGUE: John Player Trophy, first round: Workington Town 22, Bramley 9.
BELGRADE: Uefa under-21 tournament: Yugoslavia 1, Italy 0.

Yachting

Playful whale blows a hole in Bubblegum

From Barry Pickthall
Cape Town, Oct 16

The 43-foot Bubblegum, the smallest yacht competing in the Whitbread Round the World Race, limped into Cape Town at 13.10 local time today to take eighth place on handicap.

Half way through this first leg of the race, this Scottish yacht, skippered by Iain McGowan-Fyfe, was leading the 28-strong fleet on handicap, but a collision with a whale, broken steering cables and severe rigging problems caused the crew to lose two days while repairs were made.

Recalling their encounter with the whale, Iain McGowan-Fyfe said: "I'm sure there was nothing malicious in its action, it just wanted to play." However the whale, which was apparently much larger than the yacht, swam under Bubblegum lifting her clear of the water with its tail and damaging the skeg.

Another problem this crew had to solve was a broken chain plate, holding the rigging on the port side, which badly split the deck and forced out one of the cabin windows. "The weather was very rough at the time and water poured below," Iain McGowan-Fyfe, said, but the plate was eventually replaced with anchor chain and the window repaired.

Two of the three yachts dismasted during this leg also arrived. The 68ft Ceramco, New Zealand skippered by Peter Blake, crossed the line late on Thursday night to a tumultuous welcome, having sailed the final 3,700 miles under jury rig at an average speed of 6.5 knots.

The Italian 51ft sloop, The Rollygo crossed the line at 15.32 local time today, having been sailing under jury rig for two weeks. Like Ceramco it took this crew 24 hours to erect a makeshift mast.

Two further finishers within the past 48 hours have been the French yacht Morbihan whose crew had been without water for two days, and the 51ft Skopbank of Finland which suffered a broken boom during the 7,000 mile voyage.

Rugby League

John Player draw cruel to little clubs

By Keith Macklin

The big battalions are favoured in the first round of the John Player Trophy, and second division clubs must feel aggrieved at the way the luck of the draw has set them up as sacrificial lambs. Only four fixtures have second division clubs paired against each other. The rest must rely on giant-killing acts if they are to survive.

Battle commenced last night when Bramley made the long trip to Cumbria. This afternoon Hunslet entertain Widnes with little hope of advancement, while Fulham continue their hard lessons in the top grade by travelling to Warrington. The remainder of the ties will be played tomorrow.

Warrington introduce two new first team faces for the game with Fulham. They welcome back the burly and aggressive prop forward, Chisnall, who was signed from Barrow for just over £7,000. His experience and leadership should be a great asset to a Warrington side still missing the pack leadership of Martyn. The other newcomer is a scrum half, Scott, who was signed in the close season from the Wigan junior club, St Patrick's.

In the other games the best that second division clubs can hope for is a good attendance to replenish empty coffers. This particularly applies to Dewsbury and Halifax, who entertain the well-supported Hull clubs. Halifax, who are playing well in the second division, may even harbour delusions of victory against the expensive and free-scoring Hull team.

St Helens, who are having their best season for years, will hope to demolish Barrow as they did in the Lancashire Cup, and there should be an excellent attendance at Carlisle for the visit of the other new club, Cardiff Blue Dragons.

Weekend fixtures

First division

Kick-off 3.0 unless stated

Arsenal v Manchester C
Aston Villa v West Ham
Brighton v Liverpool
Everton v Ipswich
Leeds v West Bromwich
Manchester U v Birmingham
Nottm. Forest v Coventry
Southampton v Notts Co
Stoke v Swansea
Sunderland v Tottenham
Wolves v Middlesbrough

Second division

Barnsley v Newcastle
Cambridge U v Watford
Cardiff v Bolton
Charlton v Sheffield W
Derby v Blackburn
Luton v Grimsby
Norwich v Shrewsbury
Rotherham v Oldham
Wrexham v C Palace

Third division

Brentford v Lincoln
Bristol R v Swindon
Burnley v Exeter
Carlisle v Plymouth
Chesterfield v Southend
Doncaster v Millwall
Fulham v Newport
Gillingham v Huddersfield
Oxford U v Bristol C
Preston v Reading
Walsall v Portsmouth
Wimbledon v Chester

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: AP Leamington v Dartford; Barnet v Kettering; Dagenham v Scarborough; Enfield v Stafford; Gravesend v Northwich Victoria; Weymouth v Maidstone; Yeovil v Altrincham.
CENTRAL LEAGUE: Blackburn v Sheffield United; Bolton v Bury (2.0); Huddersfield v Wolverhampton (2.0); Liverpool v Burnley (2.0); Manchester City v Derby (2.0); Newcastle v Aston V. (2.0); Sheffield Wednesday v Preston; West Bromwich v Manchester United (2.0).
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Bristol City v Southampton; Crystal P. v Chelsea; Ipswich v Bristol Rovers; Swindon v Luton (2-0); Tottenham v Leicester; Watford v Orient; West Ham v Plymouth (2.30).
MIDLAND LEAGUE: Alfreton v Mexborough; App-Frod v Ashby; Bridlington v Spalding; Guisborough v Heanor; Long Eaton v Brigg; Skegness v Belper.
FA CUP: Third qualifying round: Whitley Bay v South Bank; Horden CW v Ashington; Spennymore v North Shields; Bishop Auckland v Frickley; Buxton v Curzon Ashton; Penrith v Droylsden; Hyde v Marine; Telford v Caernarfon; Runcorn v Prescot Cables; Boston U v North Ferriby; Corby v Ilkeston; Burton v Alvechurch; Shepshed Charterhouse v Willenhall; Bromsgrove v Malvern; Nuneaton Boro v Tividale; King's Lynn v Great Yarmouth; Wisbech v March; Bedford v Ely City; St Albans v Dunstable; Hendon v Tring; Witney v Wokingham; Thame v Kingstonian; Billericay v Leytonstone and Ilford; Wealdstone v Harrow Borough; Corinthian Casuals v Hertford; Farnborough v Banstead; Burgess Hill v Carshalton; Addlestone and Weybridge v Fareham; Wembley v Basingstoke; Epsom v Hastings; Dover v Ashford; Eastleigh v Dorchester; Worcester v Devizes; Cheltenham v Haverford West; Taunton v Liskeard; Bideford v Falmouth.
FA VASE: Preliminary round: Horsham v Hastings. Preliminary round replays: Brandon v Smiths Dock; Harrogate v Nunthorpe; Clay Cross Workers v Hall Rd; Wonsfield Social v Bridgnorth; VS Rugby v Boldmere; Wroxham v Diss; Harpenden v Selby; Tunbridge Wells v Rexhill; Whitstable v Horley; Littlehampton v Ash; Imperial Bristol v Lyndey; Robinson v Yate; Backwell v Sharpness.
ARTHURIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Old Brentwoods v Old Chigwellians; Old Carthusians v Lancing Old Boys; Old Wellingburians v Old Cholmeleians. First division: Old Bradfieldians v Old Etonians; Old Reptonians v Old Harrovians. Old Wykehamists v Old Ardinians.
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Barking v Woking; Bromley v Hayes; Croydon v Slough; Harlow v Wycombe; Hitchin v Sutton; Leatherhead v Dulwich Hamlet; Staines v Bishop's Stortford; Walthamstow v Tooting and Mitcham. First division: Aveley v Lewes; Rognor v Met Police; Oxford City v Tilbury; Walton and Horsham v Hornchurch; Ware v Maidenhead. Second division: Barton v Worthing; Basildon v Molsey; Camberley v Eastbourne; Cheshunt v Hemel Hempstead; Epping v Dorking; Harwich and Parkestone v Hungerford; Letchworth v Southall; Rainham v Finchley.
ESSEX SENIOR TROPHY: First round: Wivenhoe v Clapton (2.45).
SURREY SENIOR CUP: Second qualifying round: Chertsey v Egham; BAC v Redhill; Cranleigh v Whyteleafe; Farnham v Malden.
BERKS AND BUCKS SENIOR CUP: First round replays: Burnham v Abingdon; Winslow v Marlow. Windsor v Wolverton.
ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Edgware v Whyteleafe; Fleet v Leyton Wingate; Harefield v Grays; Kingsbury v Hoddesdon; Ruislip Manor v Haringey Borough; Woodford v Uxbridge.

Hockey

INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT (at Queen's Park Rangers): England v Germany (2.30); Scotland v Netherlands (4.30).

Fourth division

Aldershot v Blackpool
Bury v Port Vale (3.15)
Darlington v Mansfield
Halifax v Rochdale
Hull v Wigan
Northampton v Bradford C
Peterborough v Bournemouth
Scunthorpe v Hereford (3.15)
Sheffield U v Hartlepool
Torquay v Tranmere (7.30)

Scottish premier division

Celtic v Dundee U
Dundee v Rangers
Morton v Airdrie
Partick v Hibernian
St Mirren v Aberdeen

Scottish first division

Ayr v E Stirling
Clydebank v Motherwell
Dunfermline v Dumbarton
Falkirk v Queen of South
Hamilton v Kilmarnock
Hearts v Raith Rovers

Scottish second division

Albion v Forfar
Arbroath v Clyde
Berwick v Brechin
East Fife v Alloa
Meadowbank v Cowdenbeath
Montrose v Stirling
Stranraer v Stenhousemuir

SOUTHERN LEAGUE. Midland division: Bedford v Enderby; Bridgend v Kidderminster; Milton Keynes v Merthyr Tydfil; Minehead v Redditch; Wellingborough v Barry. Southern division: Aylesbury v Waterlooville. Chelmsford v Tonbridge. Crawley v Thanet; Folkestone v Welling; Hillingdon v Hounslow; Poole v Andover.

Lacrosse

SOUTH OF ENGLAND LEAGUE: First division: Hampstead v Lee; Hillcroft v Buckhurst Hill; Purley v Kenton.

Rugby Union

TOUR MATCH: Midland Division v Australia (at Leicester).
COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP: Lancashire Cumbria (at Vale of Lune, 2.30); Northumberland v Cheshire (at Gosforth, 2.0); Yorkshire v Durham (at Otley, 2.30).
CLUB MATCHES: Aberavon v Moseley; Broughton Park v Sheffield; Bedford v Ebbw Vale; Birmingham v Weston-Super-mare; Cardiff v Bath; Chester v Orrell; Coventry v Bridgend; Cross Keys v Maesteg; Exeter v Saracens; Fylde v Rugby; Gloucester v Newport; Gosforth v Vale of Lune; Harlequins v Rosslyn Park (2.45); Harrogate v Hull & East Riding; Headingley v Cambridge University; London Scottish v Blackheath; London Welsh v Llanelli; Morley v Liverpool; Neath v Swansea; Newbridge v Tredegar; New Brighton v Roundhay; Nuneaton v Metro Police; Oxford University v Richmond (2.30); Penarth v Lydney; Pontypool v Sale; Torquay v Plymouth Albans (2.45); Wakefield v Otley; Wasps v London Irish; Waterloo v Nottingham.

Rugby League

JOHN PLAYER TROPHY: First round: Hunslet v Widnes; Warrington v Fulham (2.15).
ICE HOCKEY: British League: Billingham Bombers v Murrayfield Racers (6.30). Fife Flyers v Whitley Bay Warriors (7.0). English League South: Solihull Barons v Nottingham Panthers (6.15).

Basketball

NATIONAL LEAGUE: First division: Solent v Birchwood (6.30); Guildford v Doncaster (8.0); Birmingham v Liverpool (8.0). Second division: Brunel Uxbridge v West Bromwich (8.0); Nottingham v Camden (8.0). Women, first division: Nottingham v Solent (6.0). Second division: Waltham Abbey v Frome (7.30).

Tomorrow

Football

SECOND DIVISION: Orient v QP Rangers (11.30).

Rugby League

JOHN PLAYER TROPHY, first round: Batley v Featherstone Rovers, Carlisle v Cardiff City. Castleford v Leigh (3.30). Dewsbury v Hull KR (3.30). Halifax v Hull, Huddersfield v Huyton (3.30). Keighley v Wakefield Trinity (3.15). Leeds v Wigan. Oldham v Doncaster. Rochdale Harriers v Bradford Northern. St Helens v Barrow. Swinton v York. Whitehaven v Salford (3.30).
ICE HOCKEY: British League: Glasgow Dynamoes v Billingham Bombers (6.0). Scottish League: Murrayfield English League: Streatham Redskins v Durham Wasps (7.15). English League Racers v Aviemore Blackhawks (7.0). South: Avon Arrows v Solihull Barons (7.30). Southern Cup: Southampton Vikings v Richmond Flyers (6.0).

Basketball

Crystal Palace v Hemel Hempstead (3.30); Manchester v TCB Brighton (4.0); Sunderland v Kingston (4.0). Second division: Leicester v Bolton Wanderers (4.0). Federation Cup: First round, first leg: Liverpool v Cardiff (4.0). Women, first division: Crystal Palace v Stockport (1.30); Southgate UDT v Northampton (4.0). Second division: West Bromwich v Bolton (4.0); Ipswich v Slough (3.45); Luton v Ilkeston (3.0); Doncaster v King's Lynn (3.20). National Cup: London YMCA v Hemel Hempstead (2.0).

Motor racing

Three coins go clunk-click in slot machine grand prix

From Ross Waby
Las Vegas, Oct 16

The world formula one driving championship will be decided tomorrow on the last day of the season in the improbable setting of a hotel-casino car park here in the Nevada desert.

The track winds through and around what was three months ago 75 acres of open space. Here Carlos Reutemann, Nelson Piquet and Jacques Laffite will joust for the title as the only three drivers with sufficient points to win.

Whoever succeeds will remember that his first world championship was won on Las Vegas's famed strip of gaudy, neon-lit casinos, hotels and burlesque joints. His victory will be in the shadow of signs advertising singers like Tom Jones and Sammy Davis, junior, signs enticing customers with promises of spectacular showgirls and 24-hour-a-day gambling, drinking and eating.

The world champion will also be Caesars Palace champion. This grand prix is not named after the host nation but the hotel casino staging it. His win will be watched by some of the so-called high rollers whose prodigious betting gives them VIP status in this strange desert town.

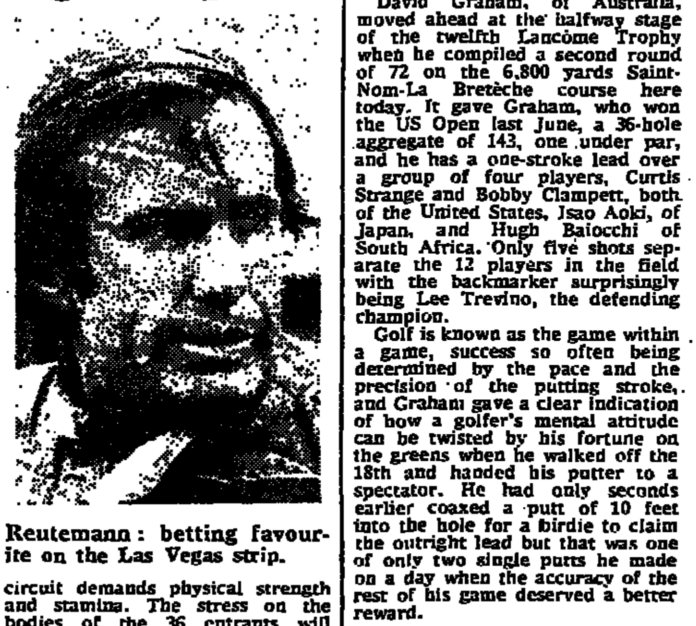
Spectators will arrive from the crap tables and poker parlours, some of them less than 100 yards from the pits and where the roar of formula one motors can only just be heard above the bells of the slot machines and the clink of disgorging coins. Ten-gallon hats and lizard-skin boots will be as much de rigeur as designer fashions.

The new champion will also send at least some of the spectators from the scaffolding grandstand of planking and tubular steel to the betting shop windows where they will collect perhaps 8 to 5 if it is Reutemann, 9 to 5 if Piquet and 2 to 1 if Laffite.

And when the movable feast which is grand prix racing disperses the track will revert to a car park. Cranes will remove the 4.5 miles of 10-ton concrete blocks that define the 2.2-mile, 14-turn circuit.

It is a circuit which many drivers approach with trepidation but one to which they all quickly adjusted with only a few spins and scrapes. Although flat and smooth it has its dangers, not the least being the height of the walls which prevent drivers in their low machines from seeing round the tight corners.

The sand-pits on the run-offs designed to arrest cars which go off the road are also a problem when the wind pushes sand on to the asphalt. Mostly, though, the circuit demands physical strength and stamina. The stress on the bodies of the 36 entrants will come from the fast left turns.



Reutemann: betting favourite on the Las Vegas strip.

"There are big G forces in the left turns," Mario Andretti, a former world champion, said after qualifying. "Everybody is going to find his helmet getting too heavy after a few laps".

Those who finish the race will have endured two hours of 75 laps of buffeting, whichever comes sooner. The winner will be the driver who can best combat the fatigue and maintain his concentration. Reutemann, leading in the championship standings by one point, said he was determined it would be him.

A good start will be essential because overtaking will be difficult.

Reutemann kept his pole position after the second session of qualifying laps and Alan Jones, of Australia, kept second. Both were the only drivers to break one minute 18 seconds for a lap, Reutemann achieving that in the first session and Jones in the second. Jones served notice on Reutemann, his teammate, that he would be trying to win, although he cannot take the world championship. Reutemann has to finish ahead of Piquet to win the championship. The 10 top qualifiers and their best times were:

C Reutemann (Argentina), 1min 17.821sec; A Jones (Australia), 1:17.995; G Villeneuve (Canada), 1:18.060; N Piquet (Brazil), 1:18.161; A Prost (France), 1:18.433; J Watson (Ireland), 1:18.617; P Tambay (France), 1:18.681; B Giacomelli (Italy), 1:18.792; N Mansell (England), 1:19.044; M Andretti (United States), 1:19.068.

Golf

Graham leads despite poor putting

From Mitchell Platts
Paris, Oct 16

David Graham, of Australia, moved ahead at the halfway stage of the twelfth Lancôme Trophy when he compiled a second round of 72 on the 6,800 yards Saint-Nom-La Bretèche course here today. It gave Graham, who won the US Open last June, a 36-hole aggregate of 143, one under par, and he has a one-stroke lead over a group of four players, Curtis Strange and Bobby Clampett, both of the United States, Isao Aoki, of Japan, and Hugh Baiocchi of South Africa. Only five shots separate the 12 players in the field with the backmarker surprisingly being Lee Trevino, the defending champion.

Golf is known as the game within a game, success so often being determined by the pace and the precision of the putting stroke, and Graham gave a clear indication of how a golfer's mental attitude can be twisted by his fortune on the greens when he walked off the 18th and handed his putter to a spectator. He had only seconds earlier coaxed a putt of 10 feet into the hole for a birdie to claim the outright lead but that was one of only two single putts he made on a day when the accuracy of the rest of his game deserved a better reward.

Graham explained: "I purchased the putter from Clive Clark's shop at Sunningdale last week. I have used it for two rounds here but I feel so uncomfortable standing over a putt and my judgment of pace with it has left a lot to be desired. If I had putted half-decent today I would have scored in the mid-sixties. As it is I prefer to give it away because it saves me carrying it around."

The recipient, a young 12 handicap golfer from Dijon, confessed to being overjoyed by his early Christmas present because only the previous weekend he had himself endured a wicked day on the greens and broken his own putter over his knee.

Meanwhile, Graham is planning a return to the putter which helped him to win the United States Open and he visualizes no problems in changing clubs since, as he pointed out, Arnold Palmer used a different putter every day when winning the United States Masters in 1964. The irony is that Nick Faldo, one of Graham's 11 rivals in this field, believes that he has a chance to win this title because of a new putter which has been made to measure for him by none other than Graham himself.

Faldo, who returned a first round of 77, fought his way back into contention for the first prize of £12,500 by putting together a 70 which included four birdies in five holes from the eighth. He made a number of good putts

"I asked David about four weeks ago if he could make me a putter and he delivered it to me this week", Faldo said. "It is a straightforward blade but the shaft is made of fibre glass and it is really soft and has a lovely feel about it. The ball comes off the blade with a lot of top spin which gets it rolling nicely and my mental attitude on the green has turned from negative to positive in two days."

The choice of putters dominated this second day because Trevino was convinced that his decision to use a Palmer blade putter rather than a ping was a bad mistake. But Jose-Maria Canizares, of Spain, stayed with the putter he has employed for most of his professional career and he had only 11 putts in a best of the day 68.

SECOND ROUND: 143: D Graham (Australia) 71, 72. 144: I Aoki (Japan) 70, 74; H Baiocchi (SA) 69, 75; C Strange (US) 72, 72; R Clampett (US) 75, 69. 145: S Lyle (GB) 73, 72. 146: R Alarcon (Mexico) 75, 71; J M Canizares (Spain) 78, 68; P Cotton (France) 73, 73. 147: N Faldo (GB) 77, 70; G Watine (France) 75, 72. 148: L Trevino (US) 77, 71.

Late developer knocks out the holder

By John Hennessy
Golf Correspondent

Michelle Walker, of Chatham, the holder, was beaten by Beverley Lewis, of Southend, 5 and 3 in the third round of the British women's professional matchplay championship at Moor Park yesterday. Mrs Lewis now plays Catherine Panton in this morning's first semi-final followed by Jennie Lee Smith, the second seed, against Christine Sharp. The winner receives £3,000 from the sponsors, Lambert and Butler.

Mrs Lewis, aged 34 this week, is a late developer in golf, but her form here suggests she has a few profitable years ahead of her. She was approximately three under par when she killed off her opponent at the 15th.

The heart of the match was the sequence of four holes from the seventh which carried Mrs Lewis from one down to three up, partly because of her own sterling qualities, particularly on the greens, and partly because of her opponent's loss of control.

Mrs Lewis pitched to 10ft and holed for a birdie at the seventh and repeated the medicine at the 10th. In between Miss Walker missed a putt of 2ft on the eighth and hooked her tee shot to the short ninth in the shadow of the picturesque shelter. Three putts by Miss Walker on the 12th, followed by three halves, carried Mrs Lewis, seeded eighth, triumphantly home.

In the absence of the holder and of Muriel Thomson, seeded three but beaten in the second round by Mrs Sharp, the time was right to "take a title Miss Smith," but she nearly let things slip against Maxine Burton in the third round.

A 2ft putt on the 16th would have won the match 3 and 2, but it slipped by, and another, from about 4ft at the next, failed to disappear, so that, unexpectedly, she had to play the 18th. Fired by irritation as much as anything else, she said later, she uncorked a huge drive over the battlefield left behind by the Bob Hope tournament, and the hole, and with it the match, was conceded.

Miss Panton rode a roller coaster against a fellow Scot, Dale Reid, winning alternate holes from the 13th to the 17th, before standing sturdily over a 4ft putt on the 18th and rolling it in for the half she needed. Mrs Sharp, the only unseeded player left, upset the formbook against Miss Thomson in the morning but was too steady in the afternoon for Vivien Saunders, who has had comparatively little competitive golf this year.

SECOND ROUND: M Walker, 3 and 2, B Huke; B Lewis, 5 and 1, S Latham; C Panton, 3 and 1, T Fernando; C Sharp, 1 hole, M Thomson; D Reid, at 21st, Julie Smith; V Saunders, 2 and 1, I Koehler (WG); M Burton, 1 hole, J Chapman; J Lee-Smith, 4 and 2, V Marvin.
QUARTER-FINALS ROUND: Mr Lewis, 5 and 3, Miss Walker; Miss Panton, 1 hole, Miss Reid; Mrs Sharp, 4 and 2, Miss Saunders; Miss Lee Smith, 1 hole, Miss Burton.

Tennis

Loser catches LTA eye

By Lewine Mair

The promising Caroline Bhaguandas, of Middlesex, came back from 3—5 to defeat Julie Went, of Avon, 7—5 in the Saab 16 and under indoor tournament at West Hants yesterday.

One-set matches pose problems all of their own and, in this instance, Miss Bhaguandas only just recovered in time from the shock of facing an opponent who was much better than anyone had anticipated.

A left-hander with a particularly good swing to her service, Miss Went arrived via the South West region's qualifying event. At 5—3 she became a little tentative, but, even though she lost, she still caught the eye of Derek Bone, the LTA's junior development officer.

On a night when the first seed, Joanne Louis, came through without any trouble, Christine Gillies's 6—1 defeat of Belinda Borneo was something of a shock.

RESULTS: C Bhaguandas (Middlesex) beat J Went (Avon), 7—5; C Gillies (Hampshire) beat B Borneo (Bedfordshire), 6—1; J Louis (Devon) beat Y Prudhoe (Berkshire), 6—1; S Longbottom (Yorkshire) beat D Walker (Middlesex), 6—2; A Root (Essex) beat P Parker (Kent), 6—0; A Grant (Lincolnshire) beat L Harley (Devon), 6—3; S Sullivan (Essex) beat J Stamper (Suffolk), 6—1; K Montague (Sussex) beat S Mair (East of Scotland), 6—3; P Moore (Surrey) beat A Veasey (Warwickshire), 6—2; G Kirl (Lincolnshire) beat S Heron (Yorkshire), 6—1; R Whichello (Kent) beat S Heritage (Oxfordshire), 6—0; R Jefferys (Middlesex) beat G Thoms (Sussex), 6—2; S Cole (Surrey) beat R Argyle (Oxfordshire), 6—2; J Goodall (Yorkshire) beat P Coyle (Essex), 6—3.

Four British girls face seeds

Glynis Coles comes up against the top seed Tracy Austin in the first round of the Daihatsu challenge women's tournament, at the Brighton Centre, from October 18-25. The draw has given three other British players opening matches against seeds. Anne Hobbs meets Ruzici, Kate Brasher faces Jausovec, and Virginia Wade plays Smith.

DRAW: T Austin (US) v G Coles (GB), C Vanier (France) v K Jones (US), E Vessies (Netherlands) v H Strachonova (Czechoslovakia), K Horvath (US) v S Barker (GB), V Ruzici (Romania) v A Hobbs (GB), J Portman (US) v C Kuhde (WG), Qualifier v J Russell (US), K Sands (US) v B Potter (US), M Jausovec (Yugoslavia) v K Brasher (GB), Qualifier v R Fairbank (SA), Qualifier v E Pfaff (WG), S Margolin (US) v P Shriver (US), A Smith (US) v V Wade (GB), A Temesvari (Hungary) v Qualifier, I Villiger (Switzerland) v J Durie (GB); S Walsh (US) v S Hanika (WG).

Squash rackets

Hidayat steals limelight from Jahangir

By Richard Eaton

Jahangir Khan, ranked No. 2 in the world at 17, will not often have the limelight taken from him, but it happened yesterday in the semi final of the Welsh Masters, sponsored by Urethane Foam Operatives at the Meadow Court Country Club, Swansea.

Jahangir won well enough, in straight games, against Maqsood Ahmed. But Hidayat Jahan, aged 31, recovered from two games down from within two points of defeat in the fourth game, and from 3—5 in the fifth, before beating the improving Egyptian, Gamal Awad, the former British amateur champion.

It was, in many ways, the perfect contest. Experience against ambition, aggression against retrieving, the big man against the little man, even Surrey against Sussex. Eventually the Croydon-based Jahan beat the Horsham-based Awad, 1—9, 6—9, 9—4, 9—7, 9—6

Jahan, who came on to court feeling less than at his best, certainly played below it for 20 minutes by which time he was a game and 0—7 down. He went to 6—7 in one hand but still lost it. It was looking as though Awad's running was taking him through.

"Then I felt better," said Jahan, who won the third game in seven minutes. In the fourth, Awad, who had twice thrown himself full length to reach volleys, began to tire.

Jahangir's win, by 9—6, 9—5, 9—5 against Maqsood, was a model of competence. Maqsood, a former world amateur champion, often played very well, but the youngster used the match to practice changing gear towards the end of each game. That, naturally, was a gear too high

BRIGHTON: South of England championship: R Norman (New Zealand) beat C. Wilkstrop (Yorkshire), 9—6, 9—1, 9—3; M Helal (Egypt) beat T. Soliman 9—5, 9—6, 9—6.



Racing

Critique's performance should guarantee him rave reviews

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

Henry Cecil can win the Champion Stakes for the first time at Newmarket today with that much improved three-year-old, Critique, who will be ridden by Lester Piggott. Confidence in Critique's ability to win this coveted prize stems partly from his own rude health—"he's really well in himself and in tip top form at present" was his trainer's encouraging bulletin yesterday—and partly from his latest performance on the racecourse.

That was towards the end of last month at Ascot where he won the Cumberland Lodge Stakes. By beating Fingals Cave by two and a half lengths, Critique provided irrefutable evidence that Cecil has coaxed him back into the sort of form he showed at this juncture last year when he was beaten only a short head by the subsequent French 2,000 Guineas winner, Recitation, in the Grand Critérium.

Fingals Cave has invariably run better at Ascot than at anywhere else. It was there in July that he finished third to Shergar and Madam Gay in the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond takes. Follow that form to the letter and it is possible to make out a good case for backing Critique today, even though it can be argued that the distance of this afternoon's race may be a little on the short side for him.

However, several of his opponents are in the same boat as far as the distance is concerned and there must be a doubt whether that crack miler, To-Agori-Mou, will last 10 furlongs. A talk with his trainer, Guy Harwood, this week left me in no doubt that he would have preferred to have kept To-Agori-Mou in reserve for the shorter Prix de la Forêt, but eventually he bowed to the wishes of his owners, Max and Andry Mulnos, who felt that they had all to gain and nothing to lose by experimenting and running To-Agori-Mou over further. Suffice to say a horse of his class will be hard to beat if he gets the trip.

Recent records point to a number of the supposedly weaker sex doing well. Five fillies have won this race in the last eight years and this time I fully expect Madam Gay to give her backers an excellent run. She won the Prix de Diane over this distance in June and by all accounts she was unlucky to finish only third in the Prix Vermeille, beaten less than two lengths by April Run, who went on to finish third in the Arc.

When Cairn Rouge won the Champion Stakes 12 months ago she beat Master Willie by threequarters of a length. Both horses will be in the line-up again today, fresh and primed to the minute. No matter what happens this will be Master Willie's swan song. He leaves soon to take up residence in the United States at Windfields Farm alongside The Minstrel.

Like Master Willie, Cairn Rouge is also destined for the United States, only she is likely to race there before she retires to stud. At their best Cairn Rouge and Master Willie are almost inseparable. Fancy them and you must also consider Kirtling who finished threequarters of a length in front of Master Willie in the Benson and Hedges Gold Cup.

French opinion is divided between The Wonder and Vayrann as to which of their four is their first string. The distance of today's race is undoubtedly ideal for The Wonder, but I have a sneaking regard for Vayrann, whose sire, Brigadier Gerard, was the last horse to win this race twice.

With 30 standing their ground for the Tote Caesarewitch it is necessary to draw the line somewhere. Mr short list comprises Heighlin, Crispin, Tomaschek, Castelnau and Halsbury. They have all proved that they are capable of lasting a marathon such as this.

The doubt about the favourite, Military Band, concerns his stamina. He is out of a sprinting mare, who was herself by Sing Sing and is unproven over this distance.



Splendid isolation: Wind and Wuthering comes home alone

Wind and Wuthering reaches the heights

By Michael Seely

Wind and Wuthering became the widest margin winner of the Dewhurst Stakes, sponsored by William Hill, in recent memory when beating Be My Native by seven lengths at Newmarket yesterday. Racing with tremendous zest Wind and Wuthering made every yard of the running and drew right away in the closing stages.

Phillip Waldron, in his last year as retained jockey for the winning trainer, Henry Candy, said: "He just loved it out there in front. He enjoyed every moment." Simply Great and Raconteur, the two favourites, were struggling at the bushes and finished seventh and eighth, respectively.

Wind and Wuthering had shown that he was back to the form which saw him win two races so impressively in the spring when he won the Somerville Tattersall Stakes at the October meeting recently. The two-year-old pulled a muscle and was lame after running so disappointingly in the Coventry Stakes at Royal Ascot. He then became jarred up and it has taken some time for him to return to his peak.

As always happens when an outsider wins a race of this type the bookmakers disregard the result. But the 20-1 offered by Ladbrokes against Wind and Wuthering for next year's 2,000 Guineas seems remarkably generous. What everyone always forgets is that you cannot dismiss the form of group one races, as the winner is the best horse on the day. Two-year-olds like Sandhurst Prince and Paradis Terrestre may turn out to be better three-year-olds but they have yet to prove it.

This result also provided food for thought to those who lay out such astronomical sums for the top-priced yearlings. Wind and Wuthering cost 10,500 guineas, Sandhurst Prince 16,000 guineas at Goffs and Norwick only $75,000 in the United States. Yet arguably these are the three best two-year-olds in the country.

The first running of the £10,000 Rockfel Stakes was an immense success and there is no doubt that it will soon become a listed race. Victory went to Top Hope, Bob Cowell's home-bred filly by High Top out of Port Ahoy. Ridden by Walter Swinburn, Top Hope sprinted clear of Last Feather and Vadrouille in the last 100 yards.

Chance for Lancastrian: The Prix du Conseil de Paris is a consolation race for horses who did not live up to expectations in the Arc de Triomphe, Desmond Stoneham writes. One of them is my selection Lancastrian who, back to his best, should be capable of taking the Longchamp prize from the consistent gelding, Kelbomec, and Rahotep. Lancastrian has had a fair season with a win in the Grand Prix d'Evry and places in several other top European events.

Hockey

An artificial surface should give game a lift

By Sydney Friskin

Hockey in England has entered a period of great expectations. With generous public support it could establish itself this weekend as a spectator sport at the four nations tournament, sponsored by Rank Xerox, on the Omniturf pitch at Queen's Park Rangers football ground, Loftus Road. England play West Germany this afternoon and Scotland will meet The Netherlands. The programme will be reversed tomorrow with Scotland playing West Germany and England meeting The Netherlands.

The Hockey Association are hoping that a crowd of at least 10,000 will come to see top class hockey in excellent playing conditions, the main advantage of the pitch being that it can be used in almost any weather. Covered accommodation is available for a large crowd.

There are other incentives. England have recently returned from a successful tour of Australia where they won a five-match series 2—1; so the opportunity is there to match their skill, speed and fitness against the two leading European nations. The event is also an important part of England's preparation for the World Cup tournament in Bombay at the end of the year.

In recent years England have done well against West Germany. In Karachi last January they achieved a 1—1 draw, the Germans saving the day in the last few minutes. At Buenos Aires in 1978 and at Hanover in the same year, England drew 1—1 with the Germans; at Amstelveen in 1977 there was a 2—1 win for England. But it is The Netherlands' scalp that England are after, their last victory against the Dutch having been achieved 20 years ago at Hove, where England won 2—1.

Among the game's leading personalities at Loftus Road will be Paul Litjens and Ties Kruize, of The Netherlands. Litjens is the world's top scorer from short corners. The strong German side includes Michael Peter, an experienced campaigner, but the spotlight will be on their young and talented centre forward, Stefan Blöcher.

England's strongest department is defence where, in Ian Taylor, they have the world's best goalkeeper. Their midfield play is of outstanding quality and, as they have proved, they went to Australia to play attacking hockey. That policy has been pursued with outstanding success. Scotland are rebuilding and will look to Sutherland, Stobbie and McLean to show the younger players the way. The best of these is Yellowlees, who has already distinguished himself as a forward.

Equestrianism

Miss Edwards has double cause for joy

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

Lesley McNaught, the reigning ladies champion, won the Dalgety-Spillers double accumulator yesterday, the first day of the autumn jumping show at the National Equestrian Centre at Stoneleigh, riding the second-season Everest horse, Stephano. In a jump-off involving 37 horses, they were clear in 27.5 seconds, to beat John Whitaker on Monopoly. Keith Shore and Flying Boy, who rode in the winning British junior team in the European championships at Millstreet, County Cork, in August, finished fourth behind Brian Falco on Derby Beg—an auspicious beginning to a transition into adult classes.

Shirley Edwards, the young Welsh rider whose engagement to Nick Skelton was announced last week at Wembley, won the open class from Lionel Dunning on Gondolier and Robert Smith on Stowaway. Malcolm Pyrah, the leading stakes winner at the Horse of the Year Show, was runner-up in the novice class on Fine Fox to Andrew Charley, on Amazing Blaze.

Twenty-two riders have declared for the puissance tonight, some new to this type of competition. Among them is Lesley McNaught, the only member of the Everest show jumping team in the country at present, the Edgars having taken a string of horses to compete on the continent.

For the record

Basketball

CHAMPIONS' CUP: Men: second series: Barcelona 105, Villeurbanne 98; Den Bosch 110, Amicale Steinsel 63; Partizan Belgrade 94, Eczacibasi 79; UBSC Vienna 38, Partizani Tirana 79. Women, first round, second leg: Pagnossin Treviso 81, Picadero Barcelona 64 (Pagnossin won 144—126 on agg); Düsseldorf 63, Los Esperants 53 (Düsseldorf 17?—9?); Southgate 70, Cif 52 (Southgate 139—102); LS Lahti 102, Hoybraten Oslo 52 (LS Lahti 1?5—125).

Cricket

SHEFFIELD SHIELD: (Perth): Western Australia 186 (D Lillee 54 not out, G Winter 5 for 67); South Australia 39 for 1. (Brisbane): Queensland 247, Victoria 28 for 0.

Golf

SUSONO (Japan): International tournament, second round leaders (Japanese unless stated): 131: T Nakajima 62, 69. 136: Y Watanabe 71, 65. 139: T Nakamura 68, 71; M Inoi 70, 69. Other scores include: 141: Hsieh Min-Nan (Taiwan) 70, 71; Hsu Chi-San (Taiwan) 70, 71; Chen Tze-Chung (Taiwan) 72, 69. 142: J Renner (US) 70, 72. 144: G Burns (US) 73, 71.

PENSACOLA (Florida): Open tournament, first round leaders: 64: T Watson. 65: G Gilbert. 66: F Zoeller, J Pate, S Hoch. 67: D Eichelberger, H Twitty, T Jenkins, F Conner, R Gilder, B Lietzke, H Green, C Peete. 70: P Oosterhuis (GB).

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Philadelphia Flyers 5, Washington Capitals 2; Detroit Red Wings 6, St Louis Blues 3; Montreal Canadiens 7, Hartford Whalers 2; New York Islanders 4, Vancouver Canucks 1; Winnipeg Jets 5, Calgary Flames 4; Los Angeles Kings 10, Colorado Rockies 2.

Rackets

SCHOOLS MATCH: Charterhouse (C A N Anderson and W R Bristowe) beat Haileybury (T R Symonds and J N Dawes) 15—0, 16—7, 15—13, 18—13.

Windsurfing

PALAMOS (Spain): World championship, light class, fourth race: 1, S Berg (Netherlands) 0 pts; 2, B Wesseling (Netherlands) 3; 3, D Meyer (WG) 5.7. Overall standings: 1, Berg 26 penalties; 2, R Salles (France) 45; 3, S Steel (US) 51.7. Heavy class, fourth race: 1, P Villier (France) 0 pts; 2, V Borde (France) 3; 3, C Doehnert (Brazil) 5.7. Overall standings: 1, Borde 27; 2, T Stallmaier (WG) 29.7; 3, L Blanco (Spain) 38.7. Women, fourth race: 1, N Johnson (US) 0 pts; 2, L Moreno (Brazil) 3; 3, S Lindgren (Sweden) 5.7. Overall standings: 1, M Haus (France) 35; 2, R Lamerichs (WG) 35; 3, A Kohlbach (WG) 33.

Yachting

SAN FRANCISCO: World 505 championship, sixth race: 1, Colclough/Barnes (GB); 2, Fowler/Skinner (US); 3, Andron/Hamlin (US); 4, Tuttle/Bayles (US); 5, Lewis/Lewis (Canada). Final standings: 1, Bixby/Lewis (US) 25.7 pts; 2, Benjamin/Edmonson (US) 27.7; 3, Schonher/Kaempe (Denmark) 46.7; 4, Bruniger/Hales (Australia) 50; 5, Colclough/Barnes 55.4; 6, Tuttle/Bayles 64.7; 10, Owen/Barker (GB) 79.

Newmarket programme

[Television (ITV): 1.45, 2.25 and 3.0 races]

1.45 FLUOROCARBON HANDICAP (Apprentices: £2,947: 1¼m)

101 140110 Norfolk Flight (C,D) (G Tufts), W Hastings-Bass, 4-10-0 D Young 5 10
103 321224 Cool Decision (Mrs P McCaughey), M Stoute, 4-9-7 M Reid 5 18
104 040141 The Rugby Club (D) (R Sangster), D Morley, 4-9-4 Yma Shearen 3 13
106 4-00113 Kings Parade (D) (Sir R Cohen), J Dunlop, 3-9-1 N Dawe 16
107 010000 Western Knight (D, B) (Mrs J McAllister), D Laing, 3-9-0 M Beecroft 8
108 133133 Noblanna (D) (Mrs O White), G Harwood, 3-8-13 P Bloomfield 12
111 310114 Arkan (D) (Sultan Adham), J Hindley, 3-8-7 K Williams 3 17
113 344231 Lady of Cornwall (D) (R Sangster), B Hills, 3-8-3 S Dawson 9
114 0-10134 Norroy (C Cann), R Baker, 4-8-2 K Raymont 2
115 322132 Embustera (Dr J Hernandez), G P-Gordon, 3-7-12 D Brockbank 4
116 13-0020 Kifissia (M Fustok), M Albina, 4-7-12 P Howard 6
117 40-0400 Uncle Salty (S Fradkoff), L Cumani, 3-7-10 S Cullen 19
118 321030 Bond Dealer (B) (E Astaire), B Swift, 4-7-9 D McFeeters 5 11
122 003302 Burleigh (D, B) (Maj W Hern), W Hern, 9-7-7 L King 5 3
124 304000 Lydia Rose (R Canham), W Musson, 4-7-7 W Hayes 3 5
125 000000 Jubilee Prince (D) (C Hubbard), F Durr, 6-7-7 M Fozzard 1
127 300001 Calisolon (D) (Mrs P Chandler), Pat Mitchell, 7-7-7 D Brown 5 7
128 003000 Satin Grange (B Hobbs), B Hobbs, 3-7-7 G King 14
129 400000 Empress Jeannie (N Gardener), H Collingridge, 4-7-7 A Rawlinson 15

9-2 The Rugby Club, 11-2 Kings Parade, 6-1 Lady of Cornwall, 7-1 Cool Decision, 8-1 Norfolk Flight, Arkan, 10-1 Embustera, 12-1 Noblanna, 14-1 Norroy, Bond Dealer, 16-1 others.

2.25 CHAMPION STAKES (Group I: £66,732: 1¼m)

201 422221 Castle Keep (D) (Lavinia Duchess of Norfolk), J Dunlop, 4-9-3 P Eddery 12
202 2-11143 Master Willie (C,D) (R Barnett), H Candy, 4-9-3 P Waldron 1
203 11-2010 Prince Bee (D) (Sir M Sobell), W Hern, 4-9-3 J Mercer 8
204 000032 Val de Mougins (D Becquemin), M Blackshaw, 4-9-3 H Samani 14
205 1201-02 Cairn Rouge (CD) (C Singer), M Cunningham, 4-9-0 A Murray 15
206 121144 Amyndas (C) (Exors of late G Cambanis), B Hobbs, 3-8-10 G Baxter 16
207 440111 Critique (G Vanian), H Cecil, 3-8-10 L Piggott 11
208 100013 Kind of Hush (C) (A Shead), B Hills, 3-8-10 S Cauthen 10
209 211442 Kirtling (B Jones), H Wragg, 3-8-10 B Raymond 3
210 303324 Noalto (Sheikh Mohammed), F Durr, 3-8-10 G Duffield 2
212 120103 The Wonder (Marquise de Moratalla), J de Chevigny, 3-8-10 A Filbert 7
213 212211 To-Agori-Mou (C) (Mrs A Mulnos), G Harwood, 3-8-10 G Starkey 13
214 12131 Vayrann (D) (HH Aga Khan), P Mathet, 3-8-10 Y Saint-Martin 5
215 300100 Go Leasing (C,D) (W Norton), G Harwood, 3-8-7 W R Swinburn 9
216 214233 Madam Gay (D Wildenstein), P Kelleway, 3-8-7 J Reid 4
217 114200 Snow Day (R Sangster), F Boutin, 3-8-7 P Paquet 6

9-2 To-Agori-Mou, 11-2 Cairn Rouge, 6-1 Master Willie, 13-2 The Wonder, 8-1 Critique, Madam Gay, 10-1 Vayrann, 12-1 Kirtling, 14-1 Castle Keep, 16-1 Prince Bee, 20-1 others.

FORM: Master Willie, see Kirtling. Prince Bee, see Snow Day: previously (9st 9lb) won 3l, 3l from Noalto (8-6) and World Leader (9-0). 4 ran. Goodwood ... good. Noalto, see To-Agori-Mou and Prince Bee. The Wonder (8-11) 3rd, btn 1½l, nose, to Northjet (9-3) and Hilal (9-2). 12 ran. Longchamp, Sept 6, 1m, firm. Previously, see To-Agori-Mou ...

3.0 CESAREWITCH HANDICAP (£27,815: 2¼m)

3.35 TATTERSALL HANDICAP (2y-o: £4,493: 7f)

402 101313 Changatu (Mrs G Maloney) ...
403 421420 Winter Words (C Hurt) ...
404 022210 Barooq (Sheikh Mohammed) ...
405 12 Alvor (D) (Baroness Oppenheim) ...
407 31114 Cassley River (D) (Lady Macdonald-Buchanan) ...

4.10 HOUGHTON STAKES (2-y-o: £7,304: 7f)

4.40 SNAILWELL STAKES (Div I: 2-y-o maidens: £2,939: 6f)

5.10 SNAILWELL STAKES (Div II: 2-y-o maidens: £2,922: 6f)

... Lisa Greene, 12-1 Not For Show, Tirawa, 14-1 Mavoureen, 16-1 others.

• Doubtful runner.

Newmarket selections

By Our Racing Correspondent

1.45 Lady of Cornwall. 2.25 Critique. 3.0 Halsbury. 3.35 Alvor. 4.10 Father Rooney. 4.40 Beldale Lustre. 5.10 Jacquinta.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

1.45 Embustera. 2.25 Critique. 3.0 Tomaschek. 3.35 King Naskra. 4.10 Noble Gift. 4.40 Beldale Lustre. 5.10 Jacquinta.

Kempton Park selections

By Our Racing Staff

1.30 Loriot. 2.0 Freight Forwarder. 2.40 General Election. 3.10 Hopeful Answer. 3.40 Fredo. 4.10 Comedian. 4.40 Staunton.

Catterick Bridge selections

By Michael Seely

2.15 Hego's Hero. 2.45 Red Tape. 3.20 Only A Shanty. 3.50 Flying Officer. 4.20 Cassley River. 4.50 Dafydd.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.45 Red Tape. 3.20 The Disco Dago. 4.20 Dewanadance. 4.50 Waresley.

Newmarket

3.16 (3.17) BRETTANBY HANDICAP (£1,058: abt 1m 5f)

PITTENCRIEFF, ch g, by Manado—Anasteka (Mrs E Walsh), 6-9-2 J Seagrave (9-4 fav) 1
Fitzgeyle ...... G Starkey (5-2) 2
Markie ...... B Crossley (8-1) 3

TOTE: Win: 25p; places, 10p, 30p, 20p. Dual F: 29p. CSF: 89p. E Weymes at Leyburn. 1½l, 1½l. Orley Farm (20-1) 4th. 14 ran. Whitworth (9-2) withdrawn, not under orders. Rule 4 applies to bets at board prices. Deduction 10p in £.

3.45 (3.50) ZETLAND STAKES (2-y-o: £690: 7f)

CORDITE SPEAR, br c, by Explodent—Lovely Lance (P Locke) 9-3 ...... G Starkey (4-5 fav) 1
Concert Pitch .... M Birch (8-1) 2
Ferasl ...... M Miller (4-1) 3

TOTE: Win: 14p; places, 10p, 18p, 23p. Dual F: 42p. CSF: 59p. G Harwood at Pulborough. ½l, 7l. Sashamal (20-1) 4th. 9 ran. Coley (12-1) withdrawn not under orders. Rule 4 does not apply.

4.15 (4.19) MOULTON HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,180: 7f)

PETITE HESTER, b f, by Wollow—Lady Hester (Olderfleet Equine Ltd), 8-5 J Matthias (4-1 fav) 1
Spoilt For Choice M Hills (20-1) 2
Monza Lady .. G Duffield (14-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 54p; places, 11p, £1.26, 18p. Dual F: £4.67. CSF: £8.52. I Balding, at Kingsclere. 1l, 2l. Stormy Jim (10-1) 4th. 20 ran.

4.45 (4.47) CRAVEN STAKES (Apprentices: £774: 1½m)

GREEN MEMORY, ch f, by Forli—Memory Lane (P Mellon), 3-7-10 J Brown (9-4 fav) 1
Kenny O'Reilly .. I Dixon (4-1) 2
El Cubano ...... E Guest (10-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 30p; places, 17p, 21p, 20p. Dual F: 36p. CSF: £1.18. I Balding, at Kingsclere. 8l, 1½l. On The Beach (16-1) 4th. 18 ran.

PLACEPOT: £28.50.

Catterick Bridge

Lingfield Park

1.30: 1, Killing Time (13-2); 2, Broadheath (7-1); 3, Sweetcal (10-1). Late Night Extra 11-2 fav. 23 ran. NR: Steven's Fancy.

Market Rasen

1.45: 1, Pulham Venture (6-1); 2, Theus (7-2); 3, Mad Moments (6-1). Sole Bidder 11-4 fav. 16 ran.

2.15: 1, Don't Forget (10-11 fav); 2, Cisto (11-8); 3, Prairie Green (9-1). 5 ran. NR: Turk (rule 4 applies).

2.45: 1, Jimbrook (4-9 fav); 2, Charlie Muddle (10-1); 3, Ashbury Lad (8-1). 14 ran.

3.15: 1, Rhamac (6-4 fav); 2, Artimarval (9-4); 3, The Coplow (10-1). 10 ran.

3.45: 1, Vronsky (20-1); 2, For Good (100-30); 3, Ceramic (11-2). Franciscus 7-4 fav. 15 ran. NR: Saima Time.

4.15: 1, Parson's Pride (25-1); 2, Smiling Cavalier (9-1); 3, Law Venture (12-1). Spiders Web 7-4 fav. 14 ran.

BLINKERED FOR THE FIRST TIME: Newmarket: 1.45 Western Knight. Catterick Bridge: 2.15 Magic Formula, Ceremonius; 2.45 Red Tape; 3.20 Hot Protence.

BANGOR SELECTIONS (By Our Racing Staff): 1.30 Shadey Dove. 2.0 Tillhammer Mill. 2.30 Flamenco Dancer. 3.0 Lorentino. 3.30 Golden Vow. 4.0 Lutanist.

KELSO SELECTIONS (By Our Racing Staff): 2.15 Floran. 2.45 Strike Action. 3.15 Highway Dual. 3.45 Arkenghrthdale. 4.15 Misty Rascal. 4.45 Sea Merchant.

Names will be kept secret

Details of broodmares involved in the "mystery sire" case will not be revealed until Weatherbys have completed their investigations, it was announced yesterday. A statement issued on behalf of the syndicate responsible for the sire Tap On Wood, confirmed that Weatherbys had found two "discepancies" in blood samples from the horse's 1981 foal crop.

Yesterday, in response to persistent inquiries, Weatherbys Irish manager, Joe Reid, said: "We state categorically that in accordance with our policy when dealing with discrepancies of blood typing, we are not prepared to release the name of the animals concerned until our inquiries have been completed in full."

Kempton Park NH

[Television (ITV): 1.30, 2.0 and 2.40 races]

1.30 PANAMA CIGAR HURDLE (Qualifier: 4-y-o: £1,892: 2m)

2.0 TITBITS CENTENARY HURDLE (£3,895: 2m)

2.40 CHARISMA RECORDS CHASE (Handicap: £4,705: 3m)

3.10 FERRY BOAT CHASE (Handicap: £2,015: 2m)

1 4p-up Socks (D), R Howe, 8-11-10 ...... Stronge
2 112-2 Mr Marlsbridge (CD), D Gandolfo, 8-11-7 M Richards
3 /0-22 Major Owen (D, B), N Henderson, 12-11-0 Courcher
4 410-0 Hopeful Answer (C), G Balding, 8-10-11 Lynn
7 1041 Dear Remus (D), J Harris, 9-10-7 .. Harris
9 2200- Marshal Night, J Gifford, 6-10-7 .. Double
10 2224 Bold Saint (D), L Bowman, 9-10-7 Akehurst
11 13-23 Mister Cool (D), D Barons, 7-10-7 Carmeeg
13 3300 Reehad, T Hallett, 6-10-7 ...... West

3-1 Mr Marlsbridge, 100-30 Major Owen, 5-1 Hopeful Answer, 6-1 Dear Remus, 8-1 Mister Cool, 9-1 Marshall Night, 12-1 Socks, 14-1 Bold Saint, 20-1 Reehad.

3.40 THAMES CHASE (Div I: novices: £1,542: 2m)

4.10 RIVERDALE HURDLE (3-y-o: £1,111: 2m)

4.40 THAMES CHASE (Div II: novices: £1,532: 2m)

Catterick Bridge card

2.15 BATLEY HANDICAP (Selling: 3-y-o: £441: 1m 5f 180yd)

2.45 NORTH RIDING STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £690: 5f)

3.20 OGDEN SPACEMAKER STAKES (£2,043: 1¼m 40yd)

3.50 RIPLEY HANDICAP (£1,429: 1m 7f 180yd)

4.20 OTLEY STAKES (2-y-o: £1,387: 7f)

4.50 BINGLEY HANDICAP (£1,345: 5f)

Bangor NH

[Television (BBC 1): 1.30, 2.0 and 2.30 races]

1.30 SPORTING CHRONICLE HURDLE (Handicap)

2.0 PARKER ROSSER CHASE (Handicap)

3.30 HOLLYBUSH CHASE (Novices)

Kelso NH

2.15 FERNYHILL HURDLE (Selling handicap)

2.45 STICHILL HURDLE (Div I: novices)

3.15 ANTHONY MARSHALL TROPHY CHASE (Handicap)

3.45 JOHN MITCHELL HURDLE (Amateur riders: handicap)

4.15 ECKFORD CHASE (Novices)

4.45 STICHILL HURDLE (Div II: novices)

"... DO all you can to preserve the unity of the Spirit by the peace that binds you together."—Ephesians 4:3 (J. B.).

BIRTHS

BOYD.—On October 7th, at St Mary's hospital, Paddington, to Melanie (nee Graham) and Stephen—a daughter (Jenny Laura).
BUCKLEY.—On October 15th, 1981 at Cheltenham Maternity Hospital to Elfie and Richard—a son (Sebastian Campbell Howard).
CAMPBELL.—On October 9th, at home, to Jane and Donald—a daughter (Sarah Katherine).
DAVIES.—On October 12th, to Avril and Gareth—a daughter (Laura Octavia).
PRINGLE.—On October 15th, to Nickie (nee Wood) and Mike—a daughter (Olivia Alexandra) a sister for Zoë and Anna.
SAMPLE.—On October 15th, to Fiona (nee Nash) and Charles—a son.
TAYLOR.—On October 10th, 1981, at the Western General Hospital, Edinburgh, to Annabel (nee Pollitt) and Vincent—a son.
TOD.—On October 16th, at Queen Mary's Hospital, Sidcup, to Christiane and John—a son (Christopher Patrick), a brother for Isabelle and Philip.

BIRTHDAY

HAPPY BIRTHDAY MALCOLM, with love from Pat and Hops.

MARRIAGES

COOPER : BURNBY.—On October 17th, at St Mary the Virgin Church, Welling, Mr John Cooper of Weybridge, Surrey and Miss Susan Burnby of Beckenham, Kent. Congratulations from Ann and Ron.
RILEY : WOOD (nee May).—On October 16th at Norwich, William Reginald Condull, Eldest son of Mr and Mrs R. Riley of Dereham, Norfolk, to Kirsten Victoria Francesca, fourth daughter of the late Mr T. K. May and Mrs D. M. May of Norwich.

GOLDEN WEDDING

LUSTY : LINDFIELD.—At St Mary's Osterley, on 17th October, 1931, William Lusty to Olive Muriel Lindfield. Present address, New Farm, Compton, Berks.

DEATHS

BETHELL.—Veronica, The Lady, peacefully on Friday, 16th October. Loved mother of Jen and Patricia and the late Guy. Grandmother and great grandmother. Funeral, Duncton, Sussex, 11.30 a.m., Monday, 19th October.
CHATTERTON.—On October 15th, 1981, peacefully, Robert, beloved husband of Dorothy, loving father of Mary Ann. Service at East Hampstead Crematorium near Crowthorne, Berks, on Wednesday, October 21st at 13.30 p.m. Family flowers only.
FAIRBAIRN.—On October 14th, 1981, suddenly in Salisbury General Infirmary, Kathleen Majorie, much loved wife of Peter and stepmother of Nick. Funeral service for family and close friends only will be held at Salisbury Crematorium on Tuesday, October 20th at 2 p.m. No flowers please but donations if wished to Help the Aged.
GOLDRICH-FREDERICK M.—Aged 79, of Lavenham, Suffolk, on October 13th, 1981.
HARRISON.—On 15th October at Hull Royal Infirmary, Gerrie, beloved, and loving wife of Tom, and adored mother and grandmother. Funeral service on Monday, 19th October at 11.30 a.m. at Beverley Minster followed by cremation. Family flowers only, donations if wished, to Humberside Hospice Project, c/o P Brower, Trustee Savings Bank, Beverley Road, Hull.
MIGNON, JACQUES.—On October 5, in Paris, after a short illness, very much loved husband of Gillie (nee Spillane) and father of Pascale and Armel. Director of Central Administration Crédit Commercial de France.
NURSE.—On October 14th at Carlisle, Charles Euston Nurse, M.A. (Cantab), aged 72, Archdeacon Emeritus of Carlisle and Canon Emeritus of Carlisle Cathedral. Funeral at Carlisle Cathedral, 10 a.m. Saturday, October 17th. Family flowers only. Donations if desired to Carlisle Cathedral Restoration Appeal.
RUSSELL.—On October 16th Dick, dearly loved by Marian, Sarah, Daniel and Richard, peacefully after a long illness fought with great courage. No flowers. Donations, if wished, to Parkinsons Disease Society. Funeral Thursday 22nd, Ditchingham.
SERES.—On October 12th, Harry, at his home. Dearly loved and missed by Ruth, children and grandchildren.
SINGER.—On October 15th, 1981, peacefully at his home in Oxford, Michael Stewart Singer (Kurt) dearly loved husband of Adaline.
TINDALL.—On October 16th, 1981, peacefully in the Beverley nursing home, Cromer, Eleanor Winefride, of the Old Cottage, Heydon, Norwich. Funeral service at St. Peter and Pauls Church Heydon on Wednesday, October 21st at 2.30 p.m. Flowers to the church, please.
TINGAY.—On October 15th at his home in Norfolk, John Philip Tingay, A.R.I.B.A. Beloved husband of June, father to Suzanna and Deborah and stepfather of Hildegarde. Funeral private.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

KING.—A memorial service for Cecil Edward King, C.M.G. will be held at St Giles-in-the-fields, St Giles High St., London, W.C.2, on Tuesday, October 20th at 12 noon.

IN MEMORIAM

MALIM, AUDREY MARY.—In loving memory.
MURRELL. — Christine Mary Murrell, M.D., B.S. (Lond), Member of the Council, British Medical Association. Born Oct. 18th, 1874, died Oct. 18th 1933. In grateful remembrance of a loyal friend and a gay companion. —M.L.

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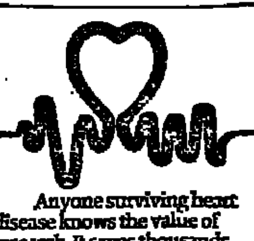
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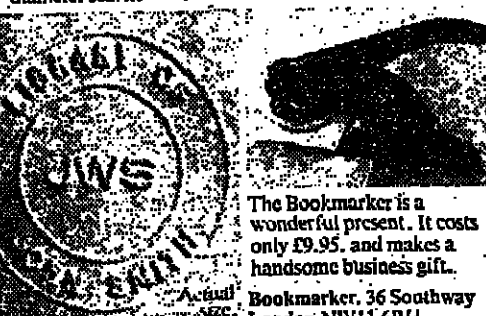
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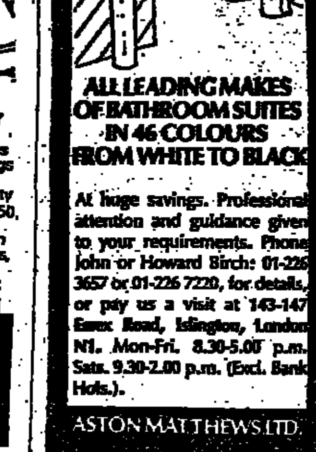






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Television and radio: Saturday and Sunday

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

9.05 Better Badminton: Clear, drop and smash (r); **9.30 Swap shop:** The special guests are Edward Heath, David Bellamy and William Rushton. Also, another chance to play Lucky Numbers *on the air*; **12.27 Weather; 12.30 Grandstand:** The line-up is: — 12.35 Football Focus (with Bob Wilson); 1.05 International Boxing: (from the Royal Albert Hall); 1.20 Racing: From Bangor-on-Dee, we see the 1.30, *2.00 and 2.30 races; 1.40 Profile: The future plans of* the National Hunt champion jockey Jonjo O'Neill, who broke his leg in an accident at Bangor-on-Dee a year ago; 2.10 Sports round-up; 2.40 Moto-Cross: last round of the British 500cc Championship, from *Beenham Park. Competitors include 1979 world* champion Graham Noyce; 3.10 International Hockey: England versus West Germany, from Loftus Road, London; 3.45 Half-time scores and general sports round-up.

3.55 Grandstand: continued. Rugby League: Warrington versus Fulham in the first round of the John Player Trophy: 4.35 Final Scores.

5.10 Kung Fu: Caine (David Carradine) is convicted of a theft he did not commit. Sent to work in a silver mine, he teaches the other prisoners how to cope with the dreadful conditions there.

6.00 News: with Jan Leeming. And weather. 6.10 Sports round-up.

6.15 Larry Grayson's Generation Game: Family couples join Mr Grayson and Isla St Clair in friendly rivalry.

7.10 Juliet Bravo: Police drama. A boy, just about to begin his O-level exams, walks out of school *and disappears. But it seems that his* disappearance had been carefully planned.

8.00 Mike Yarwood in Persons: And the "persons" include Basil Fawlty, Michael Heseltine and Reginald Bosanquet.

8.30 Flamingo Road: A *tragic* accident after Skipper quarrels with his father.

9.00 Flamingo Road: continued.

9.20 News: with *Jan Leeming. Also sports round-up.*

9.35 Parkinson: His guests tonight are Dame Vera Lynn, Sir Douglas Bader, Windsor Davies and Kenneth Williams.

10.35 Match of the Day: *Action* from two of the day's Football League matches, introduced by Jimmy Hill. Also, reports on two First Division games in the North and South. Plus pools check, and news of the day's other main sporting events.

11.35 House Calls: American-made comedy series, set in a hospital. The sub-plots include one about the appendicitis victim whose religious parents refuse to allow an operation to take place. And there's a loss of *confidence* by Charley (Wayne Rogers) after a bad day in the operating theatre. Ends at 12.00. Weather *forecast follows.*

BBC 1 VARIATIONS:
BBC CYMRU/WALES 8.50-9.30am *Crackerjack* 5.10-6.15pm Sports News Wales. Weather. Close
SCOTLAND 4.55-5.10pm Scoreboard (1) 6.10-6.15 Scoreboard (2) 10.35-11.35 Sportscene from Scotland. 12.00 midnight News. Close.
NORTHERN IRELAND 5.00-5.10pm Scoreboard. 6.10-6.15 Northern Ireland News. News. Close
ENGLAND 6.10-6.15pm (South-West only) Saturday Spotlight. 12.05am Close

BBC 2

8.05 Open University. Mechanics Examination; **8.30** Science Fiction; **12.15** Images and Information; **12.40** *Where from Next?* **1.05** *Upper Clyde* Shipbuilders; **1.30 The New Forest; 3.05 Saturday Cinema: Return to Paradise** (1953). First of this afternoon's two movies starring Gary *Cooper, This is Mark Robson's* film of chapters from the James A. Mitchener best-selling novel. It's a pretty and plodding tale set on a South Pacific island. Cooper is the visitor who clashes with a *puritanical pastor and weds one* of the islanders. Co-starring Barry Jones and Roberta Haynes.

4.30 Saturday Cinema: Sergeant York* (1941). First-rate peace-and-war drama about the First *World War hero, a farmer, who* registers as a conscientious objector, changes his mind, goes out to fight the Germans and captures a lot of them. Also starring Walter Brennan and Joan Leslie.

6.40 Home Ground: *Reporter* Frank Merror finds out why Chester Zoo aims to be the best zoo in the country.

7.10 News. And sports round-up.

7.25 The Gypsy Baron: *German-made* film of the Johann Strauss operetta. Ingredients include *hidden treasure and secret* marriages. Singers include Hans Kraemmer and Siegfried Salem. Sung in German, with English sub-titles.

9.05 Grand Prix Special: Live *coverage from the Caesar's* Palace Hotel in Las Vegas — the first-ever Las Vegas Grand Prix. It's the event which will decide the World Drivers' Championship this year. Carlos Reutemann is ahead by one point.

10.30 News: with Jan Leeming.

10.35 Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy: Final episode. There is a traitor in British Intelligence and George Smiley (Alec Guinness) has been *re-called* to flush *him* out. Tonight, we learn who he is.

11.20 Cartoons: A selection from this year's animated films festival at Cambridge.

11.35 Film: The Criminal* (1960) Powerful Joseph Losey drama about a racecourse robbery and *what happens when the man who* masterminds it and has buried *the loot,* ends up in prison. Starring Stanley Baker, Sam Wanamaker, Margit Saad. Ends *at 1.15am.*

ITV/LONDON

8.35 Sesame Street: with The Muppets; **9.35 Joe 90:** Drama about a boy secret-agent. Today, he has to protect a President (r); **10.00 Clapperboard:** Highlights from the *latest* films, including The French Lieutenant's Woman and the revised, longer, version of New York, New York; **10.30 Tiswas:** Frantic fun for children. The guest is Barbara Woodhouse, trainer of animals and humans; **12.30 World of Sport: 12.35** *On the Ball (World Cup round-up);* **1.00** International Athletics: the Sydney Games, from Australia. With Steve Ovett; **1.15** News; **1.20** The ITV Six. From Kempton, the **1.30, 2.00 and 2.40,** and from Newmarket the **1.45, 2.25** and **3.00;** Moto-Cross (the Unipart International) from Halstead, Essex, at **3.10;** Half-time football results at **3.45.**

4.00 World of Sport: *Wrestling,* from Nottingham. Three fights — catchweight, lightweight and heavyweight; **4.50** Results of today's football and racing.

5.05 Metal Mickey: The robot takes Haley (Lucinda *Bateson) to the finals of a contest, and even* supplies her with her clothes; **5.35 News.**

5.40 The Pyramid Game: Fun with words. The star partners tonight are Diana Dors and Melvyn Hayes.

6.10 Game for a Laugh:* *The show in which members of the public are the stars as, consciously and otherwise, they do amusing things.

7.05 Punchlines: Comedy game show. With Kenny Everett, June Whitfield, *Paul Tracy and John* Conteh among the guests.

7.40 Vegas: Crime thriller. A psychic investigator is called in after a child is kidnapped.

8.40 The Stanley Baxter Series: First in a new *series of half-hour comedy sketch* programmes (See Choice).

9.15 News from ITN.

9.30 Film: Blume in Love (1973) *Comedy,* with George Segal as the divorced lawyer who is determined to win back his wife (Susan Anspach). There are, however, one or two obstacles in the way. He is having an affaire (with Marsha Mason) and his ex-wife is living with a tough musician (Kris Kristofferson). The film also stars Shelley Winters, and it was *directed by Paul Mazursky who also wrote the* screenplay.

11.40 Johnny Carson's Tonight Show: Chat and music. Already seen in the US. The guests are Candice Bergen and the magician Doug *Henning.*

12.35 Close: With Brian Rix.

Sharon Davies: Punchlines (ITV, 7.05pm)

Radio 4

6.30 News.
6.32 Farming Today.
6.50 Yours Faithfully.
6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.10 Today's Papers.
7.15 On your Farm.
7.45 Yours Faithfully.
7.50 It's a Bargain.
7.55 Weather.
8.00 News.
8.10 Today's Papers.
8.15 Sport on 4.
8.50 Breakaway.
9.00 News.
9.50 News Stand.
10.05 Conference Special.
10.30 Daily Service.†
10.45 Pick of the Week.†
11.35 From our own Correspondent.
12.00 News.
12.02 Money Box.
12.27 I'm Sorry I Haven't a Clue.†
12.55 Weather.
1.00 News.
1.10 Any Questions?
2.00 News.
2.05 Wildlife.
2.30 Play: A Small Desperation by Peter Lowe.†
3.00 *Medicine Now.*
3.30 Profile: Walter Goldsmith of the Institute of Directors.
3.50 *Enquire Within.*
4.00 The Royal Tour of 1901: The Royal Tour made by King *George V and Queen Mary.*
4.30 Does he Take Sugar?.
5.00 Going Solo (last in series) (6) "Getting to the Market".
5.25 Week Ending.†
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.15 Desert Island Discs. Castaway: Elspeth Huxley.†
6.55 Stop The Week.
7.35 Baker's Dozen.†
8.30 Play: "Zack" by Harold Brighouse.†
9.58 Weather.
10.00 News.
10.15 Fighting Talk: "Street Beat".
11.15 Not the Hills of Home (4) "A *Terrible Rough Trip*" — *the* story of John MacDouall Stuart.
12.00 News and Weather.
VHF: 3.30-4.30 Open University.

Dame Vera Lynn: Saturday night is Gala Night, from the Royal Albert Hall (Radio 2, 8.00pm)

Radio 3

7.55 Weather.
8.00 News.
8.05 Aubade Concert: Salieri, Boccherini, Bellini, Rossini, Verdi; records.†
9.00 News.
9.05 Record Review.†
10.15 Stereo Release; new records: John Browne, Mozart.†
11.15 Bandstand. Brass band recital: Bryan Kelly, Thomas Wilson, Edward Gregson.†
11.45 *I know what I like,* Dame Josephine Barnes.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Early Music Forum.†
2.00 Play it again.†
5.00 Jazz Record Requests.†
5.45 Critics' Forum.
6.35 The Classical Guitar Recital: Gaspar Sanz, Bach, Villa Lobos.†
7.30 BBC Northen Symphony Orchestra Concert, direct from Leeds *Town* Hall, Part 1: Tchaikovsky, Strauss.†
8.30 The Awakening of Kate Chopin by Cathy Stewart.
8.50 BBC Northern Symphony Orchestra Concert. Part 2: *Janacek.†*
9.30 Oil for the Lamps of one China. China and Taiwan: an appraisal.
10.00 The Poet in his Place "Ploughman and Fisherman": Orkney poet George Mackay Brown.†
10.45 Shostakovich: String Quartet No 7, Op. 108; record.†
11.00 News.
11.05 Froberger on record.†
VHF Open University: 5.55 am-7.55.

Radio 2

5.00 Tony Brandon † 7.30 David Jacobs † 9.30 Steve Jones' Open House † 11.00 The Kenny Everett Show † *1.00pm Punchline 1.30 Sport* on 2. Football, Racing, Rugby Union 6.00 Country Style 7.00 Jazz Score *7.30 Big Band Special † 8.00 Saturday* Night is Gala Night: "A Century of Song 1881-1981" † 10.00 Nordring 81 Dubliners 11.10 Peter Marshall's Late Show † 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music



Barbara Castle: one of the Any Questions? team (Radio 4, 1.10 pm)

Radio 1

5.00 As Radio 2 7.00 Playground 8.00 Tony Blackburn 10.00 Steve Wright 1.00 Adrian Juste † 2.00 A King in New York † 2.05 Paul Gambaccini † 4.00 Walter's Weekly † 5.00 Rock On † 6.30 In Concert † 7.30 Close

VHF RADIOS 1 and 2: 5.00 With Radio2 1.00 With Radio 1 7.30-5.00 With Radio 2

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6.00am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 News about Britain. 7.15 From the Weeklies. 7.30 The French Miniature. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Peebles Choice. 8.30 A Taste of Hunni, Irish style. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 *Financial News.* 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Science in Action. 10.15 About Britain. 10.30 Thirty minute Theatre. 11.00 World News. *11.09 News about Britain.* 11.15 *News Ideas.* 11.25 The Week in Wales. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15pm Anything Goes. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Commentary. 1.15 Network UK. 1.30 Golden Treasury. 1.45 Bringing the Past to Life. 2.00 Saturday Special. 3.00 Radio *Newsreel. 3.15 Saturday Special. 4.00 World* News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Saturday Special. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Book Choice. 5.15 From the Promenade Concerts. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Commentary. 8.15 Good Books. 9.15 The Waltz. 9.30 People and Politics. 10.00 World News. 10.09 From our own Correspondent. 10.30 *New Ideas.* 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Letterbox. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio newsreel. 12.30 Play of the Week. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Good Books. 2.30 Sports review. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 From Our Own Correspondent. 3.30 A Taste of *Hunni, Irish Style.* 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 Letter from America.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF *1152khz/261m*, VHF 97.3MHz. *Capital* MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. *BBC Radio London* MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. *World Service* MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

TYNE TEES
As London except: Starts 9.00am Cartoon. 9.15 Herculoids: Mekkano, Machine Master. 9.40-10.30 Thunderbirds: Day of Disaster. 12.28pm-12.30 News. 5.40 News. 5.42-6.10 Pyramid Game. 7.05 Punchlines. 7.40-8.40 Vegas: Aloha You're Dead, part 2. 11.40 Monte Carlo Show: Debby Boone. 12.35am Three's Company. 12.40 Closedown.

WESTWARD
As London except: *Starts 9.25am Look* and See. 9.30 Stingray: Ghost of the Sea. 9.55-10.00 Gus Honeybun's *Birthdays. 7.40 pm-8.40 Vegas: Aloha* You're Dead, part two. 11.40 Hammer House of Horror: Mark of Satan. 12.35 *am Faith For Life. 12.41 Closedown.*

SCOTTISH
As London except: Starts 9.10 am Friends of My Friends. 9.35-10.00 A Iomadh Duthaich. 11.40 pm Late Call. 11.45 Scottish Professional Golf Championship: Highlights. 12.30 Closedown.

ANGLIA
As London except: Starts 9.00am-10.00 Sesame Street. 12.00am At the end of the Day.

BORDER
As London except: Starts 9.10am *Paint* Along with Nancy. 9.35-10.00 Flying Kiwi. 7.40pm-8.40 Vegas: Time Bomb. 11.35 Closedown.

Stanley Baxter: ITV, 8.40pm

YORKSHIRE
As London except: Starts 9.00 am Mumbly. 9.10-10.00 Chips. 9.30 pm Film: Day of the Jackal (Edward Fox, Michael Lonsdale). Fred Zinnemann's film version of Frederick Forsyth's novel about a professional assassin hired to kill President de Gaulle. 12.05 am Diane Solomon in Concert. 12.35 Closedown.

GRANADA
As London except: Starts 9.35am-10.00 Joe 90. 7.40pm-8.40 Streets of San Francisco: House on Hyde Hill. 11.35 Star Parade: Manhattan Transfer. 12.35am Film: Story of Tutankhamum. A young girl attempts to solve the riddle of deaths in the family. *1.40 closedown.*

HTV WEST
As London except: Starts 9.10 am Target Bowls. 9.35-10.00 Further Adventures of Oliver Twist. 7.40 pm-8.40 Hawaii Five-O: Number One with a Bullet. 11.40 Lou Grant: Search. 12.40 am Closedown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES
As HTV West except: 5.05 pm-5.35 Ras *Sgwar.*

ULSTER
As London except: Starts 10.00 am-10.30 Clapperboard. 5.43 pm News. 5.45-6.10 Pyramid Game. 7.40-8.40 Incredible Hulk: "East Winds." (Bill Bixby). 11.40 Bedtime, Closedown.

GRAMPIAN
As London except: Starts 9.10am Joe 90. 9.35-10.00 A Iomadh Duthaich. 7.40pm-8.40 Hawaii Five-O: Image of Fear. 12.40am Reflections. 12.45 Closedown.

CHANNEL
As London except: *12.30 pm World of* Sport. 5.43-6.10 The Pyramid Game. 11.40 Hammer House of Horror: The *Mark of Satan. 12.35 am Closedown.*

ATV
As London except: Starts 9.10 am Paint *along with Nancy. 9.35-10.00 Welcome* back, Kotter. 7.40 pm-8.40 Vegas Golden Gate Cop Killer — part 2. 11.40 Portrait of a Legend. *12.10 am* Closedown.

SOUTHERN
9.00 am-10.00 Thunderbirds. Danger at Ocean Deep. 7.40 pm-8.40 Lou Grant: Goop. 11.40 News. 11.45 Paris: Burnout. 12.35 am Weather followed by Down, But Not Out.

CHOICE

Mike Yarwood as Bruce Forsyth: *BBC 1, 8.00pm*

● *In his new show* **THE STANLEY BAXTER SERIES** (ITV, 8.40), Mr. Baxter has to work twice as hard because he has now been given only half his normal time. But twice as hard does'nt mean twice as funny, and in this inaugural programme, there are hints of *desperation in such sketches as the* skit on the Mr and Mrs quiz and the Tarzan/Jane joke. But steely would he be of spirit who could not admire a comedian who, at one moment, is *Schnozzle to the life and, the next,* John Huston the the beard-ends. The best jokes are the do's and *don'ts from Iran's minister for* tourism and his assurance that the country's attitude to drugs is becoming less repressive." Any day, you can stand on corners and see *people getting stoned. In fact,* you may be invited to pick up a handful of stones and join in the fun." *Having spoilt that joke for you,* I must resist telling you the one about Cecil B deMille

● Having *reached the end of its run* of repeated screenings, **TINKER, TAILOR, SOLDIER, SPY** (BBC 2, 10.35) *reveals all tonight.* Specifically, we learn the identity of the mole. With a bit of luck, you will have forgotten who he is. With an even bigger bit of luck, you might *even manage to remember the* process by which the traitor undermined the foundations of *British Intelligence.*

● Howard Hawks's **SERGEANT YORK** (BBC 2, 4.30) was one of Gary Cooper's best films and Mark Robson's **RETURN TO PARADISE** *(BBC 2, 3.05) was one of his worst.* According to one school of thought, Cooper was not an actor but a behaver. According to another, he was only as good as his director. Abundant evidence to support both arguments will be found in today's two films.

● **THE POET IN HIS PLACE** (Radio 3, 10.00*pm*) is a remarkable evocation of the works of George Mackay Brown, of the Orkneys *which are their sturdy bedrock, and* of the Orcadians who, judging by their contributions to Desmond Briscoe's feature, are as much poets in their own right as George *Mackay Brown is in his. He speaks* of sunset as something that drives "a butcher blade in the day's *throat.*" *They speak of it as* "strips and bars, strips and bars, of gold." He speaks of the sea's harvest as "a splinter of haddock from the breached Atlantic banks." They say: "*We plough the land, we plough the* sea." The gales howl so realistically through the programme that I feared *for the ornaments on my shelves.*

BBC 1

9.00 Mister Benn: for the very young; **9.15 Wake Up Sunday:** Songs, stories, from Dana and the Brown Brothers; *9.35 Nai Zindagi Naya Jeevan:* for Asian viewers; **10.05 A Primary Response:** Film about four racially mixed London primary schools; **10.30 Disabled: Aspects of Physical Handicap:** Residential care; **10.55 See Hear!** For the hard of hearing; **11.20** *Ensemble:* French for beginners. Part 2; **11.45 What's Your Poison?:** Brian Trueman with facts for drinkers; **12.15 Day One:** Religious news. With Sally *Magnusson,* Barry Lynch; *1.00 Farming;* **1.25 Embroidery:** Jan Beaney and appliqué; **1.50 News headlines; 1.55 Film: Alexander the Great** (1955). Better-than-average spectacular, with Richard Burton as the conqueror, Frederic March as his father.

4.05 Bonanza: old American western series; **4.50** *Mickey and Donald.*

5.15 Rolf's Here! OK? Rolf Harris at Sir Francis Hill Middle School in Lincoln: **5.45 News:** with Kenneth Kendall.

5.55 Great Expectations: Episode 3. Pip's sister has been attacked and is paralysed. Pip (Gerry Sundquist) is determined to acquire some polish.

6.25 Play It Safe½ Jimmy Savile on the home dangers that children can be spared if parents *are sensible.*

6.35 Appeal: Michael Dean appeals on behalf of London Housing Aid Centre.

6.40 Songs of Praise: from West Bridgford.

7.15 To the Manor Born: The comedy series recommences.

7.45 Mastermind: The subjects: the Royal *Shakespeare Company; Marie Antoinette,* 19th Century History; and The Second Boer War.

8.15 Sergerac: New thriller serial begins. It's set in Jersey and stars John Nettles as the detective *whose friend* has been killed.

9.10 Dallas: *First in a new series. We find out* whose body it was that was left floating in the swimming pool.

10.00 News: with Kenneth Kendall. And weather.

10.10 Rock Bottom: Everyman film about compulsive gamblers and about the organization that helps them to cope with their addiction (see Choice).

10.45 Barbara Mandrell: The singer and her singing sisters have, as their guests, Glen Campbell, Alabama, and the Krofft Puppet Band.

11.25 The Self-Help Society: Film about three groups that have achieved greater control over their local housing. One is in Toxteth.

11.50 The Sky at Night: Interview with Sir Bernard Lovell.

BBC 2

8.05 Open University. Energy: Closing the Gap; **8.30** M101/Algebra. Until *8.55. Nothing then until 3.20;* ***3.20 The New Foresters:*** Last in this series of films shot in the New Forest. Today, Dennis Skillicorn meets Jack Sibley, a retired mole exterminator from Ringwood, and Peter Murfin, a gamekeeper on the Beaulieu estate. Although Mr Sibley has retired, his *phone still rings and we see him giving a* friend a helping hand to control moles. Mr Murfin is a keen conservationist, but his job is also concerned with rearing game birds to be shot by sportsmen

3.50 Film: We're Not Dressing* (1934). Cheerful musical, with Bing Crosby as a sailor and Carole Lombard as an heiress. Co-starring *Ethel* Merman, Burns and Allen.

5.00 Rugby Special: *Midland* Division v Australians.

6.00 News Review: with sub-titles for the hard of hearing.

6.30 The Money Programme: The *story of the collapse of the investment management group* Norton Warburg.

7.15 The World About Us: Secret Harvesters. When field mice, foxes, hares, voles and birds also look for the good life. Made in Devon.

8.05 News: with Kenneth Kendall.

8.10 The Sidmouth Invasion: What *happens when the International* Folklore Festival comes to town in August.

9.10 Mussolini with Knickers: Why the mother-in-law is such a popular target with comedians.

9.35 Grand Slam: Bridge tournament: round two — Britain versus the *United States.*

10.00 The Borgias: Repeat of episode one. Rotrigo (Adolfo Celi) engineers his election as Pope

10.55 Film: Stevie (1978) The life of *the poet* Stevie Smith, based on Hugh Whitemore's stage play. Starring Glenda Jackson, Trevor Howard, Mona Washbourne (as the "Lion Aunt") and Alec *McCowen. Directed by Robert* Enders. Ends at 12.40.

ITV/LONDON

9.05 The Questors: Film about the Army Worm that threatens crops in East Africa; **9.30 The Lost Islands:** Marooned *children* are sentenced to death (r); **10.00 Morning Worship:** From United Reformed Church, New Malden, Surrey; **11.00 Getting On:** For *the no-longer-young;* **11.30 Stingray:** adventure story for the youngsters; **12.00 Weekend World:** The World's Poor: Prospects for the Mexico summit meeting; **1.00 Police 5:** How to help Scotland Yard — and, perhaps, yourself; **1.15 Cartoons; 1.30 University Challenge:** *Undergraduates in a general* knowledge quiz; **2.00 Roots:** Comedy about the preparation of a clothing firm's mail order catalogue; **2.30 The Big Match:** Highlights from three of yesterday's League games; **3.30 The Muppet Show.**

4.00 Film: Harry Black and the Tiger: (1958) Stewart Granger plays Black, *a hunter in* India. The tiger is a man-eater. Anthony Steel, Barbara Rush and I. S. Johar co-star. *Director:* Hugo Fregonese.

6.00 Your Hundred Best Hymns: More requests from viewers. The choirs include those from Ripon Cathedral, St Joseph's College and Majsis Preparatory School. With Ian Ogilvy.

6.30 News from ITN.

6.40 Devil's Advocate: Last in the series. Unemployed youngsters put questions to Bishop David Sheppard, and Archbishop Derek Worlock. Gus Macdonald oversees the studio encounter.

7.15 Film: Raid on Entebbe (1976) Reconstruction *of the Israeli forces' rescue of hostages held* by Amin's men in 1976. With Peter Finch (as Yitzak Rabin) Charles Bronson, and Yaphet Kotto as Amin. Directed by Irvin Kershner.

9.00 Film: Raid on Entebbe (continued).

9.40 Pig in the Middle: Last episode in the comedy series. Barty (Terence Brady) in locked out of his house by Susan (Joanna Van Gyseghem), so he seeks refuge with Andy (John Quayle).

10.10 News from ITV.

10.25 Winston Churchill — The Wilderness Years: Tonight's episode covers the period February 1937 — September 1938. Not even the invasion of Austria and Czechoslovakia fail to *alter Chamberlain's pacifist thinking. He flies* to Munich to meet Hitler. Churchill (Robert Hardy) says: Chamberlain had the choice between war and shame. How he has chosen shame — he'll get war later."

11.25 The Palace Presents: Variety show, with Jack Jones and pianist-composer Henry Mancini.

12.25 Close: *With Brian Rix.*

Radio 4

6.30 Morning has Broken.
6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.10 Sunday Papers.
8.00 News.
8.10 Sunday Papers.
8.15 Sunday.
8.50 Weeks Good Cause.
8.55 Weather.
9.00 News.
9.15 Letter from America.
9.30 Morning Service.
10.15 The Archers.
11.15 Weekend.
12.00 Earthsearch† (Part 7)
12.30 The Food Programme.
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World This Weekend.
2.00 News.
2.02 *Gardeners Question Time.*
2.30 Play: "The Balkan Trilogy" by Olivia Manning (3)†
4.00 News.
4.02 Origins (series) Archaeology (8)
4.30 The Living World.
5.00 News.
5.05 Down your Way: Whitstable.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.15 Transatlantic Quiz (series) Round 2.
6.45 Lytton Strachey. Discussion between Michael Holroyd and Derek Parker.
7.30 Bookshelf.
8.00 Music to Remember. BBC Northern Symphony Orchestra *concert: Holst, Mozart, Britten.†*
9.00 News.
9.02 Hatter's Castle. (2)†
9.58 Weather.
10.00 News.
10.15 Priestland's Progress (5) "Jesus *Saves — or Does He?*"†
11.00 A Place Apart. (series)†
11.15 Vincent Novello The founder of *the music publishers.*
12.00 News and Weather.
VHF 4.00 Study on 4.

Radio 3

7.55 Weather.
8.00 News.
8.05 Dvorak's Chamber Music (series).†
9.00 News.
9.05 Your Concert Choice. Record requests: Beethoven, Arnold.†
10.30 Music Weekly.†
11.20 Chicago Symphony Orchestra. Concert. Part 1: Mozart, *Sibelius.†*
11.55 Words (series). Talk by E. A. Markham (6).
12.00 *Chicago Symphony Orchestra.* Concert. part 2: Leonard Bernstein, Carlos Chavez.†
12.45 *Peter Hurford. Organ recital:* Bach.†
1.00 Vaughan Williams and Schubert. *Song recital.†*
2.00 Gabrieli Quartet. String Quartet recital. Part 1: Janacek, *Shostakovich.†*
2.50 Interval.
2.55 Recital, part 2: Debussy.
3.30 *Ramzi Yassa. Piano recital:* Chopin, Liszt, Chopin.†
4.15 Mendelssohn's Elijah. Recorded *in St David's Cathedral on July* 25: Part 1.†
5.30 The Delights of Music. Readings *from Neville Cardus.*
5.45 Elijah. Part 2.
7.05 The Mirror of the Flower. *Reflection on the art of acting by* Zeami Motokiyo (1363-1443): selected readings from the *Japanese.*
7.35 Gulliver's Travels (serial) (3)
9.00 Alfred Brendel plays the Beethoven Piano Concertos. A concert given earlier this evening in the Royal Festival Hall, the first of three programmes. Part 1: Piano Concerto No 1, Symphony No 2.†
10.10 Interval.
10.15 Beethoven, part 2: Piano Concerto No 4.
10.55 39 and Counting. Six comic *playlets by Colin McLaren* (3). "A Little Latin".†
11.00 News.
11.05 Strauss on record.†
VHF: 5.55-6.55am Open University.

Radio 1

8.00 Tony Blackburn 10.00 Noel Edmonds 1.00pm Jimmy Savile 3.00 Studio B15: Ring 01-580 4411 5.00 Top 40† 7.00 Alexis Korner† 8.00 Sounds of Jazz† 10.00 Close VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 With Radio 2 5.00pm With Radio 1 10.00-5.00am With Radio 2



Robert Hardy as Winston Churchill (ITV, 10.25pm)

Radio 2

5.00 Tony Brandon† 7.30 *Nick Page† 9.00 David Jacobs†* 11.00 Desmond Carrington† 12.00 Paul Daniels† 1.30pm Doddy's Different *Show† 2.00 Benny Green † 3.00* Two's Best† 4.00 Sing Something Simple† 4.30 String Sound† 5.00 *Comedy Classics: The Navy Lark* 5.30 Charlie Chester 6.30 Acker's 'All Our Mr Acker Bilk 7.00 Brain of Sport *1981 7.30 Glamorous Nights 8.30* Sunday Half-Hour 9.00 Your 100 Best Tunes 10.00 UK Music Game† 11.05 *Peter Marshall's Late Show† 2.00am-* 5.00 You and the Night and the Music†

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 News about Britain. 7.15 From Our Own Correspondent. 7.30 Classical Record Review. *7.45 Leave it to Pamela. 8.00 World News.* 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 The Pleasure's Yours. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 People and Politics. 9.45 Sports Review. 10.15 The Waltz. 10.30 Sunday Service. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 Letter from America. 11.30 Play of the Week. *1.00 pm World News.* 1.09 Commentary. 1.15 Good Books. 1.30 Classical Short Stories. 1.45 The Sandy Jones Request Show. 2.30 Frank Muir Goes Into. 3.00 *Radio Newsreel.* 3.15 From the Promenade Concerts. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 From Our Own Correspondent. 4.35 Financial Review. 4.45 Letter from America. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Meridian. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Commentary. 8.15 Letterbox. 9.15 The Pleasure's Yours. *10.00 World News. 10.09* Science in Action. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sportscall. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Letter from America. 11.30 From the Promenade Concerts. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Religious Service. 1.00 Songs for the Times. 1.45 Classical Short Stories. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 The Waltz. 2.30 Wuthering Heights. 3.00 World *News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 Bringing the Past to Life.* 3.30 Anything Goes. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 The Art of Biography

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

SOUTHERN
As London except: 9.05am Stingray. 9.30-10.00 The Questors. 11.33-12.00 Mork and Mindy. 1.00pm Chips. 1.55 Farm Progress. 2.20-2.30 Cartoon. 3.30 Muppet Show. 4.00 Film: Zeppelin (Michael York, Elke Sommer) British Secret Service plans to steal the blueprints for the airship. 5.55-6.00 News. 11.25 Monte Carlo Show. 12.25am Weather followed by Down, But Not Out.

YORKSHIRE
As London except: Starts 9.00am Getting On. 9.25 Wild, Wild World of Animals. 9.55-10.00 Dick Tracy. 11.00 The Questors. 11.30-12.00 Farming Diary. 1.00pm Clifton House Mysteries. 1.30 Calendar Sunday. 2.00 Mickey, Donald and Friends. 2.30 Big Game. 3.30 Film: "One that got Away"* (Hardy Kruger, Michael Goodliffe) *German flier insists on trying to escape* from prison-of-War camps. 5.30-6.00 Muppet Show: Marisa Berenson. 11.25 Five Minutes. 11.30 *Hagen: King of the* Hill. 12.25am Closedown.

TYNE TEES
As London except: 9.30am-10.00 Me and *My* Camera. 11.30 Sunday Sundae. 11.58-12.00 North East News. 1.00pm World Worth Keeping. 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00 New Kind of Family. 2.30 Shoot! 3.30 Film: Catlow (Yul Brynner) Light-hearted western about a maverick cattleman who tricks his enemies and ends up as sheriff. 5.18 News. 5.20 Cartoon. 5.30-6.00 Muppet Show Marisa Berenson. 11.15 City of Angels. 12.30am Epilogue. 12.35 *Closedown.*

ATV
As London except: Starts 9.30am-10.00 The Questors. 11.30-12.00 Gardening Today. 1.00pm Thunderbirds. 2.00 Star Soccer. 3.00 Film: Dive Bomber (Errol Flynn, Ralph Bellamy) *Aviation scientists work to* eliminate pilot blackout. 5.30-6.00 Muppet Show: Marisa Berenson. 11.25 *Aretha Franklin in Concert. 12.25am* Close Down.

HTV
As London except: starts 9.00am-10.00 Sesame Street. 11.30-12.00 The Questors. 1.00pm Out of Town. 1.30 *West Country Farming.* 2.00-2.30 World We Live In. 3.30 Film: King of the Khyber Rifles (Tyrone Power, Terry *Moore) Garrison on the North-West* Frontier is threatened by rebels. 5.25 Cartoon. 5.30-6.00 Muppet Show: *Marisa Berenson.* 6.38-6.40 News. 11.25 Ante Room. 12.25am Closedown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES
As HTV West except: 5.30pm-6.00 Cymorth.

WESTWARD
As London except: Starts 9.30am-10.00 Getting On. 11.00 The Questors. 11.30-12.00 Clifton House Mystery. 1.00pm Enterprise. 1.30 Farm and Country News. 2.00-2.30 Bless me Father. 3.30 Film: Final Judgement (Buddy Ebsen, Lee Meriwether) Barnaby Jones is accused of being involved in a kidnapping frame-up. 5.20 Cartoon. 5.30-6.00 Muppet Show: Marisa Berenson. 11.25 International Darts. 11.55 Faith for Life. 12.01am Closedown.

BORDER
As London except: Starts 9.30am-10.00 The Questors. 11.30-12.00 Gardening Today. 1.00pm *Clifton* House Mystery. 1.25 Border Diary. 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00 Welcome to the Ceilidh. 2.30 The Wild, Wild world of Animals. 3.00 Scotsport. 5.30-6.00 Muppet Show: Marisa Berenson. *11.25 Picasso. 12.10am Closedown.*

SCOTTISH
As London except: Starts 9.30am Devil's Advocate. 10.00 Clegg's People. 10.25 Wattoo Wattoo 10.35-11.00 Flying Kiwi. 11.30-12.00 Talking Bikes IV. 1.00pm *Farming Outlook.* 1.30 One in a Hundred. 2.00 World Famous Fairytales — Little Red Riding *Hood. 2.15 Glen Michael Cavalcade.* 3.00 Scotsport. 5.30 Paul Squire Show. 6.00-6.30 House Group. 11.25 Late Call. 11.30 Johnny Carson's Tonight Show. 12.20am Closedown.

CHANNEL
As London except: *Starts 1.58pm-2.00* Weather. 2.30 Bless me Father. 3.30 Film: Final Judgement. (Buddy Ebsen, Lee Merriweather) Barnaby Jones is accused of being involved in a kidnapping frame-up. 5.20 Cartoon. 5.30-6.00 Muppet Show: Marisa Berenson. 11.25 International Darts.

ANGLIA
As London except: Starts 9.30-10.00 am Paint Along With Nancy. 11.30-12.00 The Questors. 1.00pm Flying Kiwi. 1.30 Weather. 1.35 Farming Diary. 2.05 Laurel and Hardy: Navy Gravy.* 2.30 Match of the Week. 3.30 How the West Was Won. 5.30 Muppet Show: Marisa Berenson. 11.25 Star *Parade. 12.25am Bible for Today.*

ULSTER
As London except: Starts 11.00 am Getting On 11.30-12.00 Gardening *Today. 12.58 pm News. 1.00 Clifton* House Mysteries. 1.30 Farming Ulster. 2.00-2.30 Mickey, Donald and Friends 3.30 *Film: Where the Spies Are (David* Niven, François Dorleac). English gentleman becomes a secret service *agent and risks his life for a rare car.* 5.30-6.00 Muppet Show: Marisa Berenson 11.25 Sports Results. 11.30 Bedtime. Closedown.

GRANADA
As London except Starts 9.30am-10.00 The Questors 11.00 This Is Your Right. 11.25 Aap Kaa Hak. 11.30—12.00 Down to Earth. 1.00pm Cabbages and Kings. 1.30 *Thunderbirds.* 2.25 Match Time. 3.30 *Film:* The Bedford Incident (Richard Widmark, Sidney Poitier). When a US *destroyer captain pursues a Russian* submarine, he creates an incident that nearly brings about a world war. 5.30-6.00 Muppet Show: Marisa Berenson. 11.25 Bluey. 12.25 am Closedown.

GRAMPIAN
As London except: Starts 9.30 am The Questors. 10.00 Wonders of the Underwater World. 10.30-11.00 Your 100 Best Hymns. 11.30-12.00 Gardening Today. 1.00pm Clifton House Mystery. 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00 Sunday Special. 2.15 Natural Environment: Desert Southwest. 2.30 Time of Your Lives. 3.00 Scotsport. 5.30 Paul Squire Show. 6.00-6.30 House Groups. 11.25 Reflections. 11.30 Pro-Celebrity Snooker. 12.15 am *Closedown.*

CHOICE

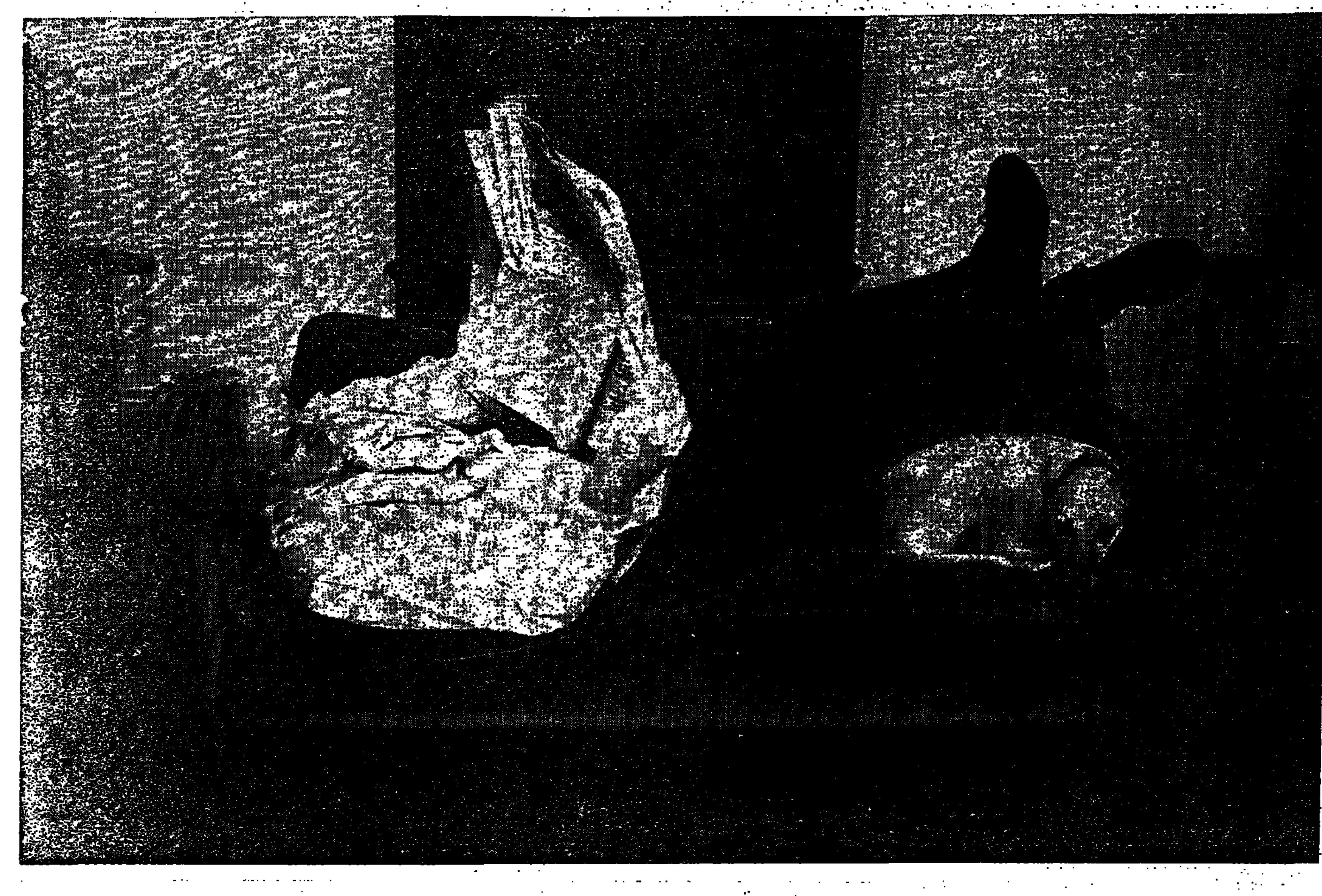


Penelope Keith: To the Manor Born (BBC 1, 7.15pm)

● **ROCK BOTTOM** (BBC1, 10.10pm), Everyman's film about compulsive gamblers, comprehensively describes both *cause and effect of the social* disease: the gamblers tell their stories and their wives tell theirs. In terms of desperation and degradation, there is little to choose *between them.* The most *sobering* message that emerges is that there is no cure for the disease, only treatment. Hence the film's concentration on the group therapy work of *Gamblers Anonymous.* These sessions make tragic viewing, but there is peripheral hope. "You can smell the reek of hell when a new member comes in," says the *Methodist minister who founded the* self-help movement. "And the sweet scent of heaven when the door shuts behind him." The gamblers themselves eschew Old Testament language. There is a power in the room, they say, and it can be felt *even by those without Christian* faith.

● When it comes to salesmanship, there is nothing to beat **DALLAS** (BBC1, 9.10pm). Cliff-hanging is the *name of the game. A previous series* ended with J. R. being shot. But was he dead? The next series gave *the answer,* and there was something akin to hysteria in the *nation at large before it did. That* series ended with a woman's body in the swimming pool. But whose body? Yet another series begins tonight, and we shall find out. The *catchpenny formula* has its roots in the days of Saturday morning serials. Would Ming finally obliterate Flash? Would the train squash Pearl White? Would the Clutching Hand *make its fatal grab? And on October* 18, 1981 will J. R. be accused of *murder?*

● *I have already recommended the* Lilliput and Brobdingnag episodes of **GULLIVER'S TRAVELS,** Michael Bakewell's sympathetic four-part adaptation of Swift's satirical adventure story. I happily do the same for part three (Radio 3, *7.35pm). These chapters take* Gulliver to a flying island and to a land where theory is the end and not merely the means. Spike Milligan is in his element as the *warden who guides Gulliver through* an academy of idiotic experimentation (sunbeams from cucumbers, house-building from the roof downwards, excreta re-*converted into food). The sound-*effects team have a field day, especially on the flying island of Laputa and in Gulliver's encounters with the ghosts of *Glubbdubdrib,*



Spy's eye view of the ringmaster at 50

Autumn sunlight slants on a man lying on a corduroy sofa with his dog. He may look as though he is wrestling with a peculiarly turgid article in the *Ham and High* (the parish magazine of London NW3); but his mind is a thousand miles east with Karla and the Moscow Centre. Soon the man will get up, and take the whippet called Mach II for a walk down the beech avenue on Hampstead Heath. It was there that the discovery of the body of an old man started that cryptic wild goose chase that came to be known as *Smiley's People*.

"Knew him personally at all, did you, sir?" the Detective Chief Superintendent of Police asked respectfully in a voice kept deliberately low. "Or perhaps I shouldn't enquire." We all got to know Vladimir almost personally by the end.

A BBC television crew is at present up on the Heath, dripping with autumn mists and intimations of espionage, filming that masterpiece of fiction of the Cold War and the troubled spirit.

David Cornwell, alias John Le Carré, is as private a man as his flawed heroes and heroic villains in what he calls "the secret condition". He seldom gives interviews, and no casual photographer could have got close enough to him to take this intimate picture. It was taken by his son Stephen, who is studying photography at the London College of Printing.

Cornwell is 50 on Monday. He is as reticent as Mr George Smiley about his new book, though the gossip is that Smiley himself does not appear in it. He is just back from Germany and the Middle East, where he was engaged in "research", as we call it in the Circus. Happy birthday, in code and over the scrambler, secret master of spies and moral ambiguity.

Philip Howard

Frank Johnson at Blackpool

When a joke is no laughing matter

Blackpool's Winter Gardens will never be allowed to go the same way as St Petersburg's Winter Palace, some chief constable had clearly vowed. So when Mrs Thatcher rose to speak yesterday the historic building was ringed by the crack divisions drawn from the police forces of all Lancashire, holding in check several thousand harmlessly abusive anti-unemployment demonstrators.

Cheerfully the Peelers exchanged regimental war cries with the trade unionists. "We want to work," one group would call. "Then get a job, you idle boogers," a constable would cry, safely out of earshot of any of the occasional media-conscious liberal senior officer.

The scene brought to an appropriate climax this apocalyptic autumn conference season.

Inside the building, the politicians closed ranks against the class enemy: the suburban Conservative rank-and-file. They suspect the rank-and-file of loyalty to the Prime Minister. Mrs Thatcher is the first Tory leader not to hate the rank and file. Everybody's suspicions in the situation were therefore probably justified.

Tory ministers and backbenchers have always hated all these humble party workers and, at the annual conference, have traditionally gone around telling us outsiders what a frightful party theirs is. But this year it was more so than ever. All week long the politicians have gone about groaning that Mrs Thatcher is leading the party to electoral catastrophe. The election is two or three years away. Tory politicians are people of vision. They panic early.

It is true that the Tory rank-and-file have been slightly more awful this year than in the recent past. The Monday Club had a lunchtime meeting on immigration which was notably vile. But the Monday Clubbers are the rankest of the rank-and-file. One finds with the others that if one keeps off certain subjects, such as immigration and any form of punishment, they can easily be confused with normal people. Just because they approve of Mrs Thatcher does not mean to say she is wrong.

But it was in this tense, unusually rancorous atmosphere, that we gathered for yesterday's big speech. In the Imperial Hotel the night before, one had seen Mr Heath being abused as "a troublemaker" by a well-dressed woman—a well-dressed woman other than Mrs Thatcher, that is. Police hustled her away.

Mr Heath, whom the conference had last seen making away from Mr Tebbit's standing ovation as if there had been a bomb scare, was not present the following day. In advance, some of us had expected that Mrs Thatcher's speech would be conciliatory, compassionate, and would offer some hope to the British people. When she sat down, these fears were happily dispelled—for, in the Tory codes, those terms mean more inflation. And inflation remained the great enemy in the speech.

Most of the time she was as dry as Blackpool breakfast toast. She spoke about the evils of unemployment. But she emphasized the role of restrictive practices, strikes, and wage demands in causing it—whereas the Wets say it is caused by lack of demand and other mysterious forces.

She was particularly impressive on the subject of "reflation", the Wets' word for inflation. It worked in the 1950s when a few million pounds was needed for more jobs and output, she said. "But by the 1960s it was needing hundreds of millions . . . By the 1970s we found that after thousands of extra millions had been spent we still had employment at levels which 10 or 20 years before would have been unthinkable."

At one stage, she frightened one still more by putting in a joke. Mr Steel had made a pact with the Labour Government. Now he was doing it with the Social Democrats. He was "a man for all fusions", she said—which only went to show that a joke by Mrs Thatcher is no laughing matter.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Armageddon Military Fair, Top Rank Suite, Station Hill, Reading, 10.30 to 5; also Sunday.

Thames Barge Sailing Club open day; vessels have exhibits depicting their history, Greenwich Pier, 10 to 5. Visiting ship: HMS Lindisfarne, berthed alongside HMS Belfast by Tower Bridge; access via HMS Belfast, 2 to 5.

Royal Mencap Flag Day, fire eaters, musicians, clowns, mime artists, Sloane Square, 11 to 3; Capital Druiser and other performers and celebrities, Covent Garden, outside London Transport Museum, 11 to 4.

Queen Elizabeth Foundation for Disabled Autumn Fair, Farnham Castle, 10.30 to 4.

Taunton Carnival and Cider Barrel Race, Station Road, Taunton, Somerset, 7 pm; carnival from Priory Bridge Road car park, 7 pm. Information: 0823 86137.

Hastings Day celebrations; various events from 10, Sports Centre, Hastings, Sussex. Information: 0424 424242; also Sunday.

Memorial services

Professor Sir Humphrey Waldock, University Church of St Mary the Virgin, Oxford, 2; Professor W. K. C. Guthrie, Great St Mary's, Cambridge, 2.30.

Exhibitions

Frederick Sommer: photographs, drawings and musical scores; Johannes Dörflinger: Life Cycle, paintings and drawings, Serpentine Gallery, Kensington Gardens, 10-5.

Foundations of Fashion: The Symington Collection — Corsetry since 1856, by Christopher Page, Leicestershire Museum, 10.

Paintings by Eric Woodward, Wakefield Art Gallery, Wakefield, 12.30-5.30.

Painting, sculpture, drawings and stained glass by artists from Space Studios, Exeter, Aspex Gallery, 27 Brougham Road, Portsmouth, Hampshire, 11-7.

Deborah Baker: photographs, Welsh Arts Council's Gallery, 53 Charles Street, Cardiff, 9-5.30.

Talks, lectures

Tenth George Eliot Memorial Lecture, "George Eliot: The Sybil of Mercia", by Professor David Carroll of University of Lancaster, Council Chamber, Council House, Nuneaton, 7.30.

Tour of the Spanish Exhibition, by Colin Wiggins, National Gallery, 12. George Hart on New Egyptian sculpture gallery: sarcophagi, 11.30; Monuments of Egypt: the pyramids of Giza, British Museum, 2.30. Painting of the month: Bacon's Three Figures and Portrait, 2.30-2.45; Georgian painting, by Laurence Bradbury, Tate Gallery, 3. Life on Earth, 7: Victors of the Dry Lane, BBC colour film series, Horniman Museum, 3.30.

One-day conference: "Brandt, Third World and Christian Action", includes talk by Mr Edward Heath, City Temple, Holborn Viaduct, 9.30-3.30.

Tomorrow

Princess Margaret attends service of thanksgiving to mark 150th anniversary of formation of Special Constables, Westminster Abbey, 11.55.

The Duchess of Kent, Controller Commandant of the Women's Royal Army Corps, visits Sandhurst to attend parade and dedication service to mark WRAC College, Camberley, becoming the fourth functional College of Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, 2.

Princess Alexandra attends thanksgiving service to commemorate 400th anniversary of Shaw House, Newbury, Berkshire, St Mary's Church by Shaw House School, 2.15.

Charity day organized by Variety Club of Great Britain: Henry Cooper and other celebrities, White City Stadium, Wood Lane, 10.

Trafalgar Day parade: Sea Cadets assemble to march down Whitehall, 10.30, to Trafalgar Square, where C-in-C takes the salute, 11.30, service follows.

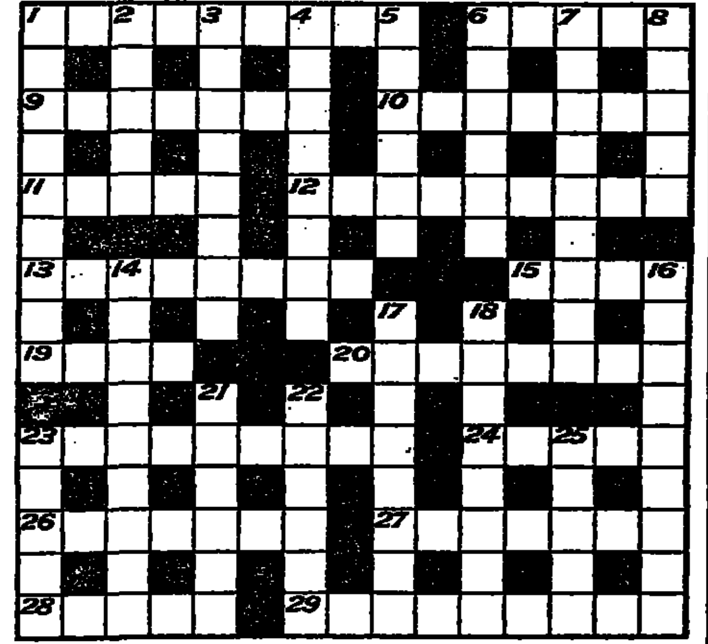
Stamp Fair, Holiday Inn Hotel, Swiss Cottage, 11 to 5. Record Fair, Regent Centre Hotel, Carburton Street, 12 to 5.

Demonstration: Eric White, Lamp worked studio glass; Sylvia Wicks and Alexander-Sacha Zdravkovic, colour photography display, Gunnersbury Park Museum, 3-5.

Marching men and the Minster of York, York March, Roundhead Association leave Eye of York (between York Castle and Court House), 10.30.

Red Indians in traditional dress, dancers, drummers, medicine man, from Saskatchewan, Park Lane Hotel, Piccadilly, 2.30 and 7.30.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,656



ACROSS

1 Different things broadcast, seen on TV (9).
6 Height of flat? (5).
9 For 11, might be a second parasite (7).
10 Abused, these characters return to rescue (7).
11 Punch contributors meet in it (5).
12 Prudently paid for cruise Ann arranged (9).
13 Short of fibres for current production (8).
15 Yarn of a US redcap? (4).
19 Language used in another sense (4).
20 Single sound doctor off to the East (8).
23 Footsore debauchee clutches many a rail (9).
24 Nucleus of key characters? That's about right (5).
26 Showed resentment, finding brother was unemployed (7).
27 Go back round Minehead, as W H Davies did (7).
28 Music odd in court? (5).
29 One city turning or another (9).

DOWN

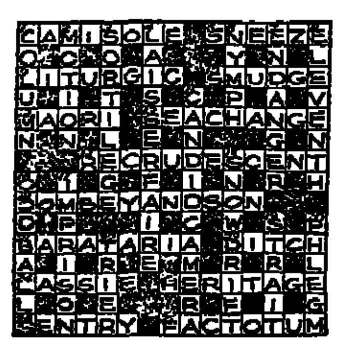
1 Instrument that's blown, but lacks mouthpiece (4-5).
2 Grace carries right on, though mistaken (5).
3 Worthless young art form (8).
4 Polite refusal to newspaper upset Guardian group (8).
5 Childish complaint from Mavis (6).
6 Assumed by retainer to be irritable? (6).
7 Film star's farewell to inn, perhaps (9).
8 Lakeside's rocky ridge (5).
14 Abandoning Tories, end coalition (9).
16 Before the offer from James, for one? (9).
17 Not wild about the house (8).
18 Fellow includes parts of clan in assembly (8).
21 Catty type gives nothing to Anglican group (6).
22 Plant many a creeper (6).
23 Advisory centre in small room (5).
25 Short section empty in storehouse (5).

A prize of The Times Atlas of the World *(comprehensive edition) will be given for the first correct solution opened next Thursday. Entries should be addressed to: The Times, Saturday Crossword Competition, 12 Coley Street, London WC99 9YT. The winner and solution will be published next Saturday. The winner of last Saturday's competition is Mrs G. W. Tanner, Old Windmill House, Ballaugh, Isle of Man.*

Name ....

Address ....

Solution of Puzzle No 15,655 — Solution of Puzzle No 15,650



The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.67	1.60
Austria Sch	30.40	28.30
Belgium Fr	78.00	74.00
Canada $	2.29	2.20
Denmark Kr	13.77	13.07
Finland Mkk	8.45	8.00
France Fr	10.74	10.14
Germany DM	4.29	4.05
Greece Dr	106.00	100.00
Hongkong $	11.40	10.80
Ireland Pt	1.22	1.16
Italy Lir	2250.00	2150.00
Japan Yn	449.00	423.00
Netherlands Gld	4.72	4.48
Norway Kr	11.42	10.82
Portugal Esc	122.50	115.50
South Africa Rd	1.85	1.68
Spain Pta	181.00	172.00
Sweden Kr	10.60	10.06
Switzerland Fr	3.60	3.38
USA $	1.90	1.83
Yugoslavia Dnr	83.00	78.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: The *FT* Index fell 9.8 to 463.4.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 851.69, down 4.57.

In the garden

If you have a heated greenhouse check that the heating apparatus is in working order. If electric heaters are more than three years old have an electrician test them and the wiring.

Check ties on wall shrubs such as wistarias, climbing roses and the like and replace if they are worn out. Finish off any jobs like laying paving in concrete or building walls before hard frosts arrive.

Take every opportunity to cut down herbaceous plants when they have finished flowering and cleaning up beds and borders and do the same in the vegetable plots. Try to get the garden cleared up and "bedded down" for the winter before the end of the year. To do this means seizing every opportunity when the weather is fine.

Gardens open

Today and tomorrow

Oxfordshire: Brook Cottage, Alkerton, 6m W of Banbury; large garden, shrubs, water garden, white and yellow borders, plants for sale. 11-6.

Tomorrow

Hampshire: Hackwood Park (The Spring Wood) 1m S of Basingstoke; 80-acre semi-formal wood, interesting trees and shrubs; produce stall; 2-6.

Gloucestershire: Gardens of Gloucestershire College of Agriculture, Hartpury, 5m N of Gloucester on Ledbury road; walled garden, greenhouses; plants for sale; 2-7.

Herefordshire: Garnons, nr Hereford; large garden, autumn colours; 2-5.30.

Somerset: Hadspen House, 2m SE of Castle Cary on A371 to Wincanton; shrubs, trees, unusual plants for sale; 2-5.

Surrey: Gorse Hill Manor, Gorse Hill Road, nr Virginia Water; 450 different trees and shrubs, all identified; 2-5.30.

Surrey: Warren House, Warren Road, Kingston-on-Thames; 13 acres, lakes, woodland, rare trees and shrubs; 2-6.

Sussex: Doma, Fairwarp, 4m N of Uckfield; trees, shrubs, autumn colour; 2-6.

Sussex: The High Beeches, Handcross; 16 acres, woodland and water garden planted for autumn effect; plants for sale, produce and other stalls; 10-4.

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Sporting fixtures

Racing: Flat meetings at Newmarket (1.45 and including the Champion Stakes at 2.25 and the Cesarewitch at 3) and Catterick Bridge (2.15); National Hunt at Kempton Park (1.30), Kelso (2.15) and Bangor (1.30).

Football: Full league programme (see page 24); tomorrow, Orient v QPR (11.30).

Rugby Union: Midland division v Australians at Leicester (3), three county championship matches, full club programme (see page 24).

Rugby League: John Player Trophy first round (see page 24).

Golf: WPGA matchplay championship at Moor Park, Hertfordshire; Scottish PGA championship, at Dalmahoy.

Hockey: International quadrangular tournament at Loftus Road, London (today and tomorrow), club and county programme (see page 24).

Badminton: Scottish Open at Perth (today and tomorrow).

Squash rackets: Welsh Masters GP at Swansea; South of England Open, at Brighton (today and tomorrow).

Equestrianism: Autumn Show at Stoneleigh, Warwickshire (today and tomorrow).

Speedway: British League Riders' championship at Belle Vue, Manchester.

Athletics (tomorrow): Glasgow City marathon.

Sport on TV

BBC1: 12.35 Football Focus; 1.5 boxing; 1.20 racing; 1.40 round up; 2.20 racing; 2.40 moto-cross; 3.10 hockey; 3.45 motor-cross; 3.10 hockey; 3.45 half-time scores; 3.55 Rugby League; 4.35 final score; 10.35 Match of the Day.

BBC2: 9.5 Grand Prix Special.

ITV: 12.30 On the Ball; 1 International athletics; 1.20 racing; 3.10 moto-cross; 3.45 half-time scores; 4 wrestling; 4.50 results.

Tomorrow

BBC2: 5 Rugby Special; 9.35 bridge.

Roads

London and South-east: M2, London-bound traffic using hard shoulder from junction 3 (Maidstone) to start of motorway, diversions, severe delays. Woolwich ferry closed over weekend, use Blackwall tunnel. Many traffic lights off for maintenance, Paddington. Heavy traffic likely for Kempton Park races.

Midlands: M6, all traffic on one carriageway between junction 1 and 2 near Rugby. A43 delays, motor racing at Silverstone, Northamptonshire.

Wales and the West: M5 only hard shoulder open between Cheltenham and Gloucester exits (junction 11 and 12). M5, one lane each way between junctions 17 (A4018/Bristol West) and 18 (A4/Bristol/Avonmouth). Many carnivals, including Wincanton, Taunton and Yeovil (Somerset), Marlborough (Wiltshire), Okehampton (Devon), town centres congested.

The North: Autocross meeting, Seaton, S of Sunderland, congestion A19 and A1018 tomorrow afternoon. Hull Fair, large crowds today around Walton Street, Hull.

Information supplied by AA.

Anniversaries

John Wilkes, journalist and politician, was born in London, 1727. Frédéric Chopin died in Paris, 1849.

Tomorrow: Births: Canaletto, Venice, 1697; Thomas Love Peacock, Weymouth, 1785; Henri Bergson, Paris, 1859.

Last chance to see ...

The Charm of Chinese Painting exhibition, School of Oriental Studies, University of Durham, ends today.

Weather

A ridge of high pressure will cover many areas but pressure will remain low to the S of Britain.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight

London, East Anglia, Midlands (E): Mist patches and bright or sunny intervals at first, becoming rather cloudy, perhaps with outbreaks of rain in places later; wind NE, moderate, increasing fresh in places; max temp 10C (50F).

SE, Central S England, Channel Islands: Mostly cloudy with occasional rain spreading N; wind NE, moderate or fresh; max temp 10C (50F).

Midlands (W), Wales, E, NW, Central N England: Mostly dry with bright or sunny periods after a misty start; wind NE, moderate; max temp 11C (52F).

SW England: Rather cloudy, outbreaks of rain in places, dying out later; wind NE, moderate or fresh; max temp 10C (50F).

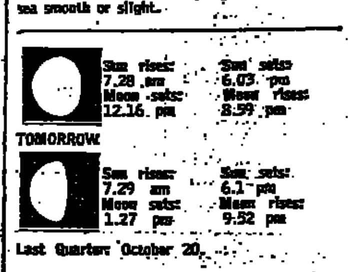
Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argyll, N Ireland: Sunny periods after a misty start, a few showers in places; wind SW, light to moderate; max temp 10 to 11C (50 to 52F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth: Mostly dry after a misty start; wind variable, light to moderate; max temp 10 to 11C (50 to 52F).

NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Sunny intervals and isolated showers but cloudier with rain in places later; wind SW, moderate, increasing fresh; max temp 10C (50F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Monday: Many places will be dry with sunny periods but parts of the N, also the SE at first, will have some rain; overnight frost and fog patches; temperatures generally near normal.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind E, moderate or fresh, increasing strong at times; sea slight, becoming rough. English Channel (E): Wind E, backing NE, fresh to strong; sea rough. St George's Channel: Wind NE, moderate; sea slight. Irish Sea: Wind variable, light or moderate; sea smooth or slight.



Sun rises: 7.28 am — Sun sets: 6.03 pm
Moon sets: 12.16 pm — Moon rises: 8.59 pm

TOMORROW

Sun rises: 7.29 am — Sun sets: 6.1 pm
Moon sets: 1.27 pm — Moon rises: 9.52 pm

Last Quarter: October 20.

Lighting up time

TODAY
London 6.39 pm to 6.59 am
Bristol 6.43 pm to 7.09 am
Edinburgh 6.38 pm to 7.20 am
Manchester 6.38 pm to 7.11 am
Penzance 6.57 pm to 7.19 am

TOMORROW
London 6.31 pm to 7.01 am
Bristol 6.41 pm to 7.11 am
Edinburgh 6.35 pm to 7.22 am
Manchester 6.36 pm to 7.13 am
Penzance 6.55 pm to 7.20 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	f	9	48	Guernsey	c	11	52
Birmingham	f	10	50	Inverness	f	8	46
Blackpool	f	11	52	Jersey	c	13	55
Bristol	s	11	52	London	s	10	50
Cardiff	s	9	48	Manchester	s	9	48
Edinburgh	s	9	48	Newcastle	f	10	50
Glasgow	c	11	52	Ronaldsway	s	10	50

Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of settling. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 1169: 18.49-18.52; W; 20NNW; N.

TOMORROW

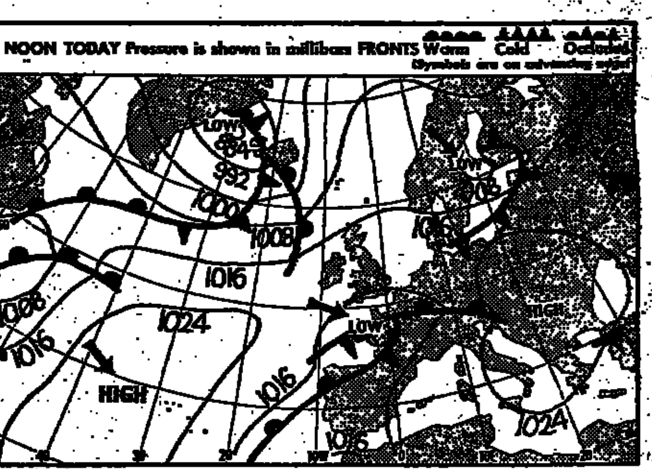
LONDON: Cosmos 151R: 5.05-5.08; SE*; 60SE; ESE. Intercosmos 14R: 19.36-19.37; NNW; 20N; N*.

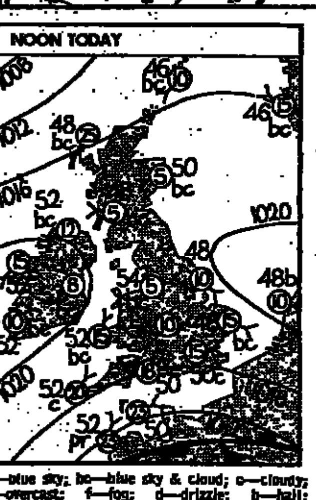
MANCHESTER: Cosmos 151R: 5.05-5.07; SE*; 40SE; SE. Intercosmos 14R: 19.36-19.37; N; 30NNE; NNE*.

Predictions supplied by Earth Satellite Unit, University of Aston, Birmingham.

Best and worst

Highest day temp: Jersey, 14C (57F); lowest day max: Lerwick, 6C (43F); highest rainfall: Cape Wrath, 0.59in; highest sunshine: Tenby, 9.9hr.





b—blue sky; bc—blue sky & cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

London

Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 12C (54F); min, 7 pm to 7 am, 6C (43F). Humidity: 7 pm, 59 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, trace. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, 7.8hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,020.5 millibars, steady. 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

At the resorts

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
E COAST					
Scarborough	9.3	—	11	52	Sunny
Cromer	8.6	—	11	52	Sunny
Lowestoft	3.7	—	11	52	Sun ints
Clacton	6.2	—	8	46	Sun pds
Margate	2.1	.18	10	50	Cloudy
S COAST					
Folkestone	0.2	—	10	50	Cloudy
Worthing	1.5	—	11	52	Cloudy
Bognor Regis	2.9	—	10	50	Sun ints
Shanklin	2.6	—	10	50	Sun ints
Bournemouth	2.1	—	10	50	Cloudy
Swanage	2.2	—	9	48	Cloudy
Weymouth	1.7	—	11	52	Cloudy
Exmouth	1.7	—	10	50	Cloudy
Teignmouth	1.5	—	10	50	Cloudy
Torquay	1.0	—	11	52	Cloudy
Falmouth	0.8	—	10	50	Cloudy
Jersey	0.2	—	14	57	Cloudy
Guernsey	—	—	13	55	Cloudy
W COAST					
Ilfracombe	8.4	—	11	52	Sunny
Anglesey	9.3	—	13	55	Sunny
Colwyn Bay	9.3	—	11	52	Sunny
Southport	8.5	—	11	52	Sunny
Blackpool	8.9	—	11	52	Sunny
Morecambe	9.0	—	11	52	Sunny
Douglas	8.5	.02	10	50	Sunny
N IRELAND					
Aldergrove	7.0	—	11	52	Sun pds
SCOTLAND					
Eskdalemuir	3.0	—	9	48	Sun ints
Prestwick	4.5	.04	10	50	Shower
Stornoway	6.1	.20	9	48	Showers
Lerwick	4.5	.16	6	43	Hail
Wick	4.5	.05	8	46	Showers
Kinloss	5.7	.04	10	50	Shower
Leuchars	5.5	—	11	52	Shower

High tides

Today

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	5.02	7.4	5.16	7.5
Aberdeen	4.21	4.6	4.52	4.2
Avonmouth	10.33	13.3	11.01	13.0
Belfast	1.59	3.7	2.27	3.7
Cardiff	10.16	12.3	10.44	12.0
Devonport	9.16	5.6	9.39	5.5
Dover	1.56	6.8	2.16	6.8
Falmouth	8.46	5.4	9.09	5.3
Glasgow	4.03	5.3	4.17	5.2
Harwich	2.53	4.1	3.13	4.3
Holyhead	12.11	6.0	1.36	5.7
Hull	9.26	7.9	9.51	7.4
Ilfracombe	9.13	9.4	9.40	9.2
Leith	5.44	5.9	6.21	5.6
Liverpool	2.16	9.8	2.39	9.4
Lowestoft	1.21	2.5	1.42	2.6
Margate	3.09	4.9	3.18	5.0
Milford Haven	9.29	7.3	9.53	7.1
Newquay	8.26	7.3	8.45	7.1
Oban	8.43	4.0	9.17	3.9
Penzance	8.19	5.7	8.44	5.6
Portland	10.17	2.3	10.55	2.2
Portsmouth	2.34	4.9	2.58	4.9
Shoreham	2.15	6.5	2.36	6.4
Southampton	1.47	4.7	2.12	4.7
Swansea	9.30	9.8	9.57	9.6
Tees	6.50	5.7	7.17	5.4
Wilts-on-the-Naze	2.49	4.4	3.04	4.5

Tomorrow

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	5.47	7.0	6.04	7.1
Aberdeen	5.14	4.3	5.44	4.0
Avonmouth	11.14	12.4	11.43	11.9
Belfast	2.52	3.6	3.20	3.6
Cardiff	10.57	11.5	11.26	11.1
Devonport	9.56	5.4	10.22	5.1
Dover	2.45	6.5	3.05	6.4
Falmouth	9.26	5.2	9.52	4.9
Glasgow	4.47	5.2	4.59	5.1
Harwich	3.36	4.0	3.39	4.1
Holyhead	2.03	5.7	2.30	5.5
Hull	10.14	7.3	10.38	7.0
Ilfracombe	9.56	8.9	10.25	8.5
Leith	6.35	5.6	7.15	5.3
Liverpool	3.02	9.3	3.26	9.0
Lowestoft	1.21	2.5	1.42	2.6
Margate	3.54	4.7	4.08	4.9
Milford Haven	10.12	6.8	10.41	6.6
Newquay	9.05	6.9	9.35	6.6
Oban	9.23	3.8	10.06	3.5
Penzance	9.03	5.5	9.32	5.2
Portland	10.55	2.1	11.32	1.9
Portsmouth	3.23	4.7	3.43	4.7
Shoreham	2.59	6.3	3.20	6.1
Southampton	2.37	4.5	3.01	4.5
Swansea	10.14	9.3	10.45	8.9
Tees	7.42	5.4	8.07	5.1
Wilts-on-the-Naze	3.32	4.2	3.50	4.3

Tide measurement in metres: 1m = 3.2808ft.

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; th, thunderstorm

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	23	73	Casablanca	s	23	73	Los Angeles				Reykjavik	s	1	34
Akrotiri	s	27	81	Cologne	f	8	46	Luxembourg	f	7	45	Rhodes	s	25	77
Alexandria	f	27	81	Copenhagen	s	11	52	Madrid	s	25	77	Riyadh	s	37	99
Algiers	s	30	86	Corfu	f	24	75	Majorca	s	29	84	Rome	f	23	73
Amsterdam	c	11	52	Dublin	s	10	50	Malaga	s	26	79	Salzburg	c	11	52
Athens	s	26	79	Dubrovnik	f	24	75	Malta	s	29	84	Stockholm	c	7	45
Barbados	f	29	94	Faro	c	22	72	Melbourne	c	13	55	Strasbourg	c	10	50
Barcelona	s	24	75	Florence	f	25	77	Mexico City				Sydney	s	19	66
Beirut	s	25	77	Frankfurt	f	9	48	Miami	s	28	82	Tangier	s	24	75
Belgrade	r	15	59	Funchal	s	23	73	Milan	s	19	66	Tel Aviv	s	27	81
Berlin	f	11	52	Geneva	f	18	64	Montreal	c	12	54	Tenerife	f	24	75
Bermuda	th	24	75	Gibraltar	s	23	73	Moscow	c	5	41	Tokyo	c	18	64
Biarritz	s	23	73	Helsinki	r	8	46	Munich	c	9	48	Tunis	s	26	79
Boulogne	c	9	48	Innsbruck	s	14	57	Nairobi	f	28	82	Valencia	c	23	73
Bordeaux	f	17	63	Istanbul	s	21	70	Naples	f	23	73	Vancouver	c	8	46
Boston	c	12	54	Jeddah	s	33	91	New York	f	21	70	Venice	f	18	64
Brussels	c	10	50	Johannesburg	s	24	75	Nice	s	22	72	Vienna	f	10	50
Budapest	f	13	55	Las Palmas	f	23	73	Oslo	c	5	41	Warsaw	f	9	48
Cairo	s	30	86	Lisbon	c	20	68	Paris	c	11	52	Washington			
Cape Town	f	18	64	Locarno	s	17	63	Prague	c	7	45	Zurich	f	14	57